

























# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

$\frac{3}{8}$ " chain broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909

25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Sold by  
McKinnon Chain Co.  
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS



## AROUND THE WORLD

In addition to its success in this country, Dick's Balata Belting is doing notable transmission service in every country on the globe. It is manufactured in Glasgow, has been on the market over 25 years, and has an unbeaten record for long service in hard places.

We are the exclusive Canadian Agents for Dick's Balata Belting.

For further details write for Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

## F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY

Sole Makers of



THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

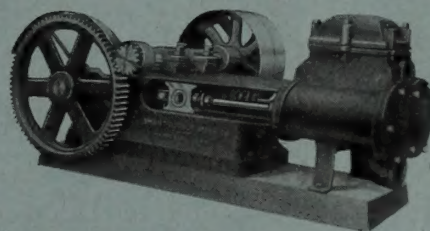
The Belt that will last longer, stretch less,  
and transmit more power than any other belt.

MONTREAL  
595 St. Paul St.

TORONTO  
120 Adelaide St. W.

VANCOUVER  
847 Beatty St.

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes.



The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited  
Hamilton, Canada

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

∴

∴

MONTREAL



# Fully Guaranteed Sawmill Machinery

This is the only kind for you to buy to ensure satisfactory and continuous operation throughout the entire sawing season.

All our sawmill machinery is sold on an absolute guarantee of proper operation and perfect construction.

Naturally, therefore, we buy only the highest grade materials and use only skilled workmen, and everything is built under the most careful supervision.

These things are necessary to produce well built machinery, but they would be useless without proper design—and the “know how” of designing sawmill machinery can only come after long experience.

We have such complete confidence that our machinery is correctly designed that our guarantee is:

**“These machines are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for the period of one year, and their proper and successful operation is also absolutely guaranteed. Should any parts fail through defects, we will replace them free of charge, or should any machine not work properly, we will remove it at our expense and refund any part of the purchase money which may have been paid to us.”**

This guarantee goes with all our machines and we have never had to take back a standard machine yet.

And back of this guarantee is our fifty years' experience building sawmill machinery for stationary mills only.

It will pay you to buy your machinery from us this winter.

**William Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterborough, Ontario





VIEW OF OUR MILL AT CACHE BAY, ONT

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to dissappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

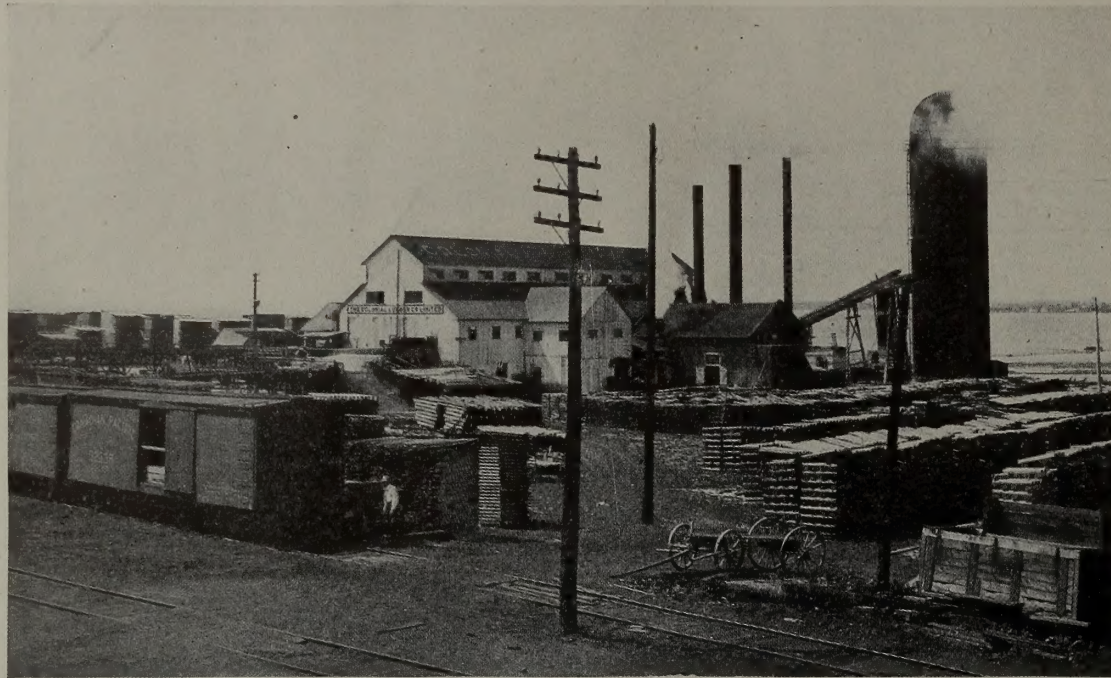
**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

**George Gordon & Company**  
CACHE BAY      Limited      -      -      ONTARIO



# Dry Lumber For Sale



View of Saw Mills, Pembroke, Ont.

## White and Red Pine, Spruce, etc.

|             |              |                  |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 100,000 ft. | 5/4 x 4/7    | x 12/16 S.C.W.P. |
| 200,000 ft. | 6/4 x 4/7    | x 12/16 " "      |
| 100,000 ft. | 1 x 8 & up   | x 12/16 " "      |
| 100,000 ft. | 5/4 x 8 & up | x 12/16 " "      |
| 200,000 ft. | 6/4 x 8 & up | x 12/16 " "      |
| 200,000 ft. | 2 x 8 & up   | x 12/16 " "      |

(All Box Out)

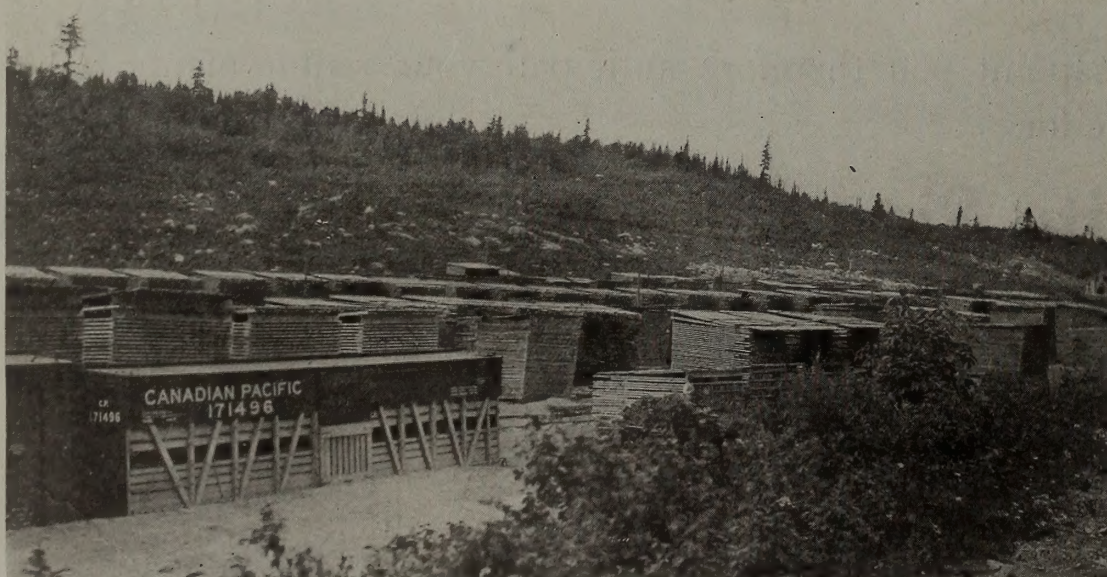
ROUGH OR DRESSED

Fast Feed Planing Mill in Connection.

Send us your enquiries

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

# WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale :—

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine |
| Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.   |
| 1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine    |
| Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.   |

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# We are Going to Move this Lumber

Either to our customers or to our Buffalo Yard. It is now piled at our North Tonawanda Yard. We do not want to go to the expense of moving it to Buffalo, and are, therefore, giving you the advantage in price. It is all bone dry, band sawn, and exceptionally "creamy" stock.

| F.O.B.                                                                   |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 13,334 ft. 1 1/4 1's and 2's White Ash (bone dry; 60 per cent 14-16 ft.) | \$75.00 |
| 28,810 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Basswood                                     | 32.00   |
| 54,980 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                    | 32.00   |
| 30,226 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                    | 34.00   |
| 22,780 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                    | 34.00   |

All above Michigan stock, bone dry.

|                                                                                |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 17,120 ft. 1/2-in. 1's and 2's Quartered White Oak, 9-12-in wide               | 70.00 |
| 9,000 ft. 1/2-in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 75 per cent. 9-12-in. wide | 42.00 |

For delivered price your station, write or wire us collect.

| F.O.B.                                                        |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 25,870 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Birch                         | 28.00 |
| 70,520 ft. 4/4 Clear Face and Better Birch Strips             | 29.00 |
| 14,136 ft. 4/4 x 4 No. 2 Common Birch                         | 16.00 |
| 17,537 ft. 4/4 x 6 No. 2 Common Birch                         | 18.00 |
| 8,685 ft. 4/4 x 7 No. 2 Common Birch                          | 19.00 |
| 17,974 ft. 8/4 1's and 2's Gray Elm                           | 39.00 |
| 16,057 ft. 4/4 1's and 2's Poplar, 85 per cent. 10-in. and up | 60.00 |
| 22,000 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Common (contains percentage 1's and 2's) | 31.00 |

We can load stock immediately.

## HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.

88 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo  
Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,  
North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.



NO. 11



NO. 16



NO. 15



NO. 14



NO. 17



NO. 19



NO. 6

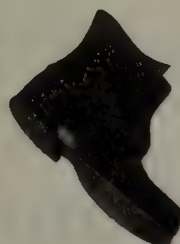
### The Midland Shoepack Factory

We manufacture the only watertight Shoepack in Canada. Our work is all sewn with 12 cord No. 15 Barbour's Shoe Thread and does not rip if worn for three or four years. We DO keep the water out. A trial is all we ask. Write for Catalogue.

**A. W. Yager, Proprietor, Midland, Ont.**



NO. 10



NO. 20



NO. 12



NO. 13



NO. 7 1/2



NO. 6



NO. 9



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City

Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

— The —  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# *We Greet You in Ye Olde Way* *"A Happy New Year"*

---

We have a large stock of good Cull Hemlock and Cull Spruce to dispose of from 2" to 3" thick.

---

**Norway Pine**  
**Cedar Shingles**  
**Spruce Lath**

We can also fill orders, in any quantity, of **White Pine**—the finest well-watered stock obtainable. Always ready for shipment. We can dress or resaw.

## **Hemlock and Spruce**

# **BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited**

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# **Timber Limits for Sale** **on Georgian Bay**

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include: 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows: Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

**1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA**



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

*Special Price on Dry 4/4 and 5/4 good Pine  
Strips and Sides, also 5 cars 6/4 Birch, Com-  
mon and Better.*

**Toronto, Canada**

51 Yonge Street

### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

**We have—of 1911 sawing:**

A few cars each—5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
Shorts 4" and up—6/11—Sidings 7" and up—12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2 x 5" and up Merchantable Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

### PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

### Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

### Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

### Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building **Quebec, Que.**

### The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.  
65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine  
20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 " " "

Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine

6/4 x 8 x 12/16 " " "

6/4 x 10 x 12/16 " " "

6/4 x 12 x 12/16 " " "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

**Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.**

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

## SPRUCE

**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

**St. Pacome, Que., Canada**

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City



# Long Lumber Company

Head Office

Hamilton, Ontario

Branch Office

Traders Bank Building  
Toronto, Ont.

FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

We offer the following stock subject to prior sale:

|             |               |                   |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 200,000 ft. | 2 x 4 — 10/16 | Norway Pine       |
| 200,000 ft. | 2 x 6 — 10/16 | "                 |
| 200,000 ft. | 4 x 4 — 10/16 | "                 |
| 200,000 ft. | 1 x 4 — 10/16 | " Flooring Strips |

Stock all in shipping condition and on short freight rate.

# The McLennan Lumber Co.

Limited

Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL, QUE.

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

# Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

INQUIRE OF

C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 5/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 fine dressing strips

6/4 do. do. do.

8/4 do. do. do.

write us before placing your orders.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

WHITE PINE

and

Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,00,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out," Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All other sizes of White Pine to offer.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO.

OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

THE **Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED,  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand  
End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**  
For prices write  
W. T. EAGEN  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

# Pine Doors That Are Right

Our  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

# Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once...Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**

have for sale a few cars: 1", 1½", 2" and 3" Birch No. 1 C & B also a few cars 3" S Elm No. 1 C & B.

We are dealers in all kinds of Sawn Lumber. We want your business. Tell us your wants. We can supply you.

We are open to purchase the following: **Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Beech, Hemlock, Spruce, etc.** Let us know what you have to offer.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.  
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties. Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty. Interior Trim Mill Work. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo



## Timms, Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Metropolitan Building,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Douglas Fir,  
Long Timbers  
a Specialty

Red Cedar Shingles  
Extra Quality



### GEO. I. MCCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors, Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.



PREMIER X X and X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES  
Grade Guaranteed

### YELLOW PINE

Smoke and Steam Dry Finishing

We can ship promptly  
SOUTHERN PINE TIMBERS

MILLS PRODUCTS CO.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### SPECIAL STOCK OFFER

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 5 Cars 1" M. R.           | Red Pine     |
| 5 " 1" C. & C. F.         | "            |
| 3 " 6/4 "                 | "            |
| 1 Car 2" "                | "            |
| 4 Cars 2 x 6/8-18         | "            |
| 2 " 2 x 10-18'            | "            |
| 2 " 1 x 8"                | No. 1 Spruce |
| 1/2 Car 1 x 10/12"        | " "          |
| 1/2 " 5/4 x 8" Sel. M. R. | W. Pine      |
| 1/2 " 2 x 8 " "           | "            |

Above all in shipping condition F.O.B. Midland.

Let us have the pleasure of quoting.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of  
**Hardwood Lumber**  
Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)  
**Staves Hoops**  
**Headings**  
**JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.**  
Booth, Liverpool, England  
London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.  
News Chambers, 57 Hope St., Glasgow

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Smith & Tyrer Ltd.

Agents for Shippers of

SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

26 Chapel St., LIVERPOOL

**FARNWORTH  
& JARDINE**  
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool  
**WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**  
All Secondhand  
Correspondence solicited  
**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal





# HARDWOOD FLOORING

## Birch, Maple or Oak

**W**E can ship from stock the best hardwood flooring that it is possible to make, in Birch, Maple or Oak. If you are in the market for this product write, phone or wire us for prices.

We also manufacture Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Dimension Timber, Lath and Shingles, Interior Trim of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Box Shooks, etc.

With our complete and up-to-date machinery we can run special bills in the shortest time.

*Let us know what you need*

## W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

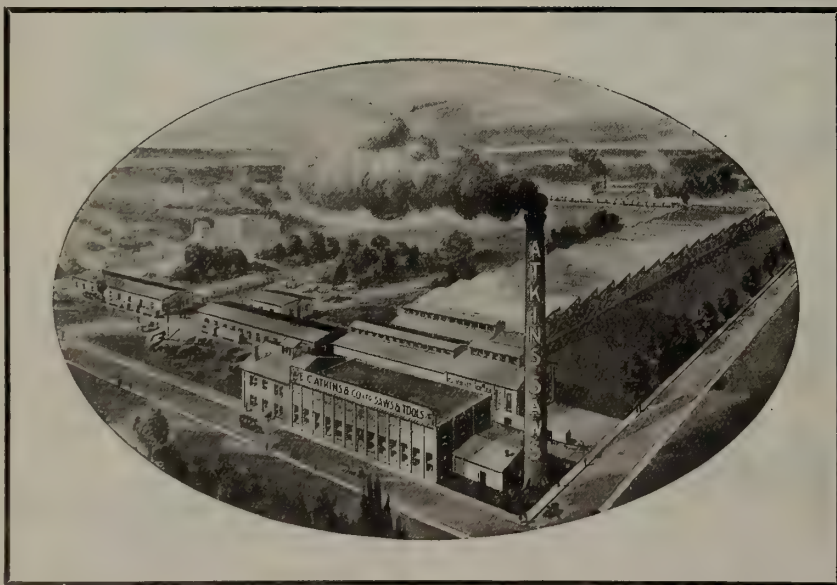
Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

# ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
Sudbury, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

### We Want Rush Orders For the Following:—

Two cars 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 6/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" to 12/4" Selected Red Birch, choice stock

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

#### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

#### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

#### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel shipment only.

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

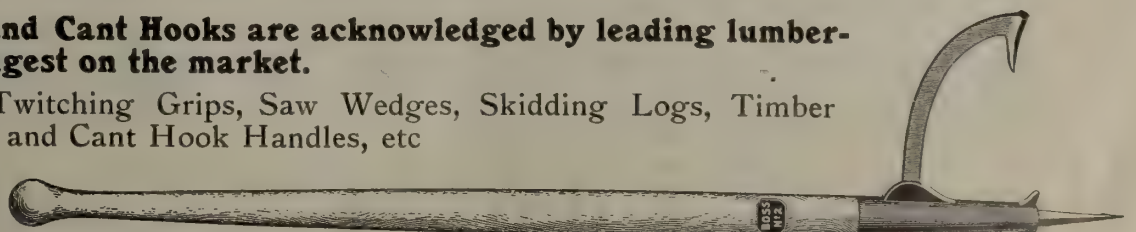
Manufactured by

**The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.**

**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

*Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
on application*





# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

## Full Stock Dry Red and White Pine and Hemlock

Bills in Hemlock and Pine  
cut to order at our winter mill

6x6 to 12x14. 10 ft. and up hemlock timbers in stock

### The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

PHONE ADELAIDE 1783

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

Have HEMLOCK and  
SPRUCE for sale

Full stock in all grades and sizes

B.C. Cedar Shingles - N.B. Cedar Shingles

—WRITE US—

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## W. T. EAGEN

WHOLESALE DEALER

Complete stock **White Pine, Norway and Spruce**, all sizes, for immediate shipment.

Georgia Pine finish and dimension timbers in transit at all times.

**Canadian and American Hardwoods**

*For prices on your requirements in all kinds of lumber write*

**203-4 McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO**

Office Telephone Main 6316.

Night Calls—College 1880.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

**Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO**

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We are in the market for

**Stocks of**

# Hemlock Lumber

## SPECIAL VALUE

5 x 5 to 8 x 8 Qt. Cut Maple Squares  
4/4" to 16/4—Maple  
4/4 to 16/4 Elm (Soft)  
4/4 Com. and Betr. Basswood  
6/4 x 8" up 1st and 2nd Basswood  
White Pine 1911 Cut  
Hemlock for 1913 delivery

*Write us*

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
Manning Chambers, TORONTO



# QUALITY, First, Last and Always

This brand represents the climax in quality of B.C. Red Cedar Shingles

**MANUFACTURED FOR**

**C. A. LARKIN LUMBER CO.**  
**EXTRA**  
**CLEAR**  
**XXX**  
**TORONTO, ONT.**

## GARLOCK PACKINGS

### Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

### Garlock Square Duck Packing

Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

### Garlock High Pressure Gaskets

Absolutely heat proof, will not vulcanize or blow out under any steam pressure, being made of long fibre Asbestos Brass Wire Insertion.

### Garlock Red Sheet Packing

Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability.

This Packing has established wide reputation on its own merits.

### Garlock Cloth Insertion Sheet

Used on cold and warm water pipes. Is unexcelled in pliability, smoothness of finish and strength of Cloth Insertion.

### Garlock Rubber Valves

Specially made to meet specific conditions—absolutely unaffected by oils.

Before placing your next order for supplies get our prices on Leather, Rubber and Canvas Belts, Hose, Brass Valves, Babbitt Metals, Saw Blades, Files, Emery Wheels, etc. Write for catalogue.

## THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

## The Fernie Lumber Company, Limited

**FERNIE, B. C.**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber  
Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar**

**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles  
Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

**A. McDOUGALL, President**

## Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of  
**Yellow Pine Timbers  
Short Leaf Finish  
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash  
Cypress  
New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**  
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE : 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

## Douglas Fir Timbers

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS

FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.





# Lumber



# Shingles



'MAINLAND' Brand "XXX" 6/2-16" Clear Red Cedar Shingles call for the careful consideration of every buyer and user of Shingles in America to-day owing to the fact that we cater to a high class trade only. Each shingle receives its full share of careful skilled attention and we produce an article of exceptional quality whether you judge them by one piece, one bundle or one carload. Shingles lend themselves to the best architectural designs and our 'MAINLAND' Brand are made from only live green Cedar, which defies time, and maintenance cost is nil.

We are equipped to supply all Lines of Coast Lumber and Shingles in straight or mixed carload lots.

Prompt shipments are a feature with us. Send us your inquiries whenever in the market—they will always have immediate attention.

*READ IT AGAIN AND THEN WRITE US.*

## Mainland Lumber & Shingle Co.

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS

Sales Office: 612-613 Dominion Building

Address: Post Box 2.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Josiah Ross Manufacturing Company

1449 Niagara Street

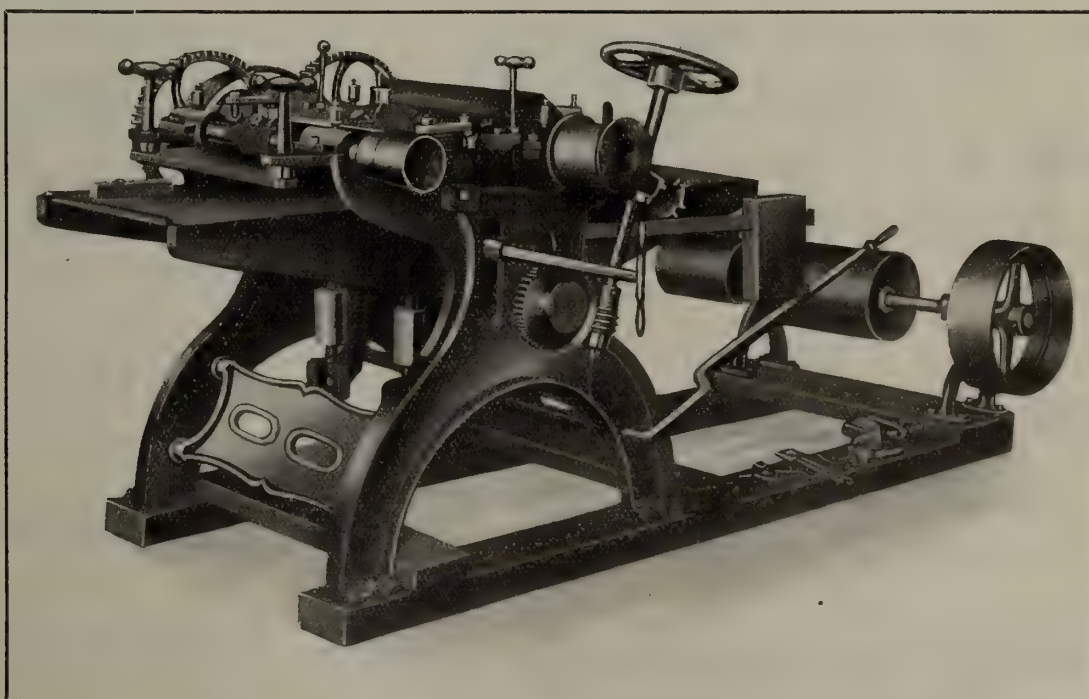
Buffalo, N. Y.

MAKE THE ONLY

**Little Giant  
Planer  
Matcher  
and Moulder**

for the weight, efficiency and  
money, \$180.00.

All Canadian Orders good  
as gold.





# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office :  
Saint John, N. B.

Branch Office :  
180 St. James St. Montreal, P. Q.

OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT THE  
FOLLOWING WHITE PINE

500,000 ft. 1 x 6 to 1 x 12 White Pine  
1sts, 2nds and 3rds

500,000 ft. 1½ x 7 to 1½ x 12 “  
1sts, 2nds and 3rds

500,000 ft. 2 x 7 to 2 x 12 “  
1sts, 2nds and 3rds

500,000 ft. 3 x 7 to 3 x 12 “  
1sts, 2nds and 3rds

300,000 ft. 3 x 4, 5 and 6 “  
1sts, 2nds and 3rds

The above Pine is last year's cut,  
1st, 2nd and 3rd Quality

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

## FOR SALE

100 M. Miramichi 4th., Pine,  
3 x 7 and up, 10' and up  
200 M. 6" x 2" Spruce, 10' and up  
50 M. 5" x 2" Spruce, mixed  
100 M. 2 x 4 and up Spruce, mixed  
300 M. 3" x 7" and up “  
300 M. 1" x 4" and up 6' and up  
Log Run Pine, narrow,  
averaging about 6"

**The J. B. Snowball Co.**  
Chatham, New Brunswick, Limited  
Canada

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price For Shipment to  
POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**

Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
Toronto

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the  
builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record

and Engineering Review

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario





General view of one of our lumber yards showing piling facilities at Bathurst, New Brunswick

Do your customers come back? If not, bring them back with

# New Brunswick Spruce

No other wood lasts longer or gives better service.

## Stock Now Ready for Shipment

### Clear and No. 1 Spruce

100M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4" and up, wide run  
200M Scant 2x4" and up, wide run

### Merchantable Spruce

250M 5/8x4" and up bone dry  
250M 1x5" and up bone dry  
500M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x6" 10 ft. and up  
500M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8" " "  
100M 1x8" " "  
500M Scant 2x5" " "  
500M Scant 2x6" " "  
200M 2x8" " "  
200M 3x6" " "  
200M 3x8" " "

### No. 3 Barn and Better Pine

200M 1x4" and 5" 10 ft and up  
200M 1x6" " "  
200M 1x7" and up " "  
250M 1x8" " "  
100M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 to 6" " "  
300M 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7" and up " "  
150M 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 to 6" " "  
500M 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7" and up " "

### 3x6" and up 10 ft. and up Pine

350M 3rds and Better, Bone Dry

### Cedar Squares

25,000 ft. 5x5", 10 ft. and up  
25,000 ft. 6x6", 10 ft. and up

Tell us your needs and we will see that you are supplied. All stock shipped in rough only.

SPRUCE, PINE AND HARDWOODS

# Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited

BATHURST, N. B.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

$\frac{1}{4}$  SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood ;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash ; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unse-  
lected for color ; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common  
Flooring Maple ; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4  
and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry  
and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo  
shipments.

**W. H. White Company** Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our specialty is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| OAK    | GUM      |
| POPLAR | CHESTNUT |
| ASH    | CYPRESS  |

## If You Need a Position

a classified advertisement in the **Canada Lumberman**  
and **Woodworker** will find one for you.

## If You are a Capable Man

no matter how small or how big your present position may  
be, an advertisement in **this paper** will put you in touch  
with every existing possibility.

The rates are most reasonable, write us.

**Canada Lumber and Woodworker - Toronto**

## Duhlmeier Brothers Manufacturers Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

KENTUCKY { Plain Oak Red and White  
Nice Soft Texture MISSISSIPPI-Red Gum TENNESSEE-Yellow Poplar

Nice Wide Stock—Good Lengths

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Eastern Representative: JAMES H. WALSH, 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

## Choice Hardwood for Quick Sale

We have the following high grade hardwood for prompt shipment:

Our  
Specialty  
—  
Anything  
in Hickory  
Lumber

1 car 1½" No. 1 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1½" No. 2 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1" No. 1 Common Poplar.  
1 car 3" No. 1 Common and Better Plain Oak.  
1 car 1" x 3" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 3½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 4" and 4½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" x 4" to 5½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak.  
2 cars 1" No. 2 Common Quartered White Oak.  
1 car ¾" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.

Indiana  
Quartered  
Oak  
Ash  
Basswood  
Poplar

## S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Co.

Main Office, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Yards: Orleans, Ind., Fort Wayne, Ind., Paoli, Ind.

Canadian Representative: Mr. S. D. Smith.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to  
1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

W.M.RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

### POPLAR—

All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 1 carload.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5½ in., 4/4, 3 carloads.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better, pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 4 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 2 carloads.

### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 4/4, 4 to 6 in., 2 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of the following:—  
2 cars 5/8, 18 to 23 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

John Hall, 314 Crawford St. Toronto, Ont.

Phone College No. 2689

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Co.

— Manufacturers and Dealers in —

Maple, Birch, Elm,  
Basswood, Ash

and other Northern Hardwoods

Fisher Building

CHICAGO, ILL.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

We have the following stock we are anxious to move, let us quote you on it:

250,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. and Btr. Basswood  
1,000,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 " " Hard Maple  
40,000 ft. 1 x 4 in. 1 face and 2 faces Clear Birch Strips  
50,000 ft. 2 in. 1sts and 2nds Unselected Birch  
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Unselected Birch  
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. Unselected Birch  
100,000 ft. 1 in., 10 and 12 ft. Moulding Birch

Other Northern Hardwoods in complete assortments

BRADLEY TIMBER & RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.

Second Floor Palladio Bldg., DULUTH, MINN.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

### Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Y NOT

buy your Hardwoods direct from

## THE MANUFACTURER

Can  
Furnish  
Anything  
In---

Kentucky's Best

Quartered White Oak  
Quartered Red Oak  
Plain White Oak  
Plain Red Oak  
Poplar  
Walnut  
Hickory  
Ash

Mixed cars furnished at same prices as straight cars.

J. V. STIMSON & CO.,  
OWENSBORO, Kentucky

# Yellow Poplar

Manufacturers of Band Sawed  
Poplar, Quartered Oak, Plain  
Oak, Chestnut, Basswood

SPECIALTY:

Quarter Sawed White Oak

COAL GROVE, Ohio, U.S.A.

# Lumber Co.



## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street  
Band Mills

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Belzoni, Mississippi

*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

## Southern Hardwoods

*Our Specialties:*

**Red Gum**

**Sap Gum**

**Quartered White Oak**

**Quartered Red Oak**

**Plain Sawed Oak**

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

## Lumbermen's Supplies

We are more than ever prepared to cater to the Lumber Trade this Season with a full line of Lumbermen's Supplies. When you buy from us goods backed by our guarantee, you buy from a firm with over fifteen years experience which has placed us in the front rank of the supply trade

### Tents

We carry a full line of all kinds of Tents suited to the lumbering trade. Tobin's tents need no recommendation—they are known from coast to coast.

### Blankets—Horse & Shanty

We have stocked a full line of all kinds of blankets from the lower grades to the best wool Shanty blanket. Our horse blankets are of special quality and make. We carry also all kinds of waterproof coverings, tarpaulins, etc.

### Oilclothing

No better value in this line can be found than in our stock. A special line of goods, glossy finish, is a particularly good seller among lumbermen. Send us your inquiries. We can ship from stock on short notice.

## Tobin Limited, Ottawa

ASH  
BASSWOOD  
CHESTNUT  
CHERRY  
COTTONWOOD

BUCKEYE CYPRESS MAHOGANY

**Need any Oak?**  
**Need any Poplar?**  
**Need any Chestnut?**

*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of  
high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

YOU CAN'T AFFORD to manufacture Oak Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—at our prices.

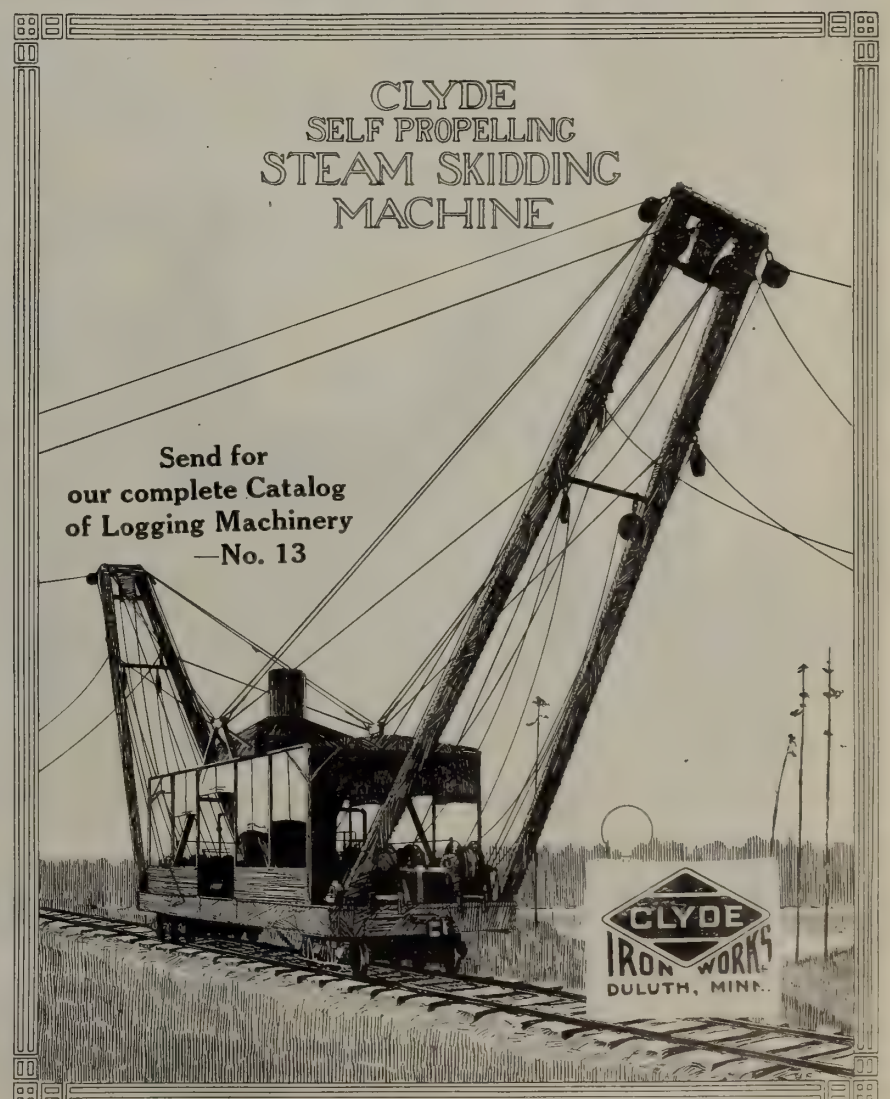
CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

## THE F. T. PEITCH CO.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NWOOD GUM POPLAR SYCAMORE

PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK YELLOW PINE





**Dependable  
Quality . . .**

# The Path of Prosperity

**Reliable  
Service . . .**

**Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed**



**We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers**

Fassett Lumber Co.—View of Mill

We have complete stock of well seasoned lumber for general yard trade and prepared to make prompt shipments to any market

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. NO. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

## The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

==MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN==

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

**The Young Company, Limited**  
Wholesale Grocers

**Lumbermen's Supplies**

Complete Stocks  
Prompt Shipments      Liberal Treatment

Warehouses at:

**Sudbury   North Bay   Toronto**

**Band Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, and Swing Saws**

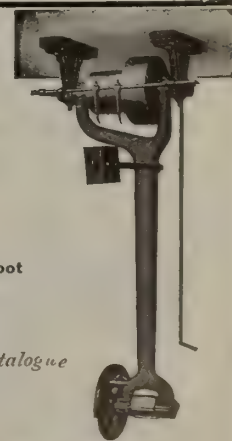
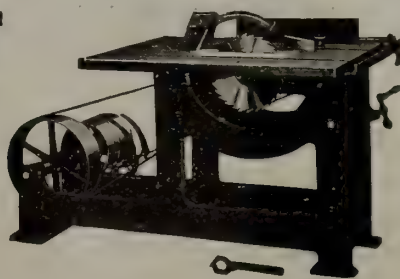
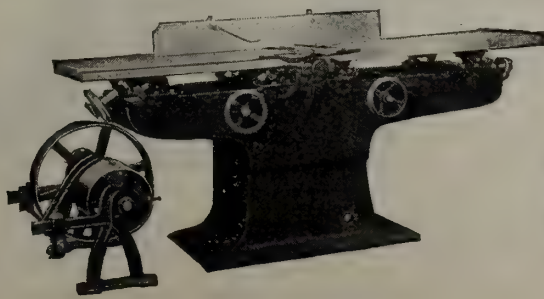
Silver's New Wood-working Machines are Newest, most improved tools on the market. The cuts give a slight suggestion of their neatness of design and construction. In rigidity, in ease and convenience of operation, in moderate price, they beat all others to a frazzle.

Silver's Machines are high-pressure machines  
They will do your work to the limit and do it well

JOINTERS—8, 12, 16, 20 and 24-inch  
BAND SAWS—20, 26, 32, and 36-inch  
SWING SAWS—6½, 7, 7½ and 8-foot  
SAW TABLES—Two Styles

Send for 1911 Machinery Catalogue  
and Special Prices at once.

**The Silver Mfg. Co.**  
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Not only the workmanship, but material and general design, is what has put DEFIANCE quality foremost in the woodworker's field. All these sixty-two years of utter success has been due to their ability to "produce results" in an economical way such as has never been equalled by any other method.

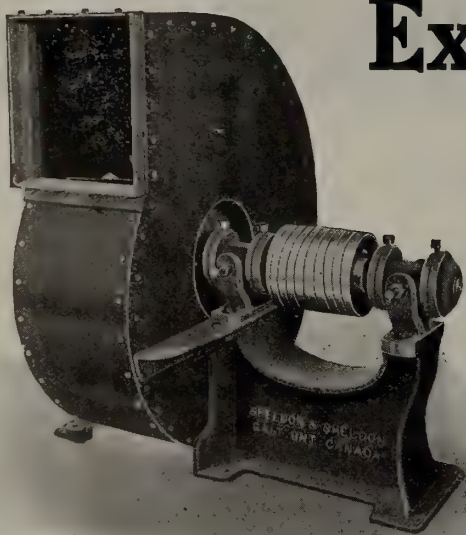
We have studied the conditions of the woodworker and have perfected our tools accordingly

*Write us for catalog and prices. It will pay you to standardize with Defiance machines*

**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, 426 Perry St., Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.**

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The improvements in our No. 92 Turning and Variety Machine, and the complete variety of the cutter heads, which are arranged in sections, makes it easy to match very closely almost any detail design, and to make the change to any pattern, ready for turning.

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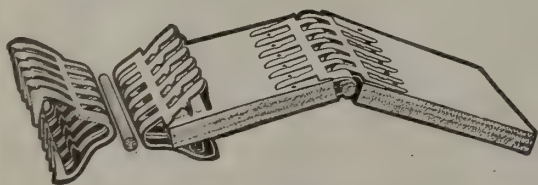
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**C. Mattison Machine Works**  
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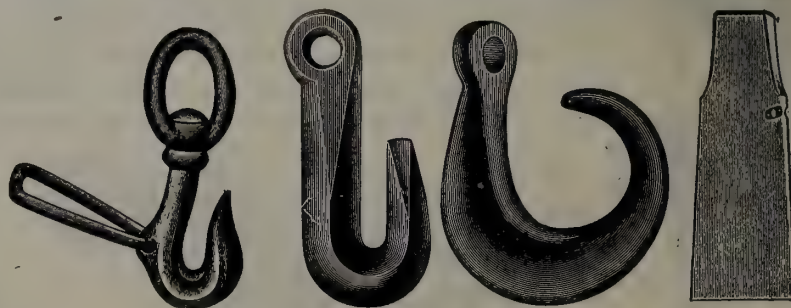
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# A Belt which Conveys ALL the Power

Practical men know the drainage of power from a slipping belt, *and because they know*, they are buying

## GOOD YEAR RUBBER BELTING

### Which Neither Slips Nor Stretches

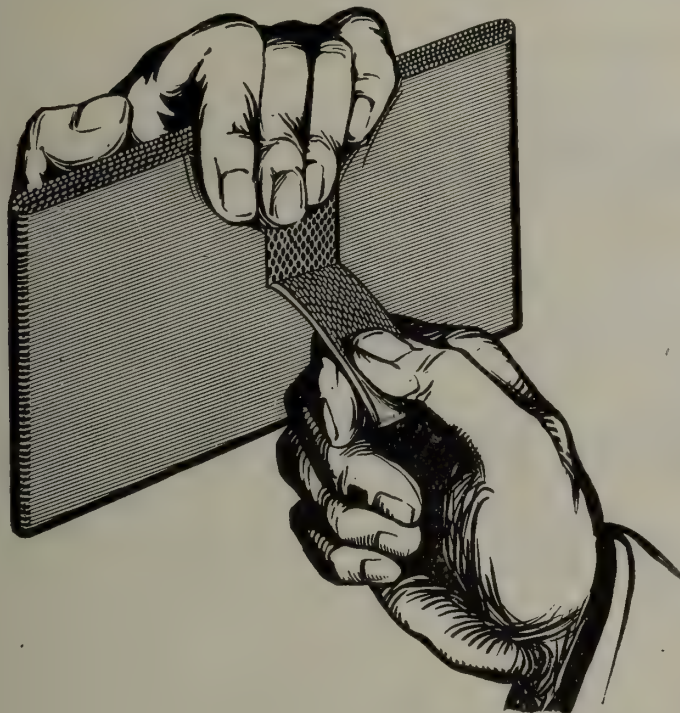
It is built up, layer upon layer, of close-woven, long-fibre, cotton fabric, rubberized and cured under Goodyear processes. And every Goodyear belt has in it the lowest possible minimum of stretch, because the belt is "cured" whilst stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine.

#### That is the Goodyear Method of Belt Manufacture

And the result is entirely satisfactory to belt users—a fact to which our enormously increased sales testify. What is the significance of this **CONTINUED SALES INCREASE — 50%** over last year? Simply that Goodyear Belting more than fulfills the claims made for it by the

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It has all the tensile strength necessary to absorb tremendous strain without slip, stretch or rent. The grip of rubber and the prodigious strength of hard-twist cotton fabric are united, and prove equal to every emergency.

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EVERY GOODYEAR BELT IS SUBJECTED TO A STRINGENT TEST BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY, and what is more, the materials used in the manufacture are also tested in the Goodyear laboratory before using.

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In the choosing of belts our booklet would be of great assistance to you. We supply it free. Write to our nearest Branch for one.

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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.  
THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest  
 of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and  
 allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely  
 information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discus-  
 sion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trust-  
 worthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade  
 at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For  
 manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention  
 of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories,  
 pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly  
 the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is di-  
 rected to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, January 1, 1913

No. 1

## The Demurrage Situation

In view of the growing dissatisfaction felt by the lumber trade  
 generally over the increased demurrage charges, it is without doubt  
 necessary for lumbermen to leave no stone unturned to collect as  
 much evidence as possible from their point of view so that, when  
 the time arrives for action to be taken, all necessary statistics may  
 be ready for presentation to the Dominion Board of Railway Com-  
 missioners. The present situation is one which undoubtedly needs  
 the energetic co-operation of both shipper and consumer alike. Al-  
 though at first sight it appears to affect the latter only, it also acts  
 indirectly on the shipper, as, any delay which the consumer may ex-  
 perience in getting his shipments, is retro-active the shipper in regard  
 to his payments.

Under these circumstances it is as well to consider seriously  
 the best methods to be undertaken to arrive at the required data.  
 A circular letter has reached us from the Campbell-MacLaurin Lum-  
 ber Company, Limited, Montreal, which seems to meet the case, and  
 we are therefore quoting it in full.

Board of Trade Building,  
 Montreal, Que., Dec. 6, 1912

Dear Sir,—

In the matter of the temporary advance from Dec. 15, 1912, to  
 March 31, 1913, in the demurrage charges from one dollar per day  
 to two dollars for the first demurrage day and three dollars for the  
 second and succeeding days, Asst. Chief Commissioner D'Arcy Scott  
 states:—

"The Railway Company are on record as stating that, if they get this  
 temporary increase, which I think should be granted, there will be very little  
 congestion, and few, if any, delays in the placing of cars. It will now be  
 incumbent upon them to carry out their undertaking. This temporary in-  
 crease in demurrage charges may be taken as a substantial contribution by  
 the shipping public towards the relief of the difficulties, and it will be for  
 the railway companies to do the rest. Unless greater effort is made by the  
 railway companies, with the view of more prompt transportation and hand-

ling of traffic, I do not believe that the increase in the demurrage charges  
 will make any substantial difference.

"There is almost a unanimity of opinion among the shipping public, that  
 they would cheerfully consent to the increase in demurrage charges, if a  
 measure of reciprocal demurrage was made effective at the same time; that  
 is, if the railway companies would pay a per diem allowance to the shipper,  
 or consignee, for unreasonable delays in the delivery of cars on the part of  
 railway companies. That is a matter which we cannot deal with in this ap-  
 plication."

So as not to have this advance in demurrage charges made a  
 precedent nor made permanent and in order to obtain information on  
 which to base a demand for reciprocal demurrage, it is necessary for  
 the shippers and receivers of freight to keep a written record of the  
 car numbers and initials, points of shipment, dates of shipment, dates  
 of arrival and the dates on which the cars are placed on the proper  
 sidings for unloading on all shipments made between Dec. 15, 1912,  
 and March 31, 1913, and to submit same through their associations  
 to the Railway Commission.

Yours truly,

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Ltd.

We understand that some shippers are enclosing to their cus-  
 tomers, with advice notes of shipments, printed forms to be filled  
 up and sent, from time to time, with a letter to the Dominion Board  
 of Railway Commissioners. This is a step in the right direction by  
 the shippers and the consumers should appreciate this action on  
 their part by doing their share towards obtaining the object which  
 will benefit them both.

### The Door Difficulty—Dumping

The recent meetings held by the Ontario Sash & Door Associa-  
 tion, and the letters published in our last issue on the subject of  
 the importations of United States doors into Canada, indicate the  
 seriousness of the situation to Canadian door manufacturers. There  
 is no disputing the fact that doors from the United States are now  
 being sold in Canada, more particularly in Ontario, at a price con-  
 siderably less than cost. While it is admitted that labor can be ob-  
 tained in United States cheaper than in Canada, and that their meth-  
 ods of production are better, the fact remains that, considering the  
 price of lumber alone, without figuring upon the duty, United States  
 doors are put upon the Canadian market at an actual loss to the  
 manufacturer.

What conditions cause the United States manufacturers to sell  
 their doors at a loss is not a matter of vital importance to Cana-  
 dian manufacturers. The chief issue for them is to remedy the ex-  
 isting state of affairs, and how to attain this object is exercising the  
 minds of Canadian door manufacturers, and those interested in the  
 door trade.

While it is an established fact that there is a law against the  
 dumping clause, considerable difficulty is experienced in proving the  
 dumping. It is hard to obtain accurate figures as to the number and  
 value of the doors which are annually exported from the United States  
 to Canada, and an extraordinary fact in this connection is, that it is  
 easier to get information on this subject from the Government De-  
 partments at Washington than it is from our own Departments at  
 Ottawa. There is not much doubt that without definite figures to  
 place before the Dominion Government, little or no relief can be ex-  
 pected from them, and the process of obtaining this information is  
 likely to be a tedious and costly one.

It has been suggested that Canadian door manufacturers should  
 be able to meet the prices at which United States doors are being  
 sold in Canada, and various reasons have been offered to justify this  
 suggestion. It has been stated that Canadian lumbermen are charg-  
 ing the door manufacturers too much for their lumber. This, how-  
 ever, does not appear likely in any way to relieve the situation, as  
 lumber may be said to be worth as much as the lumbermen can  
 obtain for it, and there is no indication at present of anything to  
 cause any material decrease in lumber prices.

Another solution of the difficulty which has been mentioned, is  
 that at present, owing to the lack of recognized lumber grading rules,  
 door manufacturers have to buy a higher grade of lumber than should  
 be necessary to manufacture their doors. While the Canada Lum-  
 berman's views on the question are too well known to need repeti-



tion in this article, yet it does not seem that an agreement as to grading would meet the case.

Some manufacturers have expressed the opinion that the Government should be asked to raise the duty on doors, but this, if it took place at all, would most probably not obtain for a considerable number of years.

The only reasonable course of action therefore, appears to be for the door manufacturers of Canada to co-operate energetically and obtain, no matter the trouble and expense, the necessary particulars of the importation of United States doors, and approach the Government to enforce the law in this respect.

All loyal Canadians must be in sympathy with the door manufacturers, if this cause is just, as it would be a disastrous blow if such an important industry was forced to go out of business as the result of unfair competition.

## Improving Forest Reserve Management

Any steps which may tend to increase the efficiency of Forest Conservation should be eagerly welcomed, not only by lumbermen, but by the people of Canada as a whole, and it is therefore welcome news that great improvements are going to be made in this direction on the Brazeau and Athabaska divisions of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve. During the coming winter, "administrative site" surveys are to be made at different points on these reserves and it is proposed to erect ranger and lookout stations which will be no further apart than one day's trip by pack-train, along the primary trail system of the Brazeau Reserve. Three or four log cabins for the rangers will also be constructed. A telephone system is being planned whereby these ranger stations will be connected by telephone to the forest supervisor's office. This office is centrally located and telephone lines will run from it in all directions, much in the manner of the spokes of a wheel with the central office as the hub. This region is one of the richest coal regions in Canada and the future development of these coal fields will be amazing. A number of large mines are already in operation, and, with the completion of the branches of the G. T. P. railway now under construction, will be shipping thousands of tons daily.

With the future development of this country, the timber must be preserved. This region was once forested with very valuable timber, which has largely been destroyed by fires. There is still an abundant supply of mine-prop timber, however, and the whole region is green with young lodge-pole pine from ten to thirty years in age. If preserved from fire this will be an invaluable asset to the country, both for economic uses and as protection to the head-waters of all the rivers which rise in the foothills of the eastern slope.

## Lumberman Aids Anti-Consumption Movement

Mr. John Lumsden, the Ottawa Lumbermen, has offered his hotel at the foot of Lake Temiskaming, worth \$55,000, to the King Edward Memorial hospital for consumptives. Mr. J. M. Godfrey, Toronto, one of the fund trustees, has been authorized by Mr. Lumsden to formally convey the property. The hotel, known as the Bellevue, was formerly run as a summer resort, and is easily reached from Mattawa on the Canadian Pacific Railway or from Haileybury. It is in the midst of wonderful scenery, lake and forest. There are forty rooms for guests, all beautifully furnished, and a large dance hall, which could be made into wards without much expense. It is understood that Mr. Lumsden has in mind an institution for the case of miners who may be stricken with consumption, which is said to be becoming quite prevalent in Cobalt camps.

The figures for the lumbering operations in British Columbia for the month of November show a considerable increase over the figures for the same month last year. The total receipts from royalties and other fees this year amounted to \$48,919, as compared with \$43,687 in November, 1911.

## Layout of Woodworking Plant

**Increasing Demand Requires Highly Developed Capacity—S. Anglin & Company's Plant at Kingston, Ont.**

The planning and laying out of a modern woodworking factory involves far more careful study than might at first glance occur to one who passes through a completed plant in operation. The growth of the woodworking industry in Canada has been so extensive of late years that a modern woodworking plant bears little resemblance to one of the earlier days with the exception perhaps, that the same variety of noise is everywhere prevalent. The modern machinery with its fast feed and great variety of uses is a source of wonder to all who are not acquainted with its great capabilities. It would be an equal source of wonder to one who had been in the woodworking industry in the earlier days and had lost touch with its recent developments.

The great increase in building operations in Canada during the last five years, has led to the multiplication of woodworking factories in all parts of Canada. In Ontario, in particular, the woodworking industry has made wonderful progress. By way of illustrating the progress which has taken place, and in order to give our readers an interesting idea of the manner in which a modern woodworking plant is designed and also to illustrate the way in which machinery is laid out in order to secure the best possible results in the way of reduced cost of operation, we take pleasure in reproducing, on the opposite page, plans of the woodworking factory which is being added to the plant of S. Anglin & Co., Kingston, Ont. In order to keep up with the increased demand this company are erecting a woodworking factory 55 ft. x 106 ft., two storeys high, with high ceilings and an abundance of light, supplied from monitor lights on the roof and large windows in sides and ends.

The woodworking plant is a separate building from the saw and planing mill. It is of mill construction or slow burning type and has two sets of heavy 12 inch x 20 inch concrete beams and 12 in. x 12 in. posts running lengthwise in the centre, to carry the upper floor, all resting on solid concrete foundation. The posts are about 18 ft. apart, leaving plenty of floor space between. The sides of the building are constructed of 2 inch tongue and groove planks, covered with galvanized iron sheathing and the roof is covered with the best quality of asphalt roofing. In the construction of the floors, 2 x 4 in. has been used, laid on edge, with 7/8 in. hardwood flooring on top. This provides a smooth, hard bottom on which the trucks can be easily moved about. It also affords a floor with the additional advantage of being perfectly rigid and not subject to any vibration caused by running machinery.

### How the Machinery is Placed

The ground floor will contain the engine and dynamo and the heavy machines, such as planers, moulders, automatic turning lathe, drum sanders, stair machines, bandsaws, rip-saws, etc. All the heavy articles such as frames, stairs, tanks, columns, etc., will be manufactured on this floor, where they can be handled more easily.

The sash and door machinery will be located in the second storey, which will also house the smaller machines such as glueing apparatus, work benches, etc.

The power for the plant will be furnished by a 60 h.p. Watrous Automatic Steam Engine, connected directly to a Canadian General Electric Dynamo. Live steam is to be supplied from a separate boiler house, the exhaust steam being used for heating the factory, dry kilns, etc. Mill refuse will be used as fuel. The generator will be connected to the city current, so that outside power can be used, if it is ever required.

During the winter evenings the building will be lighted with thirty large 250 watt tungsten lamps, with 18 in. reflectors and several smaller lamps, the electricity being furnished by the dynamo on the premises.

The shafting, hangers, etc., are being supplied by the Fairbanks-Morse Co. of Montreal. An Otis Fensom elevator is also being installed.

### Capacity of the Plant

It is estimated that the woodworking factory will consume 250,000 ft. of lumber annually. This will be entirely in addition to the lumber manufactured by the saw mill and planing mill. When completed, the plant will have cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The company intend to manufacture all the different items required in the building line, especially material to architects' details which is not manufactured by other factories. S. Anglin & Co. have recently completed a contract for the interior and exterior woodwork of the new addition to the east block of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. During the last twelve years the company have had a wide experience in the manufacture of millwork for colleges, schools, banks, public and private buildings of various kinds. With their new equipment, they will be enabled to develop this end of their business much more extensively than in the past.





ROCK FACED METAL SIDING



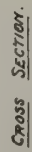
ROCK FACED METAL SODING



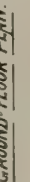
PART SECTIONAL VIEW.

PROPOSED FACTORY FOR  
S. ANGLIN & CO.,  
KINGSTON, ONT.

Scale, - 1" = 8'  
Now in course of erection.  
Drawn by A. D. Allen.



CROSS      SECTION.



GRAVITY LOOK FINE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Plans of the Woodworking Plant being erected by S. Anglin & Co., Kingston



# The Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia

Valuable Report Presented by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Showing Forest Resources to the Potential Value of \$300,000,000—Recommendations for Future Management

An excellent report dealing with the "Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia," prepared by Dr. B. E. Fernow, L.L.D., Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, with the assistance of Mr. C. D. Howe, Ph.D., and J. H. White, has been published in book form by the Commission of Conservation of Canada. The report is one which reflects the greatest credit upon all who have had to do with its preparation. It was largely through the instrumentality of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia that the Government of Nova Scotia was induced to undertake a forest reconnaissance of the province. The work was carried on during the summers of 1909 and 1910.

The report contains a great deal of information of the utmost value to the lumbering industry in Nova Scotia and affords the first example in Canada of a complete stock-taking of the forest resources of any of the provinces. That the example will be followed by other provinces is greatly to be hoped. We take pleasure in reproducing some of the most important passages from the report. Dealing with the species of trees occurring in Nova Scotia, the report classifies them as follows:—

## Species of Forest Trees Occurring in Nova Scotia

### A. Conifers

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) is a species universally distributed in mixed stands, the original stand being almost entirely cut, but in certain parts (Shelburne, Queens), it is well represented in second growth.

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is found only occasionally on gravelly soils, especially of granite origin, and on practically all sandy plains. If, in one place more common than another, it may be said to be in Lunenburg and Queens counties.

Jack Pine (*Pinus divaricata*) is found only in special localities on poorest sites in Colchester county. It is not of commercial value.

Red Spruce (*Picea rubra*) is the principal lumber tree of the province, found everywhere, but especially well-developed in the moister situations.

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*) is not, as is so often believed and claimed, the principal species. It occurs in the virgin forest only in small numbers, hardly exceeding one per cent. But on pastures and openings, it rapidly takes possession of the ground, and in those conditions grows exceedingly rapidly. It occupies especially the coastal regions, and probably is most abundant in Digby and Yarmouth counties and on the Canso side of Guysborough county. The lumber is inferior to that of the Red Spruce.

Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*) is the principal spruce of the swamps, where it grows, rarely to large size; it is seldom found on uplands and in the lumber forest. In the swampy ground it is naturally a slow grower, and is useful only for mine props and pulpwood.

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) is confounded with, or called, White Spruce, especially in Cape Breton. It is the most ubiquitous and, numerically, the most frequent conifer. It is found in all parts of the province, but especially in Cape Breton, where, on the plateau, in the northern peninsula, it forms an almost pure continuous forest, with small additions of Red Spruce and White Birch. It is the species which most readily reproduces itself, being very shade-enduring, and grows as rapidly as the White Spruce, or even more so, but it is rather short-lived, and, at present, very generally liable to a disease and early rot. For pulpwood, it is as valuable as spruce.

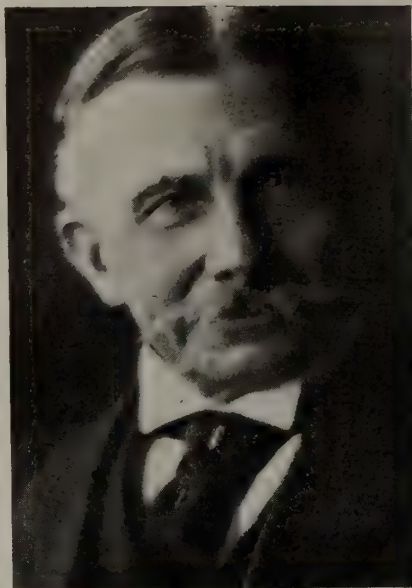
Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is more localized in its distribution than the preceding conifers, with the exception of Red and Jack Pine. It is found in fresh soils, especially in the southwestern counties. Its value as a lumber tree is increasing.

Larch (*Larix laricina*), locally called "juniper," is associated with Black Spruce in swamps. The old growth has been destroyed by the sawfly, but the young live growth is to be seen frequently.

### B. Broad-Leaf Trees

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*). This valuable lumber tree stands third in abundance among the prevailing hardwoods, being outnumbered by beech and hard maple. In the eastern counties, however, it surpasses both of these in abundance.

Paper or White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Frequent through-



Dr. B. E. Fernow

out the province, but it is most abundant in the eastern portion, especially in Guysborough county.

Gray or Wire Birch (*Betula populifolia*). This is not a commercial species, except, as used locally for hoops, but it is one of the most common trees, since it generally takes possession of the burned areas.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). This tree is found in deep soils along streams, especially in the western portion of the province. It is an inferior growth that often occupies rocky or gravelly ridges.

Beech (*Fagus americana*). This is the most common hardwood forest tree in the western counties. It is less common, although frequent, in the eastern counties. It frequently forms pure stands in patches on ridges and tops of hills.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) is, next to the beech, the most common hardwood tree in the province.

Red or Soft Maple (*Acer rubrum*) is the common associate of fir in moist soils along the streams. It is also associated with wire birch on semi-barren areas.

American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is exceedingly rare.

Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) is frequent in swamps.

In addition to the non-commercial trees, or those not occurring in commercial quantities, the following may be enumerated: (1) Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*); (2) Large-toothed Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*); (3) Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*); (4) Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*); (5) Blue Beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*); (6) Alder (*Alnus incana*); (7) Elm (*Ulmus americana*); (8) Mountain Ash (*Pyrus americana*); (9) Juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*); (10) Thorn (*Crataegus* sp.); (11) Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*); (12) Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*); (13) Bird Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); (14) Sumach (*Rhus typhina*); (15) Striped Maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*); (16) Mountain Maple (*Acer spicatum*); (17) Red Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*); (18) Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*).

## Statistical Results of the Survey

Such difference in forest conditions was found to exist between the mainland and Cape Breton Island, that it was deemed proper to make separate statements for the two parts. The northern portion of the island, with the exception of the shores, is a continuous unsettled forest country on which man has, so far, made no impression, the forest being almost exclusively made up of balsam fir. This species is also the most prominent on the rest of the island.

Dealing with the classification of lands, the report says in part:—

The actual green forest area consisting of some five million acres and stated as occupying 52.5 per cent. of the area of the province, must be increased by the potential 5.8 per cent. of recently burned area and by nearly 12 per cent. of the better class barrens which can eventually be reforested, so that the actual and potential forest area may be set down as representing 70 per cent. of the land area. The balance, only some 10 per cent., is hopeless barren. This is a rather small percentage for waste land, and only conservative treatment of the woodland area, protection against fire, and recuperative measures in the old burns and hopeful barrens, will keep it there.

Less than 100,000 acres of virgin, or semi-virgin timber remain, and, altogether, not over 1,400,000 acres, one-quarter of the green forest area, are furnishing the log supply of the present mills, with a small addition from the 2,800,000 acres of severely culled forest and the 227,000 acres of second growth.

Of the green forest area, pure hardwood forest is represented by less than 7 per cent., and pure coniferous growth by 20 per cent., the bulk of the forest, namely 73 per cent. being of mixed type. With the culling of pine, spruce and hemlock from the latter, there is, of course, the tendency to give ascendancy to hardwood. Hence, the severely culled areas are apt to grow into hardwoods, and probably a considerable area, noted as pure hardwoods, was originally mixed growth from which the conifers have been removed. The two types of virgin and moderately culled hardwoods were combined, the differentiation being practically unnecessary.

A more comprehensive view of conditions as exhibited in figures may be gathered from the accompanying diagram and tables, which



show the areas of these land classifications as percentages of the area of the province as a whole, and by counties.

NOVA SCOTIA FOREST SURVEY, 1909-10  
CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.—MAINLAND

|                                   | KINGS   |           | ANNAPOLIS |           | DIGBY   |           | YARMOUTH |           | SHELBURNE |           | QUEENS  |           | LUNenburg |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   | Acres   | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. | Acres   | Per cent. | Acres    | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. | Acres   | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. |
| 1. Farm (cleared lands).....      | 168,496 | 34.0      | 148,880   | 20.3      | 139,328 | 23.4      | 51,088   | 10.6      | 16,528    | 3.6       | 49,100  | 8.6       | 153,424   | 22.2      |
| 2. Meadow (natural).....          | 166     |           | 2,976     |           | 4,576   |           | 1,968    |           | 5,972     |           | 1,424   |           | 1,936     |           |
| 3. Savanna (open bog).....        | 560     |           | 2,864     |           | 3,904   |           | 640      |           | 4,224     |           | 9,248   |           | 352       |           |
| 4. Forest:                        |         |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           |         |           |           |           |
| (a) Conifer.                      |         |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           |         |           |           |           |
| Virgin.....                       |         |           | 8,224     |           | 5,840   |           |          |           | 1,216     |           |         |           | 1,360     |           |
| Moderately culled.....            | 1,456   |           | 3,200     |           | 29,920  |           | 4,880    |           | 37,336    |           | 9,568   |           | 54,384    |           |
| Severely culled.....              | 1,456   |           | 4,096     |           | 4,984   |           | 3,744    |           | 30,920    |           | 7,824   |           | 106,256   |           |
| Second growth.....                |         |           |           |           | 3,824   |           |          |           | 20,496    |           | 9,056   |           |           |           |
| Young growth.....                 | 3,136   |           |           |           | 4,096   |           |          |           |           |           | 48      |           | 3,408     |           |
| (b) Hardwood.                     |         |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           |         |           |           |           |
| Virgin and moderately culled..... | 5,512   |           | 3,744     |           | 2,096   |           | 584      |           | 2,408     |           | 2,232   |           | 2,272     |           |
| Severely culled.....              | 5,512   |           | 5,824     |           | 2,400   |           | 584      |           | 904       |           | 1,384   |           | 656       |           |
| Second growth.....                |         |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           |         |           |           |           |
| Young growth.....                 | 5,184   |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           | 3,328   |           | 1,760     |           |
| (c) Mixed Growth.                 |         |           |           |           |         |           |          |           |           |           |         |           |           |           |
| Virgin.....                       | 16,208  | 3.3       | 9,568     | 1.3       | 4,496   | 0.8       | 1,168    | 0.2       | 3,312     | 0.7       | 6,944   | 1.2       | 4,688     | 0.7       |
| Moderately culled.....            |         |           | 32,976    |           | 12,448  |           | 1,536    |           | 2,368     |           | 6,208   |           |           |           |
| Severely culled.....              | 45,408  |           | 90,984    |           | 57,808  |           | 161,896  |           | 13,224    |           | 75,576  |           | 62,008    |           |
| Second growth.....                | 173,264 |           | 171,320   |           | 181,776 |           | 161,912  |           | 8,200     |           | 54,156  |           | 56,264    |           |
| Young Growth.....                 | 11,248  |           |           |           | 1,728   |           |          |           |           |           | 31,360  |           | 36,416    |           |
| 5. Recently burned.....           | 229,920 | 46.4      | 295,280   | 40.2      | 253,760 | 42.6      | 325,344  | 67.3      | 23,792    | 5.2       | 167,300 | 29.4      | 154,688   | 22.4      |
| 6. Old burns and barrens.....     | 51,248  | 10.3      | 41,920    | 5.7       | 25,872  | 4.3       | 11,152   | 2.3       | 27,504    | 6.0       | 77,488  | 13.6      | 7,024     | 1.0       |
| 7. Unclassified.....              | 21,600  | 4.4       | 217,520   | 29.6      | 112,864 | 18.9      | 64,960   | 13.4      | 281,600   | 61.5      | 212,482 | 37.3      | 173,328   | 25.1      |
| 8. Unclassified.....              | 896     |           |           |           | 2,048   |           | 18,432   |           | 5,432     |           | 19,232  |           | 29,696    |           |
| Acres surveyed.....               | 495,136 |           | 734,528   |           | 595,584 |           | 483,376  |           | 458,032   |           | 569,696 |           | 690,544   |           |

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.—MAINLAND—Continued.

|                                   | HANTS   |           | CUMBERLAND |           | COLCHESTER |           | PICTOU  |           | ANTIGONISH |           | HALIFAX   |           | GUYSBORO |           | TOTALS, MAINLAND OF PROVINCE |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
|                                   | Acres   | Per cent. | Acres      | Per cent. | Acres      | Per cent. | Acres   | Per cent. | Acres      | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. | Acres    | Per cent. | Acres                        | Per cent. |
| 1. Farm (cleared lands).....      | 133,948 | 18.9      | 261,440    | 26.9      | 217,132    | 27.0      | 211,992 | 33.9      | 120,812    | 37.1      | 92,240    | 7.5       | 65,328   | 7.1       | 1,832,736                    | 19.0      |
| 2. Meadow (natural).....          | 2,768   |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           |           |           |          |           | 21,680                       | .2        |
| 3. Savanna (open bog).....        | 1,297   |           | 880        |           | 896        |           |         |           |            |           | 5,040     |           | 7,888    |           | 37,792                       | .4        |
| 4. Forest:                        |         |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           |           |           |          |           | 5,052,836                    | 52.5      |
| (a) Conifer.                      |         |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           |           |           |          |           | 31,120                       |           |
| Virgin.....                       | 1,920   |           | 176        |           | 2,464      |           | 1,603   |           |            |           | 9,920     |           | 3,416    |           | 342,460                      |           |
| Moderately culled.....            | 33,525  |           | 41,808     |           | 38,304     |           | 4,099   |           | 112        |           | 82,928    |           | 23,080   |           | 427,345                      |           |
| Severely culled.....              | 40,566  |           | 62,160     |           | 40,464     |           | 1,400   |           |            |           | 97,584    |           | 23,080   |           | 119,736                      |           |
| Second growth.....                |         |           | 4,896      |           | 1,760      |           | 1,400   |           |            |           | 18,896    |           | 59,408   |           | 119,736                      |           |
| Young growth.....                 | 876     |           | 960        |           | 844        |           | 10,350  |           | 29,876     |           | 32,352    |           | 29,568   |           | 115,514                      |           |
| (b) Hardwood.                     |         |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           |           |           |          |           |                              |           |
| Virgin and moderately culled..... | 76,887  | 10.9      | 110,000    | 11.3      | 83,896     | 10.4      | 17,452  | 2.8       | 29,988     | 9.2       | 241,680   | 19.6      | 115,472  | 12.6      | 61,036,175                   | 10.8      |
| Severely culled.....              | 3,024   |           | 6,464      |           | 32,480     |           | 12,462  |           |            |           | 6,560     |           | 40,000   |           | 119,883                      |           |
| Second growth.....                | 3,024   |           | 16,464     |           | 23,524     |           | 18,113  |           | 14,560     |           | 19,808    |           | 23,824   |           | 138,581                      |           |
| Young growth.....                 | 1,188   |           |            |           | 6,512      |           | 16,225  |           | 7,504      |           | 7,104     |           | 14,992   |           | 22,096                       |           |
| (c) Mixed Growth.                 |         |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           |           |           |          |           |                              |           |
| Virgin.....                       | 7,236   | 1.0       | 24,928     | 2.6       | 62,516     | 7.8       | 46,800  | 7.4       | 22,064     | 6.8       | 38,480    | 3.1       | 82,448   | 9.0       | 330,856                      | 3.4       |
| Moderately culled.....            | 496     |           |            |           | 5,760      |           | 211,35  |           |            |           | 384       |           | 1,200    |           | 63,376                       |           |
| Severely culled.....              | 56,181  |           | 57,312     |           | 62,600     |           | 211,35  |           |            |           | 25,440    |           | 41,792   |           | 771,364                      |           |
| Second growth.....                | 271,895 |           | 211,232    |           | 177,576    |           | 197,545 |           | 114,272    |           | 244,208   |           | 190,112  |           | 2,213,734                    |           |
| Young growth.....                 | 24,072  |           | 104,208    |           | 130,468    |           | 76,267  |           | 37,364     |           | 78,384    |           | 20,416   |           | 551,931                      |           |
| 5. Recently burned.....           | 352,644 | 50.9      | 375,664    | 38.7      | 424,736    | 52.9      | 294,947 | 46.3      | 152,260    | 46.8      | 378,000   | 30.7      | 257,472  | 28.3      | 638,507                      | 38.3      |
| 6. Old burns and barrens.....     | 36,811  | 5.2       | 141,984    | 14.6      | 8,156      | 1.0       | 18,195  | 2.9       | 224        |           | 65,040    | 5.3       | 38,480   | 4.2       | 551,998                      | 5.8       |
| 7. Unclassified.....              | 77,212  | 10.9      | 56,704     | 5.8       | 6,244      | 0.8       | 42,610  | 6.7       |            |           | 384,176   | 31.2      | 335,072  | 36.4      | 1,086,354                    | 29.7      |
| 8. Unclassified.....              | 18,128  |           |            |           |            |           |         |           |            |           | 26,256    |           | 17,504   |           | 137,474                      | 1.4       |
| Acres surveyed.....               | 706,931 |           | 971,600    |           | 803,576    |           | 634,996 |           | 325,348    |           | 1,230,912 |           | 919,664  |           | 9,619,923                    | 100.0     |

Percentage figures in parentheses represent the participation of each forest type in the total forest area.

NOVA SCOTIA FOREST SURVEY, 1909-10

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.—CAPE BRETON ISLAND

|                                     | Richmond |           | Cape Breton |           | Victoria |           | Inverness |           | TOTAL     |           |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                     | Acres    | Per cent. | Acres       | Per cent. | Acres    | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. | Acres     | Per cent. |
| 1. Cleared Land.....                | 30,944   | 11.3      | 139,136     | 23.6      | 67,808   | 9.7       | 199,680   | 22.1      | 437,568   | 17.9      |
| 2. Forest.....                      |          |           |             |           |          |           |           |           | 1,536,456 | 62.7      |
| (a) Conifers                        |          |           |             |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| Virgin.....                         |          |           | 544         |           | 292,736  |           | 132,416   |           | 425,696   |           |
| Moderately culled.....              |          |           | 1,104       |           |          |           |           |           | 1,104     |           |
| Severely culled.....                | 15,888   |           | 2,000       |           | 4,312    |           | 11,472    |           | 33,672    |           |
| Second growth.....                  | 3,792    |           | 61,024      |           | 4,544    |           | 13,952    |           | 83,312    |           |
| Young growth.....                   | 107,888  |           | 132,000     |           | 13,424   |           | 40,528    |           | 293,840   |           |
| Inferior.....                       | 11,136   |           | 3,184       |           |          |           | 7,760     |           | 22,080    |           |
| (b) Hardwood:                       |          |           |             |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| Virgin and moderately culled.....   | 138,704  | 50.8      | 199,856     | 33.9      | 315,016  | 46.6      | 206,128   | 23.1      | 859,704   | 35.1      |
| Severely culled.....                |          |           | 672         |           | 9,296    |           | 20,448    |           | 30,416    |           |
| Second growth.....                  | 3,072    |           | 1,280       |           | 7,056    |           | 136,016   |           | 147,424   |           |
| Young growth.....                   |          |           |             |           |          |           | 3,152     |           | 3,152     |           |
| Inferior.....                       |          |           |             |           | 2,416    |           | 12,560    |           | 14,976    |           |
| (c) Mixed Growth:                   |          |           |             |           |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| Virgin.....                         |          |           | 2,144       |           |          |           | 4,848     |           | 6,992     |           |
| Moderately culled.....              |          |           | 3,632       |           | 15,192   |           |           |           | 18,824    |           |
| Severely culled.....                | 9,040    |           | 108,720     |           | 78,760   |           | 118,208   |           | 314,728   |           |
| Second growth.....                  |          |           |             |           |          |           | 29,808    |           | 29,808    |           |
| Young growth.....                   |          |           | 16,480      |           | 19,312   |           | 36,704    |           | 72,496    |           |
| Inferior.....                       |          |           |             |           | 33,040   |           | 4,896     |           | 37,936    |           |
| 3. Recently burned.....             | 9,040    | 3.3       | 130,976     | 23.5      | 146,304  | 21.1      | 194,464   | 22.2      | 480,784   | 31.3      |
| 4. Old burns and green barrens..... | 1,872    | .7        | 4,320       | .7        |          |           | 688       |           | 6,880     | 0.3       |
| 5. Unclassified.....                | 89,328   | 32.8      | 91,728      | 15.1      | 149,184  | 20.1      | 118,336   | 13.3      | 448,576   | 18.3      |
| 6. Unclassified.....                |          |           | 20,816      | 3.1       |          |           |           |           | 20,816    | 0.8       |
| Acres surveyed.....                 | 272,960  |           | 588,784     |           | 697,080  |           | 891,472   |           | 2,450,296 | 100.0     |

Percentage figures in parentheses represent the participation of each forest type in the total forest area.

### Cape Breton

As previously stated, the forest of the island of Cape Breton is of entirely different type from that of the mainland. Here the balsam fir becomes the prominent tree and hence, saw timber is scarce. Much of the woodland is of inferior character. Pulpwood and mine props are its main product.

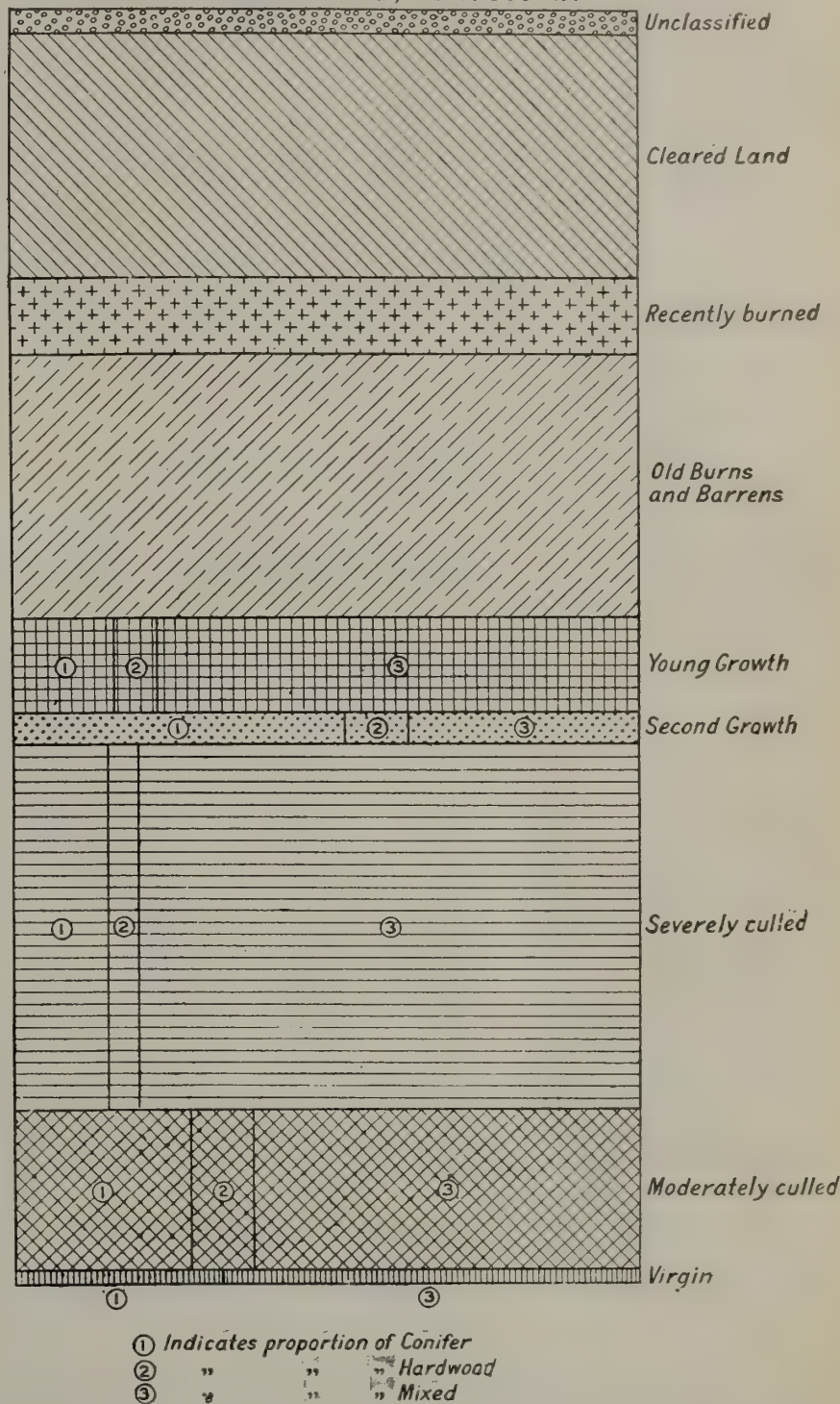
The northern peninsula, especially, consisting of Inverness and Victoria counties, is an almost unbroken pure balsam fir forest, with only 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of spruce, except in the black spruce swamps, and about three per cent. of paper birch. This part of the island, which is not subdivided into lots, was not investigated, since a private inspection had been made by the writer a few years ago for commercial purposes, and the information then gained was sufficient for the present purpose. The area distribution here, cannot claim a great degree of accuracy, since the total area involved is open to considerable doubt. The upper portion of the plateau is occupied by a continuous chain of moss barrens or muskegs from which the many

small rivers take their source. The total area of these barrens was estimated as 375 square miles and apportioned in the proportion of 5 to 7 to the two counties of Inverness and Victoria. Similarly, the remaining forest area, with a deduction for other waste land, black spruce swamps, alder brush, etc., estimated at 650 square miles, was so apportioned.

Much of the cleared land in Cape Breton county consists not of farms, but of mine dumps, mine areas, towns, etc.

It will be observed that the total forest area of the island, 1,535,-

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000 acres, is in somewhat larger proportion to the total area than the mainland, and that the distribution in types also varies considerably.

### Estimating Timber Standing

Having ascertained the areas of timber of different type and their condition, we may, for the sake of arriving at a general statement of the amount of timber available for the axe, assign an average stumpage figure to each type. For this purpose, the cruising of actual properties would furnish a good basis. We have been fortunate in having had an opportunity to inspect estimates covering nearly one million acres in various parts of the province, and of perusing various descriptions, in addition to those based on the personal observations of the survey party. Since these estimates cover almost 15 per cent. of the total forest area, while in detail work by the strip system usually 2 to 5 per cent. are considered sufficient, the basis of the following estimates may be considered ample.

The different parts of the province show, to be sure, a different development of forest growth of the western portion being undoubtedly superior in quality and quantity per acre to that of the eastern part. We have, nevertheless, not attempted to make separate estimates for the different sections, but have chosen an average for each



type in the whole province, excluding, however, Cape Breton island, which stands in a class by itself, the greater part of it being without saw timber.

### Saw Timber

The following figures refer to coniferous timber alone.

While the best acres of mixed growth in which conifers prevail will rarely overrun 15 M feet B.M., and while a single lot of pure conifer growth may furnish as much as 30 M feet, the average of the virgin type over the whole area, may not be figured at over 12 M feet B.M. per acre.

The same differences will appear in the other types. Some of the lightly culled smaller areas may still contain as much as 6 M feet, and the better acres, even on larger areas, may average 4 M, but the general average can not be placed at more than 3 M feet. To this we may add the small area of second growth with the same rate, although this is somewhat too high.

Still more variable are the remnants on severely culled and burned areas, many of which contain no saw timber at all. Yet we may make an allowance of 1,000 feet per acre on the average, which would be liberal.

The barrens and old burns also contain patches of green timber besides pulpwood, and from the cruisings of a considerable acreage of these it would appear that, on the better class of green barrens, an average of as much as 400 feet might be found; the general average, however, could hardly be placed at over 300 feet.

We have then the following calculation, leaving out the pure hardwood areas:

### Estimate of Coniferous Timber on the Mainland

94,496 acres of virgin and semi-virgin . . . at 12 M=1,133,952 M ft.  
1,318,964 acres of moderately culled and second  
growth . . . at 3 M=3,956,892 M ft.  
3,192,175 acres of severely culled and burned at 1 M=3,192,175 M ft.  
1,138,730 acres of green barrens and old burns at 300 ft.= 341,619 M ft.

5,744,365 acres Total . . . . . 8,624,638 M ft.

It is then, tolerably certain that the mainland of the province contains less than ten billion feet of coniferous timber, and the saw timber to be found in Cape Breton would not swell the figure beyond this maximum.

These figures, it is to be understood, are based upon as low a standard of log diameter as possible. Anything that will make a 2 x 4-inch stick is being cut, the market, especially of the western counties shipping to the West Indies and South America, permitting this.

The character of the timber may be judged to some extent by mill tallies. At one of the larger mills such a tally had been kept for three years on a cut of around 5.5 million feet of rather a good class of timber, showing the spruce to run 17.5 logs to the M feet, the pine only slightly better, and the hemlock nearly 11 logs to the M feet. In the 84,000 logs involved, which probably represent the average cut in the region, in numbers, spruce was represented with 62 per cent., hemlock with 25 per cent., and pine with 13 per cent. Owing to the better size of the hemlock, however, the proportions in volume were 53 per cent., 36 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively. The average spruce log would measure about 11 inches, and the average hemlock log about 14 inches.

If we apply the relative proportion developed by these mill tallies to the timber standing, there would, in round figures, be some five billion feet of spruce, and three billion feet of hemlock, with nearly one billion feet of white pine in existence, but, probably less than this.

### Pulpwood

In addition, a considerable amount of pulpwood swells the value of the forest resource. Here again wide differences exist. Cape Breton leads in quantity per unit, and on the whole. The plateau of Victoria and Inverness counties is a pulpwood or mine prop forest, consisting almost exclusively of balsam fir, with about 15 per cent. spruce and 3 per cent. paper birch; a small amount of saw timber, spruce and white pine being found in the northern portion. Only on the seaward slopes not in farms are hardwoods, sugar maple and yellow birch found.

In this balsam forest the trees run from 6 to 14 inches in diameter, occasionally up to 18 inches, with 36 to 40 feet log length, and ten trees to the cord. The crest being largely occupied by moss barrens in addition to alder swales and black spruce swamps, the productive area of the 1,200 square miles of plateau must be reduced by at least 35 per cent., and may be set down as around 500,000 acres in a solid body. In a private survey undertaken by the writer for commercial purposes some years ago, some 180 sample areas were measured, many running 50 to 60 cords per acre; or, say, 12 million cords in all.

Other parts of the island may add two million cords.

In the western portion of Nova Scotia proper, if conservative lumbering practices were followed, often as much as 15 to 20, and even 30, cords of pulpwood might be recovered in addition to the saw

timber, but, under present methods of lumbering, most of this is lost. The eastern portion contains much smaller timber and, hence, more pulpwood. The data for a close estimate are not at hand, but, if we might be allowed to guess, we would place the available pulpwood contents of the mainland at less than two cords per acre or ten million cords.

Of hardwoods, no estimate was attempted. The pure hardwood area comprises only 330,866 acres. The timber, generally, is of mediocre development. An allowance of six million cords for this portion would be ample. In Cape Breton, however, an additional two million cords of birch spoolwood might be found. In addition, the hardwood of the mixed type which runs frequently to fifty per cent. of the composition, would furnish considerable quantities—perhaps as much as twenty-five million cords—if it were not destroyed in the logging operations.

### Consumption

No attempt has been made to secure new data as to cut, as this is a matter, not of fieldwork, but of statistical inquiry for which this

QUANTITY, VALUE AND SOURCE, BY SPECIES, OF THE WOOD USED IN THE FURNITURE AND CAR INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1910\*

| Species           | TOTAL QUANTITY USED<br>(Canadian and Imported) |         |                        | CANADIAN TIMBER |        |                     |                    | IMPORTED TIMBER |         |                     |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Quantity                                       | Cost    | Per cent. Distribution | Quantity        | Cost   | Average Cost per M. | Per cent. of Total | Quantity        | Cost    | Average Cost per M. | Per cent. of Total |
|                   | M ft. B. M.                                    | \$      |                        | M ft. B. M.     | \$     | \$ cts.             |                    | M ft. B. M.     | \$      | \$ cts.             |                    |
| Yellow Pine...    | 9,892                                          | 186,000 | 57.2                   | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 892             | 186,000 | 18 80               | 100                |
| Oak.....          | 2,358                                          | 51,746  | 13.7                   | 101             | 2,600  | 25 84               | 4.3                | 2,257           | 49,146  | 21 77               | 95.7               |
| Birch.....        | 1,253                                          | 13,854  | 7.3                    | 1,253           | 13,854 | 11 06               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Spruce.....       | 1,118                                          | 14,535  | 6.5                    | 1,118           | 14,535 | 12 08               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Douglas Fir.....  | 904                                            | 22,570  | 5.2                    | 904             | 22,570 | 23 80               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Pine.....         | 805                                            | 14,682  | 4.7                    | 805             | 14,682 | 18 24               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Beech.....        | 300                                            | 2,700   | 1.7                    | 300             | 2,700  | 9 00                | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Maple.....        | 300                                            | 2,700   | 1.7                    | 300             | 2,700  | 9 00                | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Basswood.....     | 175                                            | 6,600   | 1.0                    | 175             | 6,600  | 37 71               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Poplar.....       | 88                                             | 1,350   | 0.5                    | 88              | 1,350  | 15 34               | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Tulip.....        | 40                                             | 2,000   | 0.2                    | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 40              | 2,000   | 50 00               | 100                |
| Elm.....          | 35                                             | 1,300   | 0.2                    | 35              | 1,300  | 37 1                | 100                | .....           | .....   | .....               | .....              |
| Mahogany.....     | 20                                             | 2,500   | 0.1                    | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 20              | 2,500   | 125 00              | 100                |
| Black Cherry..... | 7                                              | 700     | .....                  | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 7               | 700     | 100 00              | 100                |
| Chestnut.....     | 5                                              | 100     | .....                  | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 5               | 100     | 20 00               | 100                |
| Ash.....          | 2                                              | 100     | .....                  | .....           | .....  | .....               | .....              | 2               | 100     | 50 00               | 100                |
| Total.....        | 17,306                                         | 323,497 | 100                    | 5,083           | 82,951 | 15 50               | 29.3               | 12,223          | 240,546 | 19 68               | 70.7               |

\*Represents returns from four companies.

†Includes white and red pine.

‡Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

QUANTITY, VALUE AND SOURCE, BY SPECIES, OF THE WOOD USED IN THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND VEHICLE INDUSTRIES OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1910\*

| Species           | TOTAL QUANTITY USED<br>(Canadian and Imported) |        |                        | CANADIAN TIMBER |       |                     |                    | IMPORTED TIMBER |       |                     |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                   | Quantity                                       | Cost   | Per cent. Distribution | Quantity        | Cost  | Average Cost per M. | Per cent. of Total | Quantity        | Cost  | Average Cost per M. | Per cent. of Total |
|                   | M ft. B. M.                                    | \$     |                        | M ft. B. M.     | \$    | \$ cts.             |                    | M ft. B. M.     | \$    | \$ cts.             |                    |
| Birch.....        | 110                                            | 1,940  | 28.1                   | 110             | 1,940 | 17 64               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Spruce.....       | 87                                             | 1,660  | 22.0                   | 87              | 1,660 | 19 08               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Basswood.....     | 75                                             | 3,000  | 19.1                   | 75              | 3,000 | 40 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Maple.....        | 40                                             | 1,200  | 10.2                   | 40              | 1,200 | 30 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Hickory.....      | 35                                             | 1,200  | 9.0                    | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              | 35              | 1,200 | 34 28               | 100                |
| Oak.....          | 15                                             | 450    | 3.9                    | 15              | 450   | 30 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Ash.....          | 12                                             | 570    | 3.5                    | 12              | 570   | 47 50               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Elm.....          | 10                                             | 200    | 2.6                    | 10              | 200   | 20 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Tulip.....        | 4                                              | 300    | 1.0                    | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              | 4               | 300   | 75 00               | 100                |
| Aspen Poplar..... | 3                                              | 60     | 0.8                    | 3               | 60    | 20 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Pine.....         | 3                                              | 60     | 0.8                    | 3               | 60    | 20 00               | 100                | .....           | ..... | .....               | .....              |
| Total.....        | 394                                            | 10,640 | 100                    | 355             | 9,140 | 25 75               | 90.1               | 39              | 1,500 | 38 46               | 9.9                |

\*Represents returns from three manufacturers. Takes no account of the local industries allied to country blacksmith shops, and omits wheels and bent work which are imported into the Province already manufactured.

†Includes white and red pine.

QUANTITY, VALUE AND SOURCE OF THE WOOD USED IN THE FURNITURE, CAR, IMPLEMENT AND VEHICLE WORKS OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1910\*

| INDUSTRY                                | TOTAL WOOD USED         |             | CANADIAN WOOD           |             |                                   | IMPORTED WOOD           |             |                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                         | Quantity<br>M ft. B. M. | Value<br>\$ | Quantity<br>M ft. B. M. | Value<br>\$ | Per cent.<br>of Total<br>Quantity | Quantity<br>M ft. B. M. | Value<br>\$ | Per cent.<br>of Total<br>Quantity |
| Furniture and Car.....                  | 17,306                  | 323,497     | 5,083                   | 82,951      | 29.4                              | 12,223                  | 240,546     | 70.6                              |
| Agricultural Implement and Vehicle..... | 394                     | 10,640      | 355                     | 9,140       | 90.1                              | 39                      | 1,500       | 9.9                               |
| Total.....                              | 17,700                  | 334,137     | 5,438                   | 92,091      | 30.7                              | 12,262                  | 242,046     | 69.3                              |

### TIGHT AND SLACK COOPERAGE†

|                      | QTY<br>M | VALUE     |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| Slack Cooperage..... | 37,312   | \$318,263 |
| Tight Cooperage..... | 861      | 14,614    |

\*From Bulletin 24, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

†Owing to the fact that the cooperage returns for Nova Scotia for 1910 were very incomplete, those for 1911, which are comparatively complete, are given instead.

survey was not equipped. However, by combining census data for 1900 and 1906 with published and unpublished data for 1910, kindly placed at my disposal by the Dominion Forestry Branch, we are enabled to secure a very complete basis for estimating the wood consumption of the province.

From the tabulations of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior we find that the annual cut for lumber is about three



hundred million feet B.M., which, in 1900, was valued in the log at less than two million dollars, but, in 1910, was valued as lumber, lath and shingles (240 mills reporting) at nearly three and one-half million dollars. In this cut, spruce participates to the extent of 62 per cent. and hemlock, 20 per cent. Pine represents still about 10 per cent. of the cut; hardwoods furnished only 4.5 per cent., worth \$158,706.

At least 80 per cent. of the cut was shipped out of the country, one-half by water.

Minor products, like railway ties, telegraph poles, cooperage stock, etc., and firewood, added, in the Census year, about one and one-half million dollars to the value of the annual forest product.

Wood using industries:

(a) Furniture and car industries used 17,306,000 feet, costing \$323,497. About 20 per cent. of this was grown in the province; 57 per cent. yellow pine; 13.7 per cent. oak (imported); 5.2 per cent. douglas fir.

(b) Agricultural implement and vehicle industries—small—only 394,000 feet used, costing \$10,640; practically all home-grown.

Pulpwood: In 1910, 29,606 cords costing \$135,965, were manufactured into pulp in the province.

Altogether, we are justified, from these figures, in estimating the total value directly to be credited to the forest resources as on the average, an even \$5,000,000 per year. The present cut for home consumption and export, estimated at not less than 400 million feet, when set against our estimate of eight to ten billion feet standing, indicates 20 to 25 years' supply for such a cut, if what young growth may contribute towards lengthening the supply is left out of consideration.

Practically, however, the life of the milling industry at its present rate of consumption will be limited by the timber standing on the moderately culled and virgin areas, with some of the second growth. These amounts have been estimated at little more than five billion feet, and hence this estimate halves the life of this resource as stated above, accentuating the importance of the immediate adoption of conservative use and recuperative measures.

#### Estimating Growth

There is nothing so difficult as to determine with any approach to accuracy the amount of product which may be secured from a growing timber crop. The rate of growth on the same acre with the same species varies from period to period and, therefore, the average rate varies with the length of time the timber is allowed to grow. Again, when a large variety of conditions is involved the attempt to arrive at an average figure can be hardly more than a guess. In the virgin, or nearly virgin, forest, growth, so far as quantity per acre is concerned, has practically stopped, although, of course, trees still add to their diameter, and, if rot does not progress too rapidly, their value increment may even be rising. The conservatively culled forest will show in the old stock a greater diameter and value increment, if not too severely culled, than the virgin forest. With the increased severity of culling the growth is transferred from the old stock to the young growth, if any, and the more severe the culling, the better the rate of growth, provided always that young growth, a seedling growth, is established. It may, therefore, be that under certain circumstances, that is, when a satisfactory young growth is on the ground, severe culling may be the much better procedure to secure a satisfactory rate of growth.

Most extravagant ideas exist as to the rate of growth of trees, observations of single trees growing in the open being taken as a basis to be translated into performance by whole acres of trees. The idea prevails that Nova Scotia spruce in the Nova Scotia climate is growing at an extraordinary rate. As a matter of fact, while it can be stated that the climate is most favorable to reproduction, i.e., to the establishment of young growth, the rate of growth of trees in the forest is not very different from the ordinary rate to be found in the New England States under similar conditions.

No time was allowed to make any detail studies; there were, however, incidentally, some 550 trees analyzed as to their rate of diameter growth, and a number of sample plats were measured to arrive at a conception of growth conditions. From these measurements it appears that to produce a spruce tree, 12 inches in diameter on the stump, may require from fifty years for the most favored trees, to one hundred and seventy years for trees which had for a long time to compete for light with their neighbors. The unusually rapid-growth trees are, to be sure, found only occasionally; the much more usual rapid growers require eighty to ninety years to make the 12-inch diameter. In other words, 1 inch of diameter is formed in the best average case in six to seven years; in the poorer conditions, in fourteen years. Older, stouter trees that have averaged twenty years in making one inch of diameter are not infrequent, and twelve years may, as in Sweden, be considered the average performance in the natural woods. That is to say, it took a hundred and forty to a hun-

dred and fifty years, on the average, to grow the trees that are now being lumbered.

A series of measurements were made on second growth trees, which are in more favorable light conditions, and, hence, make better growth. Some 250 trees of this description in various regions were analyzed. Here, as is to be expected, a very much better rate prevails owing to, and in proportion to, the light admitted. Fifty trees on an old pasture south of Springhill in Cumberland county, ranging from thirty-five to fifty-nine years, had averaged one inch in five years, i.e., a tree of 12-inch diameter on the stump was grown in sixty years. The same rate was found in old pastures in other localities. But in the forest, twenty trees in Colchester county, ranging in age from thirty-five to forty-eight years grew at the rate of 1 inch in seven years, making the 12-inch tree in eighty-five years. This may be assumed as a fair average rate for second growth trees.

These statements refer to red spruce, which is the species most prominent in Nova Scotia forests. The white spruce, which forms rarely, as much as 10 per cent. and usually not much more than 1 per cent. of the natural forest growth, is the species which occupies readily the abandoned pastures near the coast, and there, in the full enjoyment of light, grows as rapidly, or perhaps more rapidly, but into a poorer tree—a "ladder" tree, as, on account of the branches, a lumberman has called them. A few trees of this species that were measured, showed that they had developed at the rate of 1 inch in four years. Balsam fir, which in some parts is erroneously called white spruce, shows about the same rate of growth. One inch in five to six years seems the rate for young second growth of this species on pastures.

White pine is the fastest grower; yet, a group of 25 trees ranging from 63 to 84 years and averaging 68 years of age, evidently sec-

#### RED SPRUCE

##### IN FOREST

| Number of Trees | Average Age | Diameter Average | Years to make 1 Inch | REMARKS                                            |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1               | 171         | 24               | 7                    | Near mill<br>Southampton<br>Cobequid hills         |
| 1               | 173         | 12.5             | 13.8                 |                                                    |
| 6               | 120         | 12               | 10                   |                                                    |
| 1               | 125         | 15               | 8.3                  | Colchester                                         |
| 1               | 70          | 14               | 5                    |                                                    |
| 3               | 112         | 8.3              | 13.5                 | Butt logs at mill<br>Victoria co.<br>Shelburne co. |
| 1               | 65          | 17.3             | 3.7                  |                                                    |
| 4               | 82          | 18.2             | 4.5                  |                                                    |

##### SECOND GROWTH

|    |    |      |     |                          |
|----|----|------|-----|--------------------------|
| 50 | 47 | 10   | 4.7 | Old pasture, Cumberland  |
| 8  | 56 | 12.8 | 4.3 | Old pasture, Cumberland  |
| 20 | 42 | 6    | 7   | Colchester co.           |
| 4  | 52 | 9.8  | 5.3 | Old pasture, Antigonish  |
| 10 | 47 | 10   | 4.7 | Old pasture, Halifax co. |

#### BALSAM

##### IN FOREST

| Number of Trees | Average Age | Diameter Average | Years to make 1 Inch | REMARKS                              |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6               | 86          | 12.2             | 7                    | Cobequid hills<br>Swamp near Halifax |
| 2               | 107         | 12.5             | 8.8                  |                                      |
| 14              | 48          | 3.7              | 13                   |                                      |
| 25              | 100         | 10.5             | 10                   |                                      |

##### SECOND GROWTH

|    |    |      |     |                                            |
|----|----|------|-----|--------------------------------------------|
| 12 | 42 | 9.2  | 4.6 | Colchester after '49 fire                  |
| 5  | 60 | 12   | 5   |                                            |
| 14 | 60 | 9.4  | 6.3 | Colchester after '49 fire                  |
| 7  | 41 | 7    | 6   | On barren near Halifax                     |
| 52 | 50 | 5.7  | 8.7 | Gentle slope, Sheet harbour                |
| 6  | 45 | 6.3  | 7   | Victoria co., mill<br>Pasture, North river |
| 12 | 68 | 10.6 | 6   |                                            |
| 47 | 30 | 5.5  | 5.4 |                                            |



ond growth, averaged only 11.4 inches in diameter. They had grown at the rate of 1 inch in six and two-thirds years.

Some 26 trees of hemlock in the forest, and old stand on a first-class site near a stream, ranging from one hundred and seventy to two hundred and sixty-nine years, averaged two hundred and ten years, with an average diameter of 20 inches, made, therefore, 1 inch in ten years—a very good performance for this species.

The above tables will make clear the great variation in rate of growth that is found under varying conditions and, sometimes, under apparently the same conditions. It should be stated for those who desire to ascertain for themselves this relation between time and dimension, that, to the rings counted upon the stump, the time it took to make the height of the stump must be added. This, according to the height of the stump, usually varies from five to ten years.

When it comes to the question of production of volume per acre and year which the Nova Scotia forest area may furnish, there are no data available to make even approximate estimates. Conditions are so variable that no experience figures will apply. All we can do is to discuss possibilities. If we were to assume a hundred and fifty years as the average age of the log trees in the virgin forest—which seems not far from the truth—and divide this age into the stand as we find it, we would have on the best acres cutting 30 M feet, an annual increment of 200 feet, and, if our average of 12 M feet is approximately correct, the rate on the average would be 80 feet, B.M., per acre. This would seem to indicate the possibilities for large areas of virgin forest.

We may also gain some insight by comparison with the experience of countries where thousands of measurements and actual knowledge is scientifically managed forests exists. Of the larger forest administrations of Germany, Prussian State forests furnish the smallest per acre product, and, hence, are best used for comparison with our unregulated conditions. The reason for this lower product is the extent of the area involved, nearly seven million acres, which includes much poor land, and the lack of development of means of transportation in the eastern provinces, which makes close utilization unprofitable; to this may be added the northern climate which makes the rate of growth very similar to that of Nova Scotia. Here, the annual cut of sizeable material, including logs, mine props, posts, poles and the better class of fuelwood, is less than 30 cubic feet per acre. To translate this forest-grown round material into board feet, we may multiply it by 5 at most, that is to say, the annual average growth is at best 150 feet, B.M., per acre. That the best acres may produce as much as four and five times that amount does not change this highest average.

If, then, the whole green forest area of Nova Scotia of, say, six million acres were managed like the Prussian government forests, an annual cut of more than twice the present one could be had forever. As conditions are now, we venture to estimate that not one-quarter the growth of useful character takes place, that is to say, we would doubt that the growth over the area of burned, severely culled, and moderately culled area amounts to 40 feet B.M. per acre. If merely fires are kept out and the re-seeding of the valuable species were not prevented by too close culling, such production could be readily attained. Even so, if this amount were produced, at least half the present cut would be secured from new growth. More careful investigations in this direction are called for.

Incidentally, it may be of interest that, taking the total forest area of Germany of thirty-five million acres, the annual growth, represented presumably in the annual cut of 1,337,000,000 cubic feet of wood of 3-inch diameter and more, appears to be one and one-third per cent. of the growing stock—nothing like the extravagant ideas of growth in the virgin forest that have been almost universally accepted in this country.

#### Ownership Conditions

We may briefly refer to ownership conditions as being influential in attempts to secure a conservative use of the forest resources.

Unlike other provinces, the Government of Nova Scotia early adopted the policy of disposing of timber and land at a price per acre, the object being to encourage settlement of the country, no matter whether farm or forest land was taken. Not until 1900, was this policy changed to one of leasing lands for the removal of timber under leases running for twenty years, subject to renewal, at not less than 40 cents an acre for the term. The price, later, was changed to 80 cents, the lessee being entitled to take all timber of not less than 10 inches in diameter. But the government is also empowered to lease on other terms when land of inferior quality is involved and manufactures are to be established.

The law of 1900 authorizes the re-purchase, at not less than 25 cents an acre, of lands granted in fee simple. Unfortunately the Government did not take advantage of this authority, and the Act was repealed in 1910. Under the policy of sale, all the land but about 1.5 million acres was disposed of, largely in small parcels, with a few grants of larger extent. A large number of grants were issued to

soldiers, the majority of which probably were never occupied by them. After the best timber had been thus disposed of extensive grants were made to railway and mining companies—notably the Nova Scotia Railway Company—which often were no better in character than the lands still held by the Crown.

Some large operators and corporations have acquired and combined number of smaller grants and, at present, probably little less than half the timbered area is owned in large holdings of 10,000 to 250,000 acres in extent, the other, and larger, half being owned in holdings which rarely exceed 1,000 acres.

Small portable and water mills are a quite frequent feature.

It appears that, contrary to the usual experience, the small ownership is the more conservative one. The large operators, being forced to cut large quantities, do not have the same chance of lumbering conservatively, which the small owner has who personally superintends his cut. At any rate, it is worth noting that many of the small owners treat their woodlots with care, cutting to a diameter limit in selection, and even "downing" the brush.

The character of the Crown lands, as stated before, places them largely in the class of barrens and semi-barrens. Yet, there is enough of present and prospective value in them to call for closer investigation and conservative management, and the government undoubtedly is under prime obligation to consider such management.

#### Recommendations

Finding that 80 per cent. of the province—when not barren—is forest country and practically destined to remain so, it would appear rational for government and people to put forth every effort to keep the same in productive condition. Here is a natural resource capable, under proper management, of forever producing, by annual increment, as interest, at least twice as much as is now being cut from capital stock; a resource which, basing its value on reasonable rates of growth, both of wood and of wood values, may reasonably be stated as representing a potential capital of at least \$300,000,000. It is now largely in poor condition, and is being annually, further deteriorated by abuse and injudicious use, because those owning it are mostly not concerned in its future, or do not realize its potentialities. To arrest further deterioration and to begin restoration is the present duty of those who have the continued prosperity of the province at heart.

The first, most needful step towards a change from past neglect has already been taken in the enactment of legislation to protect the forest properties against fire, and in inaugurating the beginning of a suitable organization for carrying out its provisions in co-operation between the government and the timberland owners. This organization should be extended and perfected until the fire danger to forest property has become as remote as to city property. This is practically possible in Nova Scotia, where the populational conditions are most favorable, inasmuch as the country is almost everywhere settled and accessible, and owners of woodlots or small timber tracts are distributed throughout the country. Fire watchers and fire fighters are, therefore, nearly everywhere available on short notice. There is no reason why in a few years of earnest and determined effort, by an educational campaign and by efficient protective service, the destruction of forest by fire should not be reduced to a rare accident. Only when this is accomplished, will it be reasonable to resort to methods of recuperation.

To further reduce the chance of destructive fires, the propriety of lopping tops in logging operations, if not burning the same, as a reasonable protective measure, should be seriously considered.

As to details of practicable measures in this direction and otherwise, I may refer to a report by the Committee on Forest Fire Legislation of the Canadian Forestry Association, lately issued.

I would recommend its study especially with regard to the provisions for making land along railways safe and the railways liable for the fires they set out, and also as regards suggestions with respect to the erection of watch towers, the issue of permits for setting fires in the woods, the lopping of tops, the burning of brush, and the proper organization of a fire fighting force.

Next to protection against fires, improvement in logging methods with proper regard to young growth should be secured. The aim of the logger, at least, should be not to prevent the efforts of Nature to restore the cut-over lands to useful production. This is a matter of complex nature, for which no general prescription can be given, each case requiring special diagnosis locally, and special expert advice; and it is also a matter of education to secure the application of the advice. As an expression of its educational function, the government should establish a technically educated Provincial Forester, whose business it should be to study the situation in the various localities and act as public adviser or instructor—a wandering teacher.

In this respect the recent institution of Conservation Boards in Sweden is most suggestive. In that country, for every province or county, a local Board of three members is established to promote forest conservation. The Board consists of one member appointed by the government, one elected by the county council, and one elected



by the County Agricultural Society; and additional members may be elected directly by the people. This Board chooses a technical adviser from the State Forest Service whose salary is paid by the government, which also raises the funds for the use of the Board by the imposition of a small duty on wood exports.

It is left entirely to the discretion of the Board how these funds are to be applied in executing the law for furthering the forestry interests, with the mere injunction that a conservative treatment of the woods must be enforced, and that regeneration or reforestation must be attended to. The Board, working under the County Council, has the power, however, to enforce its rulings in the courts by injunctions, money fines, confiscation of logs, etc.

Naturally, at first, different Boards construed the law differently, and applied the funds in different ways, which was undoubtedly intended by the law, in order to give scope according to varying conditions. There are, however, three directions in which eventually all have to come to work, namely, education, assistance, and police regulations.

In one of the provinces, the forestry expert gives three separate technical courses of instruction to woodland owners, each lasting about two weeks, namely two in the autumn on silviculture and on mensuration, and one in the spring on draining—the utilization of the many peat bogs being an important problem; and this problem is also an important one in Nova Scotia. Two lectures a day and six to eight hours demonstration in the field is the time given to these courses in which some four or five forest rangers assist at the demonstrations. The Board pays the living expenses of those attending. The number admitted annually, out of the 80 to 90 applications is 50; in five years, some 200 or more men attended these courses. In addition, literature of a popularly written but technical character is distributed. Sometimes this instruction is given in combination with high schools or county schools.

To those who ask for special advice in the management of their properties it is given by sending an expert on the ground. To those who desire to plant waste lands or old clearings, seed is furnished up to 50 lbs., at one-tenth of its cost, and other plant material may, under certain circumstances, be supplied free of charge.

The owner has a right to cut as he pleases, but, if natural regeneration fails to appear he is obliged to plant, the Board determining when the necessity for such planting has arrived. If the owner objects to the decision of the Board, a special inspection is ordered, the expense of which he must pay, and at the same time he loses all claim to assistance. Although the power of the Board is great, the policy is to secure co-operation rather than to use force. By this time, owners have learned the advantages of these arrangements, and only speculators make trouble. I have described this institution at length, because it is thoroughly democratic and is, with minor changes, immediately applicable to Nova Scotia.

For Nova Scotia, the appointment of at least one expert to attend to this educational campaign in co-operation with existing or specially constituted local authorities would be a step in the right direction. The appointment of a Provincial Forester—as has been proved in the several States of the Union, where they have such officials—would immediately result in an awakened interest in the possibilities of improved methods of forest use, and from what we have seen and heard during the progress of this survey, the woodland owners will be found ready to follow his advice.

With such a Provincial Forester, the government would also be enabled to find out what is the best policy to pursue with regard to the remaining Crown lands. Their extent, exact location and condition should, of course, first be ascertained, and in their management, considerations of their future, rather than their present, value should dictate the policy. If the government cannot manage its property conservatively, who will?

Lastly, perhaps in conjunction with the Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Truro, the Provincial Forester should conduct an investigation into the question of the use and restoration of the barrens, and should make experiments in improving natural meadows and savannas, and in forest planting on areas fit for such planting.

We hope to have shown by this survey that the forest resources of Nova Scotia are an important factor of the industrial economy of the province, that they are liable to exhaustion in the not distant future, that they are capable of being perpetuated by more conservative use, and that it is high time to provide for such perpetuation.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to say that in no portion of this continent, and of the Dominion in particular, are the chances for the immediate inauguration of a definite practical forest policy so favorable as in Nova Scotia, and this is so because of the presence of an intelligent, well-distributed population.

#### National Hardwood Inspection for November

The National Hardwood Lumber Association in their report for the month of November 1912, show that their Inspection Bureau inspected 17,180,640 ft. of lumber under bonded certificate. They re-

port also that the car shortage seriously affected their work in many quarters, but that, notwithstanding this fact, the figures for 1911 show an increase of 4,510,243 ft. over November 1911. Mr. J. J. Miller, the inspector for the association at Toronto, is well up in the list of totals, with 247,011.

#### Map of U. S. Timber Production

The United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, have issued a colored diagrammatic map of the United States which shows the production of lumber for 1910 by States and species graphically. The statistics of the lumber cut are, therefore, made available at a glance. One square inch represents approximately one billion feet of lumber. The figures on which this work is based are those collected and presented by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with this office of the Forest Service. The map will be of much value to all in the lumber manufacturing and selling business.

#### Hardwood Manufacturers Association Reports

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States have just completed the market analysis for the month of November, and the report is now in the hands of its membership. The Association is developing this market condition report to a state of high efficiency through the use of the facilities that it possesses to secure confidential information from its membership. This market publication is intended as a guide to the member, whether he is a producer, wholesaler or consumer, by furnishing a comprehensive and at the same time an accurate analysis of market conditions of recent sales for the various hardwoods.

In compiling this report, the membership of the Hardwood Association is divided into seven classes, according to the woods they handle, as follows: Class 1, oak, oak construction and car material; Class 2, poplar planing mill operator; Class 3, poplar, chestnut, basswood and buckeye; Class 4, gum, and cottonwood, rough and dressed; Class 5, ash, cherry, walnut, hickory, butternut, beech, birch, maple, elm and sycamore; Class 6, chair, furniture and vehicle dimension. Class 7, mahogany. On the first of each month report blanks are mailed to the members. Each class has a separate report sheet. The member inserts the prices he has been receiving during the preceding month for the various grades of hardwoods enumerated, together with such comments as may come to his mind. This information is compiled by the Association office. All the reports on one grade of wood are assembled, and as there are about 300 on most of them, this gives a comprehensive idea of the market for that particular wood. The highest and lowest prices are used for the range of the market, as well as the average price determined. All the prices submitted are studied for the analysis of the market, which is reached by taking into consideration the volume of business and other general conditions surrounding the market.

The reports also take into consideration demand, car supply, thicknesses, etc., with the result that they are a useful feature in the hands of the mill men in the back woods, whose only outlook over the market for his product is his selling correspondence and perhaps the daily newspapers, as well as such stray information as may drift his way occasionally.

The annual convention of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held in Cincinnati, February 4th and 5th, 1913. This will be the eleventh annual meeting. About 700 timber owners, mill operators, wholesalers and consumers will be in attendance. One of the features will be the "trading on the floor," in which, in past conventions, millions of feet of lumber has been bought and sold. A number of subjects of vital importance will be discussed by the convention.

#### The Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada

The Department of Labor's index number of wholesale prices in Canada rose approximately one point in November, standing at 134.3 as compared with 133.1 in October and 129.4 in November 1911. The advance was due chiefly to higher prices for fish, textiles, hides and leathers, fuel and lighting, while Ontario grains, dairy products, metals, lumber and miscellaneous building materials were slightly upward, with western grains, cattle and beef, paints and oils, downward. As compared with the same month last year, grains and fodders, fruits and vegetables, were lower, while animals and meats, dairy products, fish, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, house furnishings, and miscellaneous commodities were higher than in 1911. In retail prices, coal, wood, butter and eggs were upward; potatoes also were higher in Ontario, while there was a downward movement in flour, sugar, prunes and evaporated apples.

Mr. A. L. Dawe, Canadian Manager for Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, England, has sailed on the "Mauretania" for England. Mr. Dawe will return to Montreal in the latter part of January.



# Letters to the Editor

READERS' VIEWS  
ON SUBJECTS OF  
CURRENT INTEREST

## Canadian Door Grades Need Altering

Ottawa, December 20, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We have gone thoroughly into the matter of the importation of United States doors into Canada, and find that they are coming into Canada in large quantities.

We found this to be true, through personal inquiries which we have been making with firms who are buying these doors, and who do not manufacture, and also firms who are making Canadian pine doors, and in both cases they were bringing many carloads of doors into Canada. These doors, we may say, are coming in at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, and many other places. In Montreal, one firm alone handled ten carloads and in our own city we know of seven carloads that two firms handled. We do not know to what amount these doors were handled in other cities, but know that it run up in the thousands.

A few of the chief reasons why we think that these United States doors should not come into Canada are, first, we all know, and there is no getting away from the fact, that the grade of the United States door is of better quality than our No. 2 door, which competes against it. The door they are sending in is sold at our No. 2 price, and we feel that this clear door is boosting the grades upward, instead of lowering them. Manufacturers of pine doors to-day must realize that the price of door stock and labor has advanced from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent., and it is difficult, even with the best methods and latest machinery, to make a No. 2 door profitably. This is one of the many reasons why our brother manufacturers are bringing in these doors instead of making them.

We could cite you many instances but know that you have already gone well into the facts. The feeling that we believe prevails among most door manufacturers to-day, is that there would be more money in buying United States doors and discontinuing making doors at the present prices. On the other hand we have the factory built and installed with good machinery and have the forlorn hope that prices will be better, and that the association will see its way clear to change the grades a little to enable one to make pine doors at a fair profit, which we venture to say very few in Canada are doing just now.

However, we can only voice the sentiment, along with our brother manufacturer, that something must be done and that quickly, and we will heartily support any move that will help to remedy the trouble of importation of United States doors into Canada.

In conclusion we suggest that the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Ontario Sash and Door Association in Toronto, be sent to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Customs personally, and see if something cannot be done to raise the duty on these doors coming to Canada, and also on rough lumber. We think that this method would have the desired effect, viz., stopping the United States door coming into Canada.

Yours very truly,  
ESTATE JAMES DAVIDSON,  
G. P. Davidson, Manager.

## Doors Being Dumped into Canada

Collingwood, Dec. 20, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

While we manufacture a considerable number of doors we do not call ourselves "door manufacturers" as we make a specialty of supplying material such as doors, stair-work and interior finish to architect's details, and are running on special orders all the time. We do very little, if any, stock work, so that we really are not much interested in the importation of stock doors.

Of course, there are a lot of veneered and special doors imported from the United States with which we come into competition to a certain extent, but as the material we turn out is made especially for the building for which it belongs, the importation of the above doors does not affect us in the same way as it would a manufacturer who is making stock doors, the same as the most of those which are imported into Canada from the United States. While we, as manufacturers, would like to see the importation of these doors from the United States stopped, we do not see how it is to be prevented so long as they can turn them out cheap enough to ship them here and pay duty and compete with the same class of material which is manufactured in Canada, and they are certainly able to do this, as the factories over there are in such a big way that they are able to specialize in certain lines of goods on account of having such a large trade to

cater to. Of course, if we could prove that these doors are being dumped into Canada, and sold here at a lower price than they are sold for to United States customers we could get after them. We have no doubt that there is a lot of this being done. As we say above, these large factories specialize in certain lines, and therefore are enabled to reduce the cost to a minimum, but to do this they must keep their factories running to their full capacity. Then, if they get overstocked and cannot sell their output over there at association prices they are very liable to dump it here, and get what they can for it. As we say above, we think there is a lot of this being done, but of course it has to be proven before we can get after them. This, of course, is a matter for the Sash & Door Association to take up. We at present, are not members of the above association, as we do not call ourselves sash and door manufacturers, but if there is anything we could do to prevent the dumping of this material into Canada we would be only too pleased to lend any assistance which we possibly can.

Yours very truly,  
THE BRYAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,  
F. W. Bryan.

## Car Shortage Killing Trade

Chaleurs, P.Q., Dec. 20, 1912

Editor Canada Lumberman:

We will not take up your time and space to express our opinions as to the causes and avoidability of the car-shortage this fall. As to its effects, however, we can say that it has nearly put us out of business for the past three months. We are located on the Quebec-Oriental Railway which joins the Intercolonial at Mata-pedia, seventy miles west of here. From information we have, we judge that conditions here are considerably worse than they are on the main line of the Intercolonial. We are sorry to say we see no improvement as yet. We have not received an empty car for a week, although we have an order in for twenty, all of which are for orders that have been on our books nearly three months. Since we began to feel the scarcity of cars, we have not booked any more business, although there is plenty offering, for the reason that we judged we would hardly be able to ship the orders already booked before the snow got deep enough to cut off our shipping for the winter. During the period since October 1st, we have received twenty-four cars. Eight of these were flat cars which we loaded against our inclination, rather than lose the business for want of empty box cars.

During this period we could easily have booked and loaded two cars per day if the empty box cars had been procurable.

You are at liberty to print this letter over our signature, if you wish. We wish you success in your effort to better conditions.

Yours very truly,  
CASCAPEDIA MANUFACTURING & TRADING CO.

## An Intolerable Situation

St. Pacome, P.Q., Dec. 21, 1912

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The car situation on this road for the past two years has been most trying. In that time we have always been far behind in our orders, in fact, at times we have had orders in our books for as many as three hundred cars of lumber and more of pulpwood without having a car in sight.

During the past summer we have not been as badly off as we were fortunate enough to arrange with our consignee to take their shipments by boat from Levis, Que. We arranged with the road to supply a number of flats, which were shuttled between here and Levis, we loading the same cars over and over again. Naturally, this relieved the situation, but put us to the extra expense of staking without however getting any cheaper rate. Since the close of navigation, we have not been getting all the cars necessary, and in consequence are falling behind again in our shipments.

We do not at all blame the officials of the road who are doing their best with what equipment they have, a large percentage of which is antiquated and should be on the scrap heap.

It is quite evident that the Intercolonial is lamentably deficient in freight equipment, and if you can bring any pressure to bear on the Department of Railways to relieve the situation you will be benefitting this section of the country greatly. The existing conditions are certainly a hindrance to commerce in general.

Yours very truly,  
W. GERARD POWER.



**Intercolonial Car Shortage Troubles**

Campbellton, N.B., Dec. 14, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

Regarding car shortage, the position here some weeks ago was the worst that we have ever seen, and for days it was not possible for us to get any cars whatever, and to one buyer, who was pressing us very hard for shipment of his purchase from us, we had to write that at the ratio the railway were furnishing us with cars, we would not be able to reach his order, taking it in the order in which we had it on our books, until sometime in 1917.

However, the position has improved very much during the last couple of weeks, and we are now getting more generous treatment; the cars, we understand, coming from an enormous export business now being moved from the west to the liners at St. John and Halifax, and as there is not sufficient imports to load the cars there, they are coming back light, and we are all able to get quite a number of them.

Yours truly, SHIVES LUMBER CO., LTD.

**Business Dragging for Want of Cars**

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

We have been very much hampered for want of cars during the summer months; but of late, the situation is somewhat better. We have been thinking of changing the machinery in our mill to cut our lumber to suit the United States market—we have always been in the habit of cutting for the English market for water shipment, but by cutting for the United States market we can cut part of our stock to better advantage. The last two years, however, we felt it was no use thinking of making any sales in that direction, on account of not being able to get cars to ship the stuff. Of course, when customers want their lumber, they want it in the spring and summer, when they need it—they do not want it in the fall or winter. So, we have just been dealing in the same old way, although it is not the most profitable.

We always live in hope that it will be better; but this is the record of the last two years, and we are still leaving our mill as it is this year, as we are afraid to venture into car shipment.

Yours truly,  
NEW BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURER.**Losing Business for Want of Cars**

Sayabec, Que., Dec. 15, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

We have suffered terribly for want of cars during the last year particularly, but also at periods for several years. We have had to shut down our plant on account of inadequate car supply. We completely closed for a week at one time during early November and are far behind in both our orders and bank account now, as a result. Our men lost the labor and our merchants felt the loss. We feel that the government ought to purchase a large number of locomotives (as they are short of power) and box cars. It is a sure thing that they can't do a larger volume of business on the same equipment and the business is here to be done.

Yours truly,  
JOHN FENDERSON & COMPANY, INC.**Intercolonial Car Supply Again Short**

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

We fully realize the difficulty of the management of the I. C. R. from the fact that all the car works of Canada to-day are busy turning out cars as fast as they can. A slight relief might be obtained if the railway management would do more repairing of cars themselves and using them for purely local traffic instead of having the yards at large centres filled up with cars unfit for service.

Yours very truly,  
MARITIME MANUFACTURER.**Too Many Unrepaired Cars**

Bathurst Village, N.B., Dec. 12, 1912.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

We are sorry to have to report to you again that the car situation is getting bad on this road. We had, for a few days, sufficient cars to keep us going, but the supply is going back again and we are now getting about half what we require, and after talking with the railway officials, I am afraid that the outlook is really bad for a supply in the future. We think it might be a good thing for you to call the attention of the authorities of the I. C. R. to this matter through the columns of your journal and perhaps it may do some good.

Yours truly, BATHURST LUMBER CO., LTD.,  
Angus McLean.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, of the Montreal Lumber Company, will present himself for re-election as an alderman. He is a nominee of the Citizens' Association.

**Montreal Lumbermen's President****Arthur H. Campbell Elected at Annual Meeting of Board of Trade Lumber Association**

A. H. Campbell, Montreal

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, has been elected president of the Montreal Lumber Association (in connection with the Board of Trade) for the ensuing year. The other officers are: Vice-president, Mr. W. K. Grafftey; treasurer, Mr. F. W. Cotter; directors, Messrs. Geo. Esplin, W. A. Filion, T. J. Ruth-erford and W. Blair. The newly-elected president, Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, has been chosen as the association's nominee for election to the Council of the Board of Trade.

The retiring president, Mr. W. K. Grafftey, in his annual report, stated that the principal matters considered by the association during the past year were transportation problems. Mr. Grafftey then referred to the proposal of the railways to change the stop-off arrangements on lumber for dressing, resawing, sorting and reshipment, and stated that a satisfactory arrangement was concluded by the representatives of the association and the companies. The old question of allowances for track scale weights was still under discussion with the railway companies, and would probably be the subject of a further hearing by the Railway Commissioners in January.

Referring to the application for increased demurrage, the President expressed regret that the Railway Commissioners had granted an increase from \$1 per day to \$2 and \$3. All the organizations of shippers were unanimous in putting the responsibility for the lack of cars and the poor service generally, on the railway companies, and practically all were unanimous in favoring the principle of reciprocal demurrage if any advance in the rates was seriously considered.

The fact that for years Montreal has not received its full credit in the matter of the value of building permits issued, the published figures for the city being generally understood to be very considerably below the actual value of the buildings erected, led the association to ask the Council of the Board of Trade to urge upon the civic authorities the importance of changing the system of issuing or recording building permits so as to ensure the official figures representing actual values more nearly than is now the case. This request, the Council complied with by a letter to the Board of Commissioners on November 19th, and it is hoped that the change will be made.

**Death of Francis W. Bagan**

Francis W. Bagan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ont., died on Tuesday morning, December 10th, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever. The late Mr. Bagan was born at Menomonie, Wis., December 17th, 1880, and received his education in the local schools at that place. For a time he was with the Knapp Stout Company at Menomonie, where he gained his first experience in lumber, afterwards being associated with a local mercantile company for a short period. He moved to Port Arthur, Ont., in the spring of 1905, to accept a position with the Vigars-Shear Lumber Company, Limited. In 1906 he became Secretary-Treasurer of this company and, a short time later, a Director and large stock holder. Mr. Bagan was a man of rare intellect and a true friend of all who knew him. At the time of his death he had attained prominence in many ways and was one of the leading business men of Port Arthur. He is survived by his father and mother, residing at Menomonie, Wis., three brothers and a sister.

The Laurentide Company, Ltd., Grand'Mere, P.Q., have sold practically all their 1913 output. A new digester is now being put in. The company are constructing a power house and plant for the purpose of developing an additional 50,000 horse power, making a total of 70,000 horse power. The greater part of this additional power will be sold.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the preferred shares of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company.



# Do Shantymen Receive Ill Treatment?

The Old Problems of Food, Pay and Medical Attention Brought Up  
In a Sensational Newspaper Article—The Situation in Its True Light

Special Contributed by a Backwoodsman

From time to time one reads in the press accusations that those who have charge of the lumber shanties are wont to treat the men in their employ in an extremely harsh manner, and enforce them to submit to conditions which are little short of slavery. That there are here and there cases of men, by reason of the isolation which their calling entails, being compelled to endure hardships, and even indignities, which they would not tolerate for an hour if they were within easier access of the law, may be perfectly true, but to suggest that as a general rule the men of the shanties are treated more like dogs than human beings is very wide of the mark. In a well-regulated shanty, managed by a responsible lumber firm, the lumber-jacks will be as contented a body of men as can be found anywhere. In any camp there are generally one or two "grouchers;" and when a lumber-jack is disgruntled he can make more noise, and discover more grievances, fancied or real, than a man in any other calling. His food is bad, his axe is no good and never has been, his fellow-workers are objectionable to him—in short there is no end to the list of his woes when he once gets "a bee in his bonnet." But if one comes to investigate the complaints, one finds that the fault is with the man himself rather than with the system. He is, more likely than otherwise, not a genuine woodsman, but a ne'er-do-well from the city, who merely drifts into a shanty periodically when he cannot find employment in town and his last nickel has disappeared into the pocket of the saloon-keeper. Men of this kind are seldom a success in the bush; they cannot endure solitude, and are for ever craving for the bar-room and its blandishments.

Without suggesting that the individual who recently aired his views in the Magazine Section of the Ottawa Journal on the life of the lumber-jack is a man of this stamp the whole tone of his article seems to suggest that, although he signs himself "Woodsman," his experience in that capacity is somewhat limited. He speaks in generalities, in fact the whole "sting" of his complaint is to be found in the flaring headlines, rather than in the article itself. The headlines are as follows: "Heartless Treatment Is Charged.—Methods in some Lumber Camps Scored.—Medical Attendance System a Farce.—Men Cannot Quit Jobs and Secure what Really is Due to Them.—Some Opinions on Conditions in Camps."

With these headings "Woodsman's" tale of woe is served up to the Journal's readers. Well, if "Woodsman" has been harshly treated himself, or knows of others who have been, he certainly fails to give any facts or data which would enable the authorities, or anyone else who felt so disposed, to investigate his case and attempt to effect some redress. He starts out with the bald assertion that "the lumber-jack's life is not by any means always a happy one." A humorous song which attained a wide popularity a few years ago had as the opening lines of its chorus "A policeman's life is not a happy one," and the same sentiment might be applied with equal truth and force to a host of other trades and callings.

## The Charges in Brief

Summarized the sum and substance of "Woodsman's" complaint seems to be as follows:—

Employment agents engage men by promising "alluring wages" with camps near the railroad. Then they ply the men "with a few quarts of 'fire-water'" until they are on the train, and well on their way to their destinations. When they "come to" (that is after their heavy potations) "they find themselves off the train with forty or fifty miles to walk to camp." The foreman, "who is usually a burly fellow" sets them to work with very poor tools and if the man does not do the amount of work required of him he is thrown on his own resources. "Supposing he gets dissatisfied about the food which is very seldom good," the article proceeds, "then he is promptly paid out at whatever wages the foreman sees fit to give him on the grounds that he is breaking an agreement." Complaint is also made of the practice of charging the shantymen medical fees; and that the doctors assigned to the camps are mostly young men just graduated with no practice whatever, and "they come when they please." Finally when the man leaves the camp he is probably in debt or has not half of what he thought he had earned."

If "Woodsman" has been subjected to unjust treatment in some shanty, he has certainly made out a weak case, and one which really deserves no answer but for the fact that he conveys the impression, wittingly or unwittingly, that what he has written applies to lumber camps in general. His arguments may therefore be briefly answered.

With reference to his remarks about alluring wages; a man before he leaves the town in which he hires usually signs an agreement in which the wages are duly specified, so that he can easily satisfy himself on that score before he starts. If he has his wits about him a man should be able to ascertain, by a few enquiries, how far a camp is from the railroad, and if the distance is too far he can make up his mind to remain at home. But apart from this the true woodsman is a hardy individual, and knows that sometimes these long tramps into camp, although they are perhaps not always pleasant are an essential part of his calling. There are hundreds of men who have grown old in the shanties who have covered long distances on foot on entering and leaving camp every year, who are still happy and contented with their lot.

The statement that men are given "a few quarts of 'fire-water'" to lure them away really requires no answer. Men who are tempted in this way are usually ready to accept liquor at any cost, and if they make a bad bargain owing to their befuddled condition they cannot expect very much sympathy. They are better off where they are far removed from the temptation of drink.

The statement that the men are supplied with bad tools is also far-fetched. A competent foreman will see that his men are equipped with proper tools for he knows that it is the only way to get the full amount of labor in return for the wages which are being paid. It would be false economy to send men to work in the bush with tools which were useless. There are however, men who are continually losing their axes or, worse still, break them in fits of temper, and a foreman may well feel annoyed when such instances occur.

The statement that "the food is very seldom good" is not borne out by the facts. A wonderful improvement in the cuisine of the shanty has taken place in recent years, and lumber firms know that the way to retain their men, and obtain the best results, is to supply them with good food. A careless or incompetent cook will do more to make the men "jump their jobs" than anything else.

As to the complaint that deductions are improperly made from the men's wages, instances do undoubtedly occur where this is done, and it is sometimes a real grievance with the shantymen. Unfortunately there are some foremen who think that a man, whether he be under agreement or not, has no right to leave the shanty until it pleases those in authority to bid him go. Men, no matter how comfortable their surroundings, will sometimes become dissatisfied and desire to leave. Now a dissatisfied man around camp is little good to anybody. His dissatisfaction is infectious; it spreads to others; he is better out of the way and the foreman should allow him to go with as good a grace as possible. To make an improper deduction from the man's wages in order to "get even" with the man is unfair, and causes discontent amongst the other men when it reaches their ears, as it is bound to do. Moreover it really is a form of petty tyranny.

## A Commendable Suggestion

In this connection it is a pleasure to point to one good suggestion—not a new one by any means—in "Woodsman's" article. He suggests that the Government should appoint inspectors to visit the camps and see that the shantymen are properly treated. This has a good deal to recommend it; and there is no good reason why the employers should object to it. It would be possible to devise a scheme by which the men could lay their complaints before these inspectors, who should be given certain powers to adjust differences which might arise, and to adjudicate upon the justice or otherwise of any deductions made in the men's pay.

As to the assertion that when the men finally leave camp they usually are in debt or have not half what they thought they had earned, the thrifty shantyman, who has put in six months in the bush can nowadays "pull out" at the end of that time with anything from \$150 to \$200 in his pocket—a sum of money which he never could accumulate by working in town. "Easy come and easy go." Sometimes he spends it all foolishly in a week or two but that is nobody's fault but his own.

The charge made for medical attendance is a subject on which many shantymen feel they have a grievance, and has already been dealt with in these columns. The complaint that the camp doctors are young men who have just graduated is one so trivial that it may pass unnoticed. Doctors have to commence practice some time, and men living back in the bush can hardly expect to be attended by the highly-feed specialists of the cities.



### Causes and Effects of Forest Fires

An interesting bulletin (No. 117) has been issued by the United States Forest Service, dealing with forest fires, their causes, extent and effects, with a summary of recorded destruction and loss. The bulletin was prepared by Fred. G. Plummer, Geographer. It contains a most interesting discussion of the causes and effects of forest fires, and presents a number of useful tables giving statistics of all the known important fires which have occurred in North America.

In discussing the contributory forest causes of fires the bulletin says: "Artificial litter on the forest floor, such as slash, is even more dangerous than natural litter. The refuse from bad logging becomes exceedingly inflammable as it dries out, and since it usually includes a large portion of the trees cut, burns long and fiercely. The history of logging in the United States shows that cut-over areas are in most cases so severely burned as to make their natural restocking with young growth exceedingly problematical. When a fire, instead of sweeping rapidly over the ground, burns long because of the large amount of fuel, it not only destroys the humus and duff, but the intense heat changes the chemical composition of the top soil. Forest fires may burn over the same area several times. If the first conflagration kills the stand without consuming it, the area within a few years will be covered with a large amount of dry, inflammable litter. Moreover, there will in all probability be a dense growth of young trees, which, if conifers, will not only contribute fuel to the next fire, but perhaps render it so hot as to consume everything, leaving no chances for further reproduction from natural seeding.

"Insect depredations and forest fires are interrelated. Insect-killed timber furnishes dry fuel for the flames, and the damage is thereby increased. A forest fire in an insect-infected area will effec-

tually destroy great quantities of the insects, but, on the other hand, insects may advance over a burned area and kill fire-injured trees which otherwise might have recovered." Dr. Hopkins believes, however, "that injuries by fire are not as a rule an important factor in contributing to subsequent depredations by bark beetles."

The historic forest fires which have occurred in the United States and Canada are shown in the following table:

| Date            | Name of Fire | Location            | Area burned (acres) | No. lives lost |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1825-October    | Miramichi    | Maine and N.B.      | 3,000,000           | 160            |
| 1837-?          | Seboois      | Maine               | 130,000             | ....           |
| 1846-?          | Yaquina      | Oregon              | 450,000             | ....           |
| 1853-May        | Pontiac      | Quebec              | 1,600,000           | ....           |
| 1860-?          | Nestucca     | Oregon              | 320,000             | ....           |
| 1868-September  | Coos         | Oregon              | 300,000             | ....           |
| 1868-September  | St. Helen    | Wash. & Oregon      | 300,000             | ....           |
| 1871-October    | Peshtigo     | Wisconsin           | 1,280,000           | 1500           |
| 1871-October    |              | Michigan            | 2,000,000           | ....           |
| 1876-?          | Big Horn     | Wyoming             | 500,000             | ....           |
| 1880-September  | Bagot        | Quebec              | 288,000             | ....           |
| 1881-September  | Michigan     | Michigan            | 1,000,000           | 138            |
| 1891-May        | Comstock     | Wisconsin           | 64,000              | ....           |
| 1894-July       | Phillips     | Wisconsin           | 100,000             | 13             |
| 1894-September  | Hinckley     | Minnesota           | 160,000             | 418            |
| 1902-September  | Columbia     | Oregon & Wash.      | 604,000             | 18             |
| 1903-April-June | Adirondack   | New York            | 450,000             | ....           |
| 1908-August     | Fernie       | British Columbia    | 64,000              | 9              |
| 1908-September  | Chisholm     | Minnesota           | 20,000              | ....           |
| 1910-August     | Great Idaho  | Idaho & Montana     | 2,000,000           | 85             |
| 1910-October    | Baudette     | Minnesota & Ontario | 300,000             | 42             |

# Forest Protection Problems Discussed

Addresses Upon Patrol Work Delivered at Recent Forestry Meeting in Seattle—Many Canadians in Attendance—Next Meeting at Vancouver

At the recent meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, held in Seattle, Wash., a large number of Canadians were in attendance by special invitation and the association decided to hold its next annual meeting in Vancouver, B.C. Among the numerous interesting addresses delivered at the meeting was one by H. R. MacMillan, Victoria, B.C., Chief Forester of British Columbia.

After thanking the association for their neighborly action in inviting British Columbia to take part in the conference, Mr. MacMillan complimented them upon their excellent work and then discussed conditions in British Columbia and in the western States. Referring to the problems of reclaiming mountain lands Mr. MacMillan said:—

The greatest obstacle to overcome is, of course, the perishability of the crop at every stage of its life by fire. In the past, owing to many causes, it was thought impossible to overcome this obstacle, but your efforts have proven the contrary. And your method has the simplicity of genius. You have simply made the industry bear the cost of protection just as every industry must bear the cost of measures to insure its success. So long as efforts at protection of forests from fire were sporadic and intermittent the owner of timber found that efforts at protection simply means lessened profits. But when every timber owner spends money for protection you have found that automatically the cost of protection becomes one of the items of the cost of production exactly like interest, surveying, cruising, insurance, etc., and eventually the consumer pays for it, as he should. Further you find that you now receive help in protecting your crop from the citizen, the state, and from your Federal Government, and that at last forest fire protection is an established policy. The protective problem has now become merely a question of methods and details such as confront any industrial problem. Every lumberman and forester and every citizen of the United States and of Canada also offers you his congratulations on what you have done.

Forestry in Canada is the result of progress in U. S. forest fire protection and education.

### British Columbia's Forestry Problem

As you probably know, the northern half of British Columbia is practically unexplored and uninhabited except by trappers and prospectors. The southern half, which is nearly as large as Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is almost entirely timbered except for the barren summits of the mountains. The total timbered area in this barren southern half of the province is about 100,000,000 acres, two-thirds of which is capable of producing merchantable timber. The

forests along the coast are not greatly different from those along the coast of Washington and Oregon except that the Douglas fir drops about 250 miles north of the international boundary, and is replaced by spruce, hemlock and cedar, proportion of fir smaller. On the low altitudes east of the Cascades, the forest is similar to those in north-eastern Washington, being a mixture of yellow pine, fir, tamarack, white pine, cedar and lodge pole pine. The yellow pine drops out about 150 miles north of the boundary and is replaced largely by spruce. With the exception of a few limited yellow pine areas the forest is everywhere dense, and has a heavy accumulation of debris, which constitutes an exceptionally bad fire risk although, of course, on the northern coast the risk is lighter owing to the heavy rainfall. In the past, fire has been particularly destructive in British Columbia, not more than 20 per cent. of the forest area being covered with a virgin stand. There is, however, a very large area of excellent second growth which, if protected from fire, will yield merchantable timber by the time the virgin timber is cut off, which will probably be 50 or 60 years hence. The area of agricultural land is proportionately very small. The greatest industry in B. C. for 50 years or more will be the lumber industry and this industry is absolutely dependent on the protection of the virgin and second growth forests from fire.

Last winter the legislature passed a most excellent forest law which provides for the regulation of railways, the disposal of slash along roads and other dangerous places, the construction of fire breaks about logged-off areas, requires settlers and others to obtain permits if they wish to burn slash during the season from May until October, and makes provision for the establishment of a Forest Department to have charge of the enforcement of the fire laws and a patrol and fire fighting force of men.

### The First Year's Patrol Results

The province experienced an extremely dry spring before the patrol force was put on and a number of serious fires occurred in May. The summer was a very wet one, and no trouble with fires was met with except in the Northern part of the province. The patrol force consisted of seventeen divisional wardens and about one hundred and fifty district wardens or patrolmen, and the total cost of patrol and fire fighting amounted to about \$175,000.

It being the first year of the establishment of the Forest Branch, not much was done in the way of slash burning, trail, telephone or lookout construction, but information necessary to the preparation of plans for such work was collected, and it is expected that good progress will be made next year.

The funds for fire protection are obtained by levying a tax of



one cent. an acre on all timber lands in private ownership or under lease of license, an equal amount being paid into the fund from the general revenue of the province. In most of the timber lands paying this protection fund the Government has a financial interest amounting to fifty cents per thousand when the timber is cut, so that both the timber owners and the Government are equally interested in establishing a first class fire patrol and fire fighting system.

#### Results Secured in Western States

We from Canada came to learn. We have heard that you protect 500 billion feet or 20,000,000 acres; that in doing so you engage 450 patrol men. By so doing you reduce the annual fire area to 14,000 acres. You find it necessary in so doing, even in the well settled and developed United States, to supplement existing facilities with new roads, trails and telephones. We find our problem even more serious. Our 300 billion feet is scattered over 200,000,000 acres, an area ten times as large. Our population in this area outside of the cities is about half the population of Seattle. We have fewer roads and trails, and up to the present our patrolmen number only 150. Our patrolman has 30 times as large a country as yours, with fewer trails and less population. Do you wonder that sometimes he gets discouraged?

As the president of North Idaho Association has pointed out—everything depends on the type of ranger or patrolman you secure. If this is the case in your small districts it is infinitely more so in our large districts. We must have the best men available. Speaking for the Government, I can say that the Forest Branch is anxious to have the heartiest co-operation and the vigorous support of the lumbermen in building up a corps of fire wardens and patrolmen qualified by experience, energy and character for this work; and, with their help, I believe we will be successful.

#### Co-operation the Foundation of Progress

One of the most effective and interesting addresses delivered at the meeting was by Mr. D. P. Simons, Forester of the California Forestry Association. Mr. Simons dealt in particular with the co-operative features of the protective movement. This co-operation he stated was commencing to develop an absolutely new type of human endeavor—the trained forest fireman. In former days they had to depend upon men of superior personal efficiency, but who had not had any experience in the actual work of patrolling the forests and fighting fire. After the men had been on the job year after year and the system of which they were part, began to be crystallized, the men obtained a training which could not be secured formerly. They were now commencing to graduate a trained force which would be of the utmost value in future work. It seemed to him, in fact, that they were entering a new era, requiring the abandonment of old methods of individual responsibility and the development of co-operative opportunity.

Next to co-operation, communication was probably the most featured line of work. The tendency was toward substantial construction rather than makeshifts. An important and almost universal development during 1912 had been the systematizing of lookout work by means of protractor dials enabling observers to telephone the bearing of fires. Two or more such readings permitted accurate location. Equipment was constantly improving. He believed that many forms of equipment would become standard in the near future.

Describing the methods used by the association, Mr. Simons said that in selecting men they took into special consideration the character of the district to be covered. While there is active logging and the menace is from such operations, a man familiar with this class of work and its necessities is far more successful. However, in a district where the menace arises from the activity of ranchers in clearing land, a man familiar with the farmers' side of the question is employed. Both are familiar with the best methods of burning slash, as the removal of this menace at the proper time is most to be desired. In the more remote timber district experienced woodsmen are employed, familiar with all roads and trails, camp sites, fishing streams and frequented places, and with the methods of hunters, campers and fishermen. All much be in sympathy with the work and usually have had previous experience. They receive their appointments not through political or personal influence but on account of their qualifications for the job, and are kept as long as they can make good. When possible we prefer to have our members turn over to the association old and tried employees, like cruisers and foremen, for the leading positions.

A patrolman reflects the attitude of the state and the association towards the enforcement of the laws, so to be successful he must be fair and impartial in his administration and conduct himself personally in a manner to command the respect of those with whom he has to deal. In posting notices, distributing publicity matter, issuing permits to burn, calling attention to dangerous slashings and unusual hazardous conditions, advising as to their disposal or protection, he bears in mind that his function is to instruct and win friends

for the cause, as well as enforce the law, thereby getting the sympathy and co-operation of all classes in the work.

Patrolmen and fire wardens have gradually become familiar with the fire laws under which they are operating, and with their interpretation. They have also learned the value of evidence, what is competent and incompetent, and how best to present it to the proper officer for prosecution. Some associations have accomplished this by employing one or more men with special experience in this line of work, and as inspectors they travel around among the rangers offering advice and suggestions, and when a violation of the law is called to their attention they assist in working up the case. Much has been accomplished in this direction.

In the past many cases failed because of insufficient evidence although conviction seemed certain and there was no question as to the violation of the law. During the last year heavy fines, and in some cases terms of imprisonment, have been imposed where formerly the cases would have been dropped or only a nominal fine imposed. This also goes to show that the work of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association in arousing public sentiment is bearing fruit.

Another feature of association work is looking out for trespass. Maps showing accurately the lands belonging to contributing members of the association are placed in the hands of patrolmen and fire wardens and those not familiar with such work are instructed by the inspectors or chief fire warden as to boundary lines, corners, etc. Illegal cutting of timber is reported at headquarters immediately and the owner is notified. This feature of the work has been very valuable during the past year and should be developed. Some associations also make detailed and accurate reports of fire damage to non-resident owners.

There has been a wonderful improvement in the attitude of logging operators toward fire work. Rangers, inspectors and fire wardens are welcomed at the camps and mills, and ideas exchanged, suggestions made and acted on, showing a sympathetic co-operation in the work. This has resulted in organizing experienced slash-burning crews who are experts in their line of work. These men are often kept on long after the close of the season. The result is that large areas of dangerous slashings have been gradually cleared up.

In conclusion, Mr. Simons described the method of co-operation now in force in the State of Washington showing how the Forest Service, the Association and the State Forester were working hand in hand, reducing the proportionate cost and increasing the general efficiency of the work.

#### Lumbermen Not Doing Their Share

— An interesting address was also delivered by Mr. R. E. Benedict, Victoria, B.C., Chief of Operation, Forest Branch of British Columbia. After describing the methods of ownership on timberland in British Columbia, Mr. Benedict said that the lumbermen of the province had failed in a measure to give sufficient encouragement to the government in its work of fighting forest fires. "In my opinion," he said, "The one thing which is most badly needed in British Columbia at the present time to insure efficiency in patrol is the assistance and support of the lumbermen. By this I do not mean the support of the individual lumberman; I think we have that, but the powerful backing of the lumbermen as the united representatives of a great industry. Mere criticism of the methods or personnel of the patrol force will have little effect unless they are followed up by the efforts to see that the faults are corrected. This can only be attempted by a strong body and the results to be obtained, the protection of the very source of the lumber industry, certainly justify the lumbermen in concerted action. Therefore, while I think there is no opening in British Columbia for fire patrol associations, such as have been formed in the Northwest states, I do believe that there is great need of the united action of all the lumbermen and limit holders in British Columbia to see that the government selects the best men available for patrolmen, expends the funds paid by the lumbermen in an equitable way, and adopts all the measures and methods which experience in other timber regions has shown to be most effective in preventing and suppressing forest fires."

#### Clyde Self-Propelling Logging Machinery

The Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A., are well known to the users of logging machinery, not only as producers of an unexcelled variety of machines, but as producers of unique, descriptive, illustrated catalogues upon which they devote a great deal of time and expense and which are probably unequalled by any similar catalogues of the present day. The latest example is an illustrated catalogue of the Clyde Self-propelling Logging Machinery. The book is splendidly published, on a high class of paper, excellently illustrated and with border designs of a particularly suitable character. The illustrations and the text give one a most graphic conception of the work done by the Clyde machines and also of the thoroughness which characterizes all the work done by this remarkable company.



### A New System of Logging and Fire Lines

The United States Forest Service has issued an interesting bulletin No. 113 upon "Methods and Apparatus for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires, as Exemplified on the Arkansas National Forest." The bulletin is written by Daniel W. Adams and contains a concise and interesting description of the methods adopted in the Arkansas National Forest. A number of useful illustrations are included. The most important section of the bulletin relates to a new system of logging and fire lines. Relating to this matter, the bulletin says:

Ordinarily logging operations are commenced near the mill and the timber is removed in successive steps as the logging road is built up the draws. Experience has demonstrated that this method is

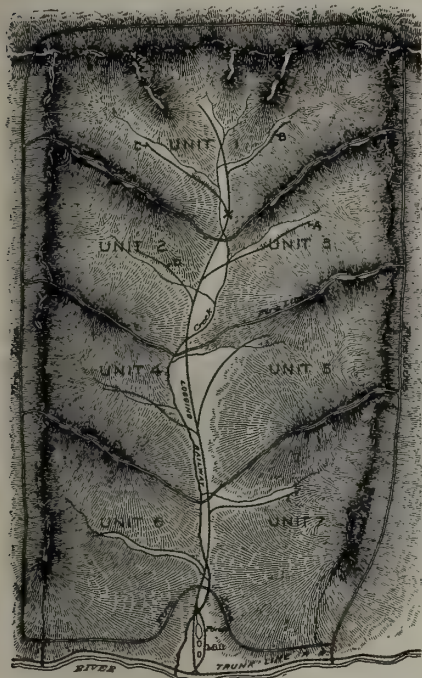


Fig. 6—A typical lumbering area

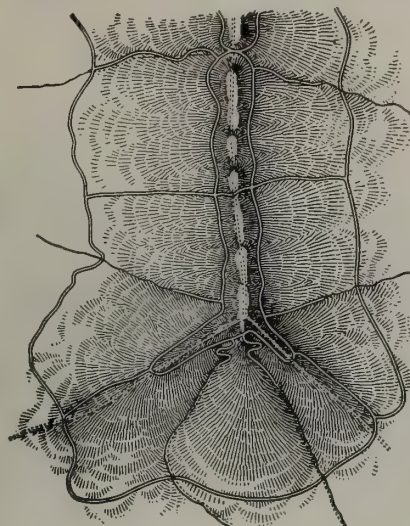


Fig. 7—A new location for fire lines; the dotted lines show the old location at the tops of ridges

to blame for many serious fires, since the slash and brush piles next to the mill become dry and are almost sure to catch fire from engine sparks or from the carelessness of logging crews passing and re-passing the cut-over area while removing the timber from successively more distant portions of the area.

To avoid this risk the lumber operator should first construct the main line for his logging road from the mill practically to the limits of the operations (shown in the figure at X). The uppermost spur lines (B and C) would then be constructed and the timber removed from the first unit. After this has been done the upper spur tracks should be removed and laid on the tie beds, in next lower units (at A and D), which in the meantime had been graded. The timber is

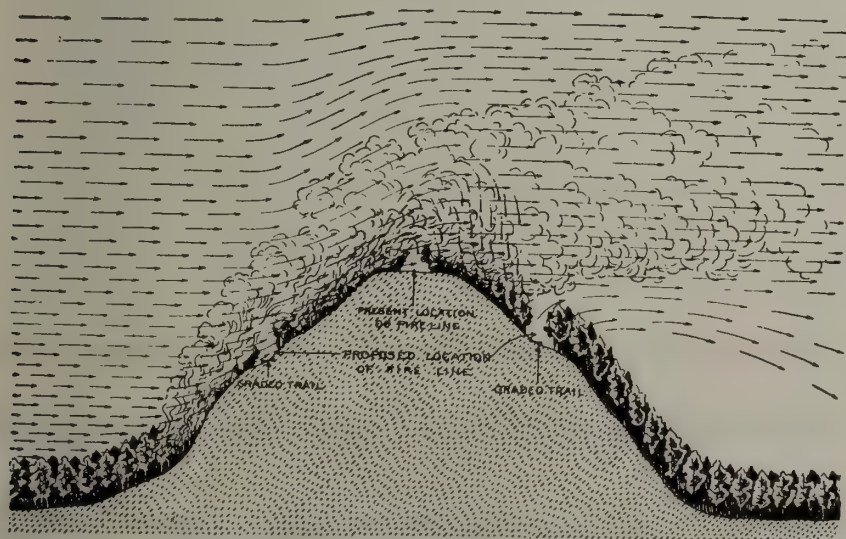


Fig. 8—Effect of the new location for fire lines

cut from the units served by these tracks, and the area closed in turn. The rails (from A and B) are then relaid (for units 4 and 5), and the operation continued until the entire area is logged. In the meantime, if fire breaks out on any unit which has been logged, it can be restricted to one unit by the help of the fire lines which separate the units.

In the construction of these temporary lines on the Arkansas National Forest the work was done very cheaply by felling the dead timber near the line, particularly on the outside, raking and burning

a strip from 40 to 60 feet wide on the ridge lines, and cutting and rolling clear of the line all dead and down timber.

Irrespective of logging, a new location is proposed for fire lines in place of the generally accepted position on the crests of ridges. (Fig. 7).

It is well known that wind has a horizontal direction. However, when obstructed by a mountain, it conforms to the slope. When a fire is burning, by reason of differences in density of heated air, a strong undercurrent is set up which has a rapid ascending velocity with a spiral motion. This motion, together with the natural wind velocity when the fire reaches the crest, projects the burning embers and sparks far over the top. Therefore, the present system of fire lines on top of the ridge seems inefficient.

In the proposed plan, however, the burning embers will fall within two fire lines, which are placed well under and on either side of the mountain top. (Fig. 8). It can be reasonably expected that an ordinary surface or light crown fire can be held at the first line; however, if the fire does break over, the second fire line, under the new system, furnishes a basis for back firing and fighting the more slowly burning, descending flames with the improved apparatus.

Furthermore, there are strong arguments against the location of the fire lines on crests; First, the cover on top of the ridges should not be disturbed; second, the fire lines on the very backbone of the mountain usually cannot be utilized as trails, because of the rough and irregular profile of the ridge line. It is entirely feasible, on the other hand, to locate and grade the fire lines approximately along contours, so that they will serve for patrol and for the transportation of supplies and equipment. However, this plan of double-line location is not intended to apply to ridges with crowns so level that they are practically smooth and easily graded.

### Calendars for 1913

One of the most attractive calendars which we have ever been fortunate enough to receive has reached us this year from the Estate of James Davidson, manufacturers of flooring, clapboards, lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., of Ottawa, Ont. The calendar is unusually large, with the date figures in type of sufficient size to be seen across any large office. A beautiful reproduction of a pastel drawing in colors, embellishes the calendar. The picture is entitled "In Meditation Sweet," and is a reproduction of the work of Mr. Frank H. Desch. The picture represents a beautiful young lady seated in an arm chair. The whole color scheme and design is one which must be seen to be appreciated. Those who are fortunate enough to receive a copy from the Estate of Jas. Davidson will unquestionably give it the place of honor among their Christmas and New Year's souvenirs.

The Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., have sent to their friends a unique and useful souvenir. In former years they have been in the habit of sending an attractive calendar. This year their souvenir is in the form of a pin cushion in handy form for use upon a busy man's desk. Those who are fortunate enough to receive one of these souvenirs are certain to make frequent use of it and to be much pleased that they are numbered among the friends of the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company.

Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, have favored their friends as usual with an exceptionally beautiful calendar for the coming year. It is decorated with a colored picture of an attractive young lady standing beside a vase of roses on a table. The color scheme of the picture and of the mount is exceptionally attractive. The firm of Edward Clark & Son, whose office is in the Stair Building, Toronto, is well known among the most successful hardwood manufacturers and dealers in Canada.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., have issued a large and exceptionally useful calendar upon which are printed views of the company's works and of various examples of their machinery. The calendar pad is exceptionally large, the figures being of a size which can easily be seen across any large office. Those who are fortunate enough to receive a copy of this calendar are certain to give it a hearty welcome.

The Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company, Limited, wholesale dealers and selling agents for Fraser & Company, lumber manufacturers, Ottawa, Ont., have favored their friends with a calendar of most attractive design, decorated with a hand-colored photograph of a beautiful bit of scenery upon the upper Ottawa River. The whole is tastefully mounted upon buff colored cardboard edged in dark brown.

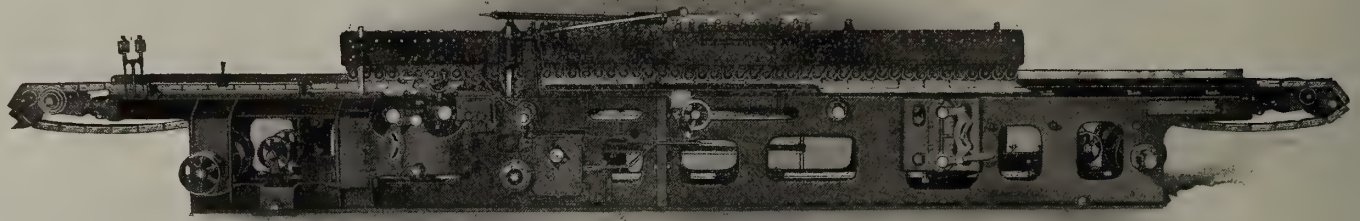
The C. A. Larkin Lumber Company, Toronto, have favored their friends with a large and useful calendar for the year 1913. The figures upon the calendar pad are large and clearly printed and each month contains full information regarding the four quarters of the moon.

Factory Products, Limited, Toronto, dealers in motors, generators, switchboards, etc., have issued a unique calendar containing a striking picture of a lineman working at the top of an electric pole. The calendar is simple in design, but at the same time, distinctive.



# The Linderman Automatic

## Adapted for Interior Finish and



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The letter on the opposite page explains how the Western Manufacturing Company is using our machine to do its various kinds of work.

In addition to the work mentioned, the machine can also be used for building up narrow strips converting them into sheathing or shiplap; for using the cuttings from the sash and door department, converting them into cores for veneered doors; for joining up narrow width stock in order to make good clear stiles, rails and panels for solid doors and in fact to build up any width lumber of any length up to four inches in thickness.

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**As every plant has its own particular conditions,  
and investigate your conditions and**

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**CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY**



# Electric Dovetail Glue Jointer

## and General Planing Mill Work

T.A. WILSON, MANAGER.  
C.C. GRAHAM, SECY. TREAS.

REGINA PLANT

PHONE NO 297  
NIGHT PHONE NO 361



Messrs. Canadian Linderman Company,  
Woodstock, Ont.

September 24th, 1912

Dear Sirs:—

In reply to your enquiry of September 21st, we are pleased to advise that the sixteen foot Linderman Glue-Jointing Machine which we purchased from you some months ago is still giving entire satisfaction. For the most part we are using this machine on glueing up Oak, Birch and Mahogany, Counter-Tops, Panels, etc., which we use in our Cabinet making department. We have also used the machine with success in making wide boards, such as base, etc., out of narrow strips of quarter sawn Oak. The work thus done has been perfect in every particular and we have not yet received a single complaint on our glue-joints. This is of course a considerable improvement over the old method of making a square joint, as we were never sure of just how the joint would stand after leaving our works. So great has been the volume of business which we have handled this season, that if it had not been for the installation of your Glue-Jointer, we could not have handled nearly the amount which has come our way. We have also found that the loss of material on account of glue-jointing has been reduced to a minimum, while the quantity of glue which we now use is infinitely less than that which was formerly used for making square joints. Wishing you every success, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE WESTERN MFG. CO., LTD.,

*T.A. Wilson*

Manager.

problem, we will be glad to call  
advise you regarding the same

**LIMITED,** WORKS AT:  
**Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.**



# THE WOODWORKER

## The Best Speeds for Woodworking

The speed at which machines should run to give the best results is a problem that operators should understand. To prove that it is an intricate, or at least an undetermined matter, we need only refer to the diversity of opinion among mechanics, and the want of any opinion at all with a great many.

If the speed of a machine could be calculated from that required for the cutting edges alone, we should have a general rule to apply, but the limit of speed is more frequently taken from the condition of the spindles and bearings than from the cutting action.

Cutterheads more than four inches in diameter can generally be moved as fast as the edges require to run to give a good result, say within 5,000 revolutions per minute or 5,000 feet of movement with the edges. But when the cutterhead is smaller, the spindles are not diminished in the same ratio, and the speed must be slower.

### Rotation Speed and the Feed Rate

The cutting movement should, as far as possible, be a basis for estimating speed, instead of the number of revolutions made by a spindle. A cutter on a 3-inch head, making 4,000 revolutions per minute, is only moving as fast as one on a 6-inch head at 2,000 revolutions per minute, and still it is quite common and a habit hard to avoid to consider all spindles wanting a common speed from 3,000 to 5,000 revolutions per minute without considering the movement of edges.

Perhaps as good a rule as can be used is to assume a 4-inch cutterhead to make 4,000 revolutions per minute as a base or unit of speed. This makes approximately 4,000 feet a minute of cutting movement; then increase 500 feet a minute for each inch of diameter added to the cutterhead. This makes, at 10-inch diameter, a speed of 7,000 feet a minute, and for 16-inch diameter 10,000 feet a minute, which could then become a constant for all larger diameters. This, it must be remembered, is assumed for strong cutterheads of forged or malleable iron, steel or brass, and not cast iron, which should not be used for high speeds.

Reversing this rule, from 4 inches diameter, with 4,000 feet of cutting movement, deduct 750 feet of the movement for each inch of diameter the heads are reduced. This, at 1 inch brings the cutting speed to 1,750 feet a minute, with 7,000 revolutions of the spindle, a practical limit.

Boring machines, to operate screw-bits, should run from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, according to the kind of wood or the size of bits used. For all reciprocating machines there is a general rule that applies which is to run them as fast as they will stand. In other words, their work always demands more speed than it is possible to have. This is certainly not a very comprehensive rule, but another one, infinitely better, is to use them only when they cannot be avoided, no matter to what purpose they are directed.

For ordinary reciprocating machines the following list of speeds is given, for which I trust the reader will not require any special data, but accept it on faith and as a matter of experience:

#### Revolutions per minute

|                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Resawing machines . . . . .                         | 250 to 300  |
| Scroll-saw machines . . . . .                       | 300 to 400  |
| Jig-saws with spring tension . . . . .              | 500 to 800  |
| Jig-saws with unstrained saw . . . . .              | 800 to 1500 |
| Mortising machines with moving table . . . . .      | 300 to 450  |
| Mortising machines with chisel feed table . . . . . | 250 to 350  |
| Mortising machines, heavy, for car work . . . . .   | 200 to 300  |

Circular saws can be driven at a speed of 7,000 to 10,000 feet a minute. The manner in which they are hammered has much to do with the speed at which they may run, and often when a saw becomes limber and deviates it is a fault of the hammering instead of the speed. When thick on the periphery they will not stand speed, and become weaker and bend more readily when in motion than when still.

### Saws and the Speeds

On the contrary, if properly hammered, a little "tight," as it is termed, on the periphery, they become more rigid when in motion up to a certain limit. The cause of this is that steel is elastic, and is stretched by the centrifugal strain in proportion to the speed, which is greatest at the teeth and diminishes to the centre.

If saws have a tendency to spring, also want of rigidity, it can be remedied in most cases by hammering.

Cutting wood is like cutting iron; hardwood cannot be cut at as high a speed as softwood. Any one who has had experience in working boxwood, cocoa rosewood or lignumvitae, will have noticed that

a high speed soon destroys edges by over-heating, especially with boring or turning tools that act continuously.

### Speeds for the Several Woods

The use of these hard varieties of wood is, however, so exceptional that the matter need not be discussed here, further than to say that a molding or planing machine that is to run mainly upon walnut, ash, oak, or other hardwood will give better results if run a fourth slower than for softwood.

|    |        |       |       |    |
|----|--------|-------|-------|----|
| 1  | 1,750  | 7,000 | 875   | 8  |
| 2  | 2,500  | 5,000 | 937   | 9  |
| 3  | 3,250  | 4,333 | 1,083 | 10 |
| 4  | 4,000  | 4,000 | 1,125 | 11 |
| 5  | 4,500  | 3,600 | 1,125 | 11 |
| 6  | 5,000  | 3,333 | 1,145 | 11 |
| 7  | 5,500  | 3,142 | 1,277 | 13 |
| 8  | 6,000  | 3,000 | 1,406 | 14 |
| 9  | 6,500  | 2,880 | 1,444 | 14 |
| 10 | 7,000  | 2,880 | 1,445 | 14 |
| 11 | 7,500  | 2,706 | 1,450 | 14 |
| 12 | 8,000  | 2,666 | 1,465 | 15 |
| 13 | 8,500  | 2,615 | 1,525 | 15 |
| 14 | 9,000  | 2,576 | 1,541 | 15 |
| 15 | 9,500  | 2,533 | 1,551 | 15 |
| 16 | 10,000 | 2,500 | 1,512 | 15 |
| 17 | 10,000 | 2,352 | 1,470 | 15 |
| 18 | 10,000 | 2,222 | 1,417 | 14 |
| 19 | 10,000 | 2,105 | 1,382 | 14 |
| 20 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 1,370 | 14 |
| 24 | 10,000 | 1,666 | 1,250 | 13 |
| 30 | 10,000 | 1,333 | 1,083 | 11 |
| 36 | 10,000 | 1,111 | 987   | 10 |
| 40 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 |

The cylinders of planing machines, being strong and safe, and the rate of feed required as much as possible, they can be run at a speed one-fourth more than that given in the table. Line shafting should in all cases run as fast as the bearings will stand with safety; 200 to 250 revolutions per minute for 3-inch shafts, and 250 to 300 revolutions per minute for 2½-inch shafts, make a good rule, to be modified, of course, by the kind of bearings that are used. Countershafts can run three times that fast.—Wood-Craft.

### How I Fed a Matcher 250 Feet per Minute

It is often said by men in discussing fast feeds, that it is impossible for a man to feed a machine at the rate of feed mentioned above, but as the writer has seen the development of the fast feed machine and has fed them all the way from the forty foot stage to the present rates, I feel qualified to make the statement that the rate mentioned is not only possible, but is comparatively easy.

The secret of the whole thing is in reducing the number of motions of the body to the minimum, as it takes time and strength to put the body in motion.

The first thing I do to get ready for feeding fast, is to make a wooden roll stand of heavy stuff with floor pieces of 2 x 10—5 feet long. To these I spike on uprights of the same material, high enough to place the roll on. These uprights are slotted for the roll bearing by boring a hole the same size as the shaft and cutting down from the end to the hole.

I then place this roll back of the machine far enough so that I can break down on the stock and draw it towards me with a light pressure of my hands when the truck is placed with the front end about two feet from the end of the machine table.

I then have the trucks placed one on each side of the roll stand with the front ends as mentioned and the rear ends so that the sides of the two loads come nearly together, just about in line with the guide in the machine.

This will spread the front ends so as to allow plenty of room for action.

I then take my position between the roll stand and the machine, about even with the end of the loads, so that I can reach the ends of the stock. Lifting a piece from the loaded truck, I swing it over the roll which will leave it across the roll at a slight angle, and as I am getting it in this position I am looking at the side of the board to see if it is the good side, if not, I turn it with a quick twisting motion as I draw it to me. If this reverse side is not as good as the first side I saw, I turn it back and at the same time draw it towards the machine. All this can be done so quickly that the ordinary ob-



server will not notice that I have turned it at all. I find that it is not necessary to see both sides of all the stock, any way as experience enables me to see at the first glance just the kind of stock it is.

The character of the piece may be such that one side will grade higher than the other, but one soon learns to know the kind of piece that is this way. If I am feeding face down I look at the piece as I take hold of it, and if this side is good, I turn it as I draw it to me the first time, and if this other side is better than the first, I turn again as I start it towards the feed rolls.

If I am feeding heavy stock such as 2 in. flooring or dimension stock, I very often stand on the opposite end from that I have spoken of,—especially if the stock on the truck is all of one length.

I have found that with a little practice a boy can feed with the roll stand to help him, easier than a man can taking off the truck direct.

If the stock is put to the machine direct from the rip saw or edger, then I use some benches to keep it about the proper height which is not lower than my knees. This keeps me from stooping and raising up which takes time.

By using the foregoing method I have fed 9 foot car siding at 250 ft. per minute with no difficulty and this is over twenty-seven pieces in one minute.—A. F. H. in Berlin Quality.

### The Brazing of Large Band Saws

By H. F. George

Perhaps one of the most difficult things found in hand filing is the making of brazes; not just exactly the making of a braze, but having one that will finish up the exact thickness as the rest of the saw, and yet the proper tension and temper, so it will not bend every time off the mill.

I don't think there is any one thing in the filing room that looks quite as bad as a lot of poorly-made brazes, and if one is in the habit of making poor ones, he soon finds the room full of them. You might say, put your saws up so you will not need to make brazes. I don't think that would be much of an argument, for at the present time I have two saws on the floor that require a piece in each one; in other words, I have four brazes waiting for me. And so it is with all of us; if it were not for those accidents we would not need to make nearly so many.

I have seen brazes that looked as if they had the smallpox or some other contagious disease—hardly a place for 6-in. on either side of the braze that you could not put your finger on without touching a bright or black spot, caused by the hammer, and which goes to show that the braze is uneven in thickness or poorly tensioned.

Now it is almost impossible to put even tension in a braze that is not the same thickness as the rest of the saw. It is like rolling a braze where you have put a piece in the saw, either thicker or thinner than the saw proper. It is alright rolling from the thick blade onto the thin, but when you roll the braze from the thin to the thick blade, then it is nearly a cinch you will have to use the hammer and hard anvil to help you out. I think the above illustration applies to a thin braze as well. I never had many brazes of this kind that would not always bend, and in time crack on either edge, and finally make necessary another braze.

It was the above experience that caused me to study out a way to make brazes that would be even in thickness, get the proper temper so they would not bend, and still be not too hard, to cause cracking. I am now making my brazes in the following way, and am having the best results I ever had:

First, I mark my saw where it is to be cut, then pull the tension for at least 6 inches on each side of marks. I don't pull just a little, but all of it, using a straightedge, and when tension is down to the straightedge, then level it perfectly and it is ready to cut. After cutting the saw, level both ends, being very particular that they are not dished either way. If you use a shear, it does not take much leveling, but if cut in the old way—with a chisel—one will find a great deal of work on both sides of saw; but the ends must be perfectly level in order to grind a nice, even lap.

I grind my laps quite thin and finish them with a file. I use a small tri-square to test my laps, being very careful that they are not concaved or convexed, but perfectly flat. I make laps in a 12-in. saw 11/16-in., and use 5/8-in. solder. In using solder narrower than laps you will not have so much to file off, consequently you are not nearly as liable to file a thin braze. I then make braze in the usual way, taking the irons off just as soon as they turn black. Now put saw on hammering bench, and, while braze is still warm, roll it out flat. It will roll and level down much easier than if left until it gets cold. I use the doghead hammer for this leveling, as it does not mark the braze up so much as the cross-face hammer. After braze is rolled and leveled flat, it is ready to file.

Now place a block, say, 2-in. thick, 6-in. wide and 12-in. long, under braze, and bend saw over it, by using two irons, one on each

side of braze. I think we all do this about the same way. Now file just the rough off, put saw up, level braze on inside, and file, being very careful to file solder so as to have a perfectly straight line. This gives the braze a nice appearance when finished.

After I have filed as much as is necessary, level again, then take some emery cloth and rub until perfectly smooth. By using dark oil and emery dust you can bring braze to about the same color as the rest of the saw; and after it is tempered and has made one run, you can hardly tell it from the balance of the saw.

After this is done, put saw down again and finish filing on outside of braze. In this filing be very careful to file just the solder, using a coarse file to start with, but finish with a fine one.

Many filers make laps heavy in order to have more to file off after braze is made. I did that for a long time, and nearly every time found my braze thin in some places. I think it much easier to make a nice one by bringing laps to a very thin edge, and then, when put together, just pick the solder off and not touch the saw at all.

Another very important process is to never put any tension in braze until you have it finished. In getting it ready, use a straight-edge to roll by, and just roll it enough to make it lie down nicely. You will find, if rolling it while yet warm, you can lay it entirely flat with the saw-stretcher, bearing up or down, whichever the case may require, to make it lie down, and then, as stated before, use the doghead for the rest of the work. Hammer as little as possible; in other words, strike as lightly as possible.

You now have 12-in. of saw without any tension, and, being in this shape and perfectly level, you can file without fear of filing thin spots caused by saw having too much tension, so as to come up through in places and remain down in others.

The braze being ready for tension, use 50-ft. circle first, for after it is tempered it will tension much better. I temper as a great many others do, using one of my brazing irons. Get iron red-hot and draw back and forth under braze until it becomes cherry-red all the way across, with exception of about 1-in. from each edge, then pour heavy oil on and let cool. Place braze in position, it will have a tendency to spring up through and will then level up nicely from outside, thereby saving the trouble of putting it up to level on inside.

I now consider the braze ready for such tension as I wish to carry. The width of saw governs this. Always carry a little less than rest of saw, as it helps to stiffen the braze.

I have probably taken a little more space than necessary, but for the benefit of the younger filers I wanted to make it as plain as possible; for if some of them are having the trouble I did with brazes bending, cracking and breaking from being too thin, they will appreciate the trouble I have gone to in order to make my method plain.—The Wood-Worker, Indianapolis.

### Transatlantic Shipments From Montreal

The following is the complete statement of exports of lumber to Great Britain and Australia from the port of Montreal for the past season:

|                                              | 1912        | 1911        |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Name of shippers                             | Ft. B.M.    | Ft. B.M.    |
| Watson & Todd, Ltd. ....                     | 33,217,881  | 30,663,444  |
| Robt. Cox & Co., ...                         | 17,316,113  | 13,296,102  |
| W. & J. Sharples ...                         | 12,943,460  | 10,222,326  |
| J. Burstall & Co. ....                       | 9,149,894   | 9,334,797   |
| E. M. Nicholson ...                          | 7,670,005   | 9,134,954   |
| T. H. Lemay ...                              | 8,857,349   | 7,208,343   |
| Dobell, Beckett & Co. .                      | 4,267,930   | 4,930,711   |
| Cox, Long & Co. ....                         | 2,211,896   | 2,431,104   |
| Railways, steamship lines and small shippers | 13,736,236  | 16,251,439  |
|                                              | 109,370,764 | 103,473,220 |
| Increase for season 1912 ...                 | 5,897,544   |             |

### Destination of Cargoes

|                                   | Ft. B.M.    |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| South Africa... ..                | 2,637,407   |
| Australia... ..                   | 129,381     |
| Great Britain and Continent... .. | 106,603,976 |
|                                   | 109,370,764 |

The returns for the Lachine canal show that 34,408 ft. more lumber passed through the canal during the season, as compared with the previous year. Vessels from the Lower St. Lawrence brought 17,357 cords of pulp wood to Canadian ports and 64,403 cords to American ports. Of pulp, 1,040 tons were for Canadian ports and 28,302 tons were for American ports.

A system for rejuvenating old trees has recently been tried in Toronto. The Brobest Forestry Company are in charge of this work, which consists of dynamiting the earth around the tree. This system has been used in the United States for some years and has given good satisfaction.



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

Some of the Important Little Details in Yard Management

## The Little Details of a Lumber Yard

If anyone were to ask you to say at once, off-hand, how many pockets you had in the suit of clothes you had on, but few of you could give the correct number. So it is with the many little details connected with a lumber yard, says a writer in the St. Louis Lumberman. Of course, they vary in the different yards according to their size and varieties of stock, but there are certain, what you might call, fixed details that are common to them all. I have, at another time, mentioned a few of them and thereby probably set you to thinking of a few more that might have been noticed; and so in response to this, I will herewith present another string of what was omitted.

### Used to Be Given to Criticising

Once upon a time, when I was but "half-baked" in the business of running a yard, I used to have a tendency to criticise other dealers who didn't do things, as I thought they should; the way they should do them, was my way. I rather think this sort of egotism is common to all who think out their own methods and have formed the habit of carrying them into practice. So far, this is all right, but there is such a thing as becoming too much self-opinionated that will prevent the recognition and adoption of something else that is better than their own. We should always pray for strength to meet a new idea, no matter the source from whence it sprung, and with it, adaptability also to adopt and use it. A good deal has been said and written about caring for the molding stock in a yard, which has been instrumental in causing a number of dealers to change their own for other methods that seemed to them an improvement. Some have retained them, while others have failed to become suited and have returned to something more like their old way. I presume you understand that I refer to the change from the horizontal to the vertical method of storing moldings. No doubt some of you have experienced something on this line, and it would be interesting to know "You'uns" opinions, for, or against. Storing lumber or moldings on end has its advantages, no doubt. I do know that boards stored on end will dry out more quickly than laying them down the usual way, but the top will be dryer than the bottom. If you have a place high enough to store moldings this way, and prefer it, I have no criticism to make on the plan. It is more a matter of having plenty of space to get round in, and when one gets used to having it this way, I don't know that it makes much difference; if there is, it lies more in the "think so" of the party having it. The man, however, who has not the upper space necessary for end piling, can have his moldings kept in as good order and fully as convenient to get at in a good tight rack made on the usual horizontal plan. Every piece should be marked in some way to indicate the length. Some do this in figures, and some, with different colors of paint on the ends. The majority of dealers, though, shove in their moldings just as they get them and trust to luck to pull out the right length, when they want one. Molding is finish, and should always be regarded as such, and taken care of accordingly. And, as dust will accumulate in any kind of a shed, and even in a tight molding rack, the stock should be taken out every little while and cleaned off. No one likes to buy a dirty piece of molding, or casing. You may tell the customer he can clean it off, but he prefers to have it handed out to him clean; and he is right. It is not for him to do what the dealer should have done before. In these days, when stain is being used more than paint, it is more imperatively necessary to keep the casings, base, and other parts of the "trim" in a bright and clean condition, and no matter how you do this, it should be done all the time. In the small towns, where there are not more than two yards; the dealers ought to work together, at least enough to keep the same patterns of moldings and others of this class of "trim." The reason for this is obvious, though in reality, it works to the advantage of both dealers to have a uniformity in this class of stock, and besides, it sometimes saves the trade from a good deal of inconvenience, and often times loss. This is one thing in which a dealer cannot afford to be too independent.

### The Care of Doors and Windows

The care of doors and windows is another detail that is often neglected in a yard. What I have said about the keeping of moldings clean will apply also to doors. There may be sash rooms that are amply large enough for the purpose, but I have rarely seen one in the average country yard, and being, as they usually are, small, it makes it all the harder to care for this class of stock as it should be. The smaller it is the more necessary for keeping it in order, with everything in its place. There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to how best to keep doors in a stock room. Some claim that in piling them close one on the other, they will keep brighter than where

the air can get to them. There is no denying this, but the question arises, whether it is the air or the light that shades the fresh color of the wood as it comes fresh from the factory storehouse. This shading of the freshness of color is not all detrimental where paint is used in the finishing, but it will show, where it is finished in the natural, and therefore I think that the front and other sized doors that are more likely to be kept longer in stock, should have, if they are stood up, a strip of rosin paper between them, it can be tacked on without injury to each door and thus keep it from the dust as well as the liability of shading. As to the method of piling, I think that for the economy of space, and convenience and ease of handling, the upright method in separate stalls, with the edge facing is the best. The edge of each door should show its size and number of panels, and, if though best, the price may be put on also. In place of thus marking each door, the size and price may be put over each stall. Those who have tried this arrangement of their doors like it the best, and would not return to the old method of laying them flat, or standing them around in various places in the room. And the reason is because every door is in the place where it belongs, and is handy to get at when in a hurry waiting on customers.

### Handling Windows to Prevent Breakage and Damage

In many cases where you are getting in a lot of windows, there will be more orders of them in which the glass has been recently set, and the putty being soft, a hard jar in one way will cause it to become loosened from the glass; then, when it becomes hard, it makes a defective window. To lessen the possibility of this, care should be exercised in handling them from the car in which they are shipped. A bundle of windows should always be handled with the edge of the glass up or down, and should never be laid flatwise when piled in the store room. In loading them onto a farmer's wagon see that the same rule is observed. It not unfrequently happens that when a bundle of light windows is opened one or more of the lights will be found cracked, and it is a question as to whose fault it is. Naturally, the blame is laid on to the shipper, when the fact is, he nor his employees, know anything about it. Sash are glazed and put up in bundles, and when they are delivered to the railroad their responsibility ceases. Do they become cracked in transit? Who can tell. You can't prove it to be the fault of the railroad company; you can't prove it on yourself, nor on the farmer who hauls it out on his job. Now, the fact is, the chances are greatly in favor of the proposition that none of these parties I have named are to blame, and unless there is direct evidence to fasten it on to some one party, our dealer will have to stand the loss as one of the exigencies of the business.

Now, I think I can give a reasonable, and to myself satisfactory explanation of this cracking of lights in a window. I have said before it is usually seen in the larger sized glass and more often in the one-light sash. I have watched the glaziers setting glass in the windows at the factory, and sometimes a light of glass will be, as they say, "out of wind." Now, in setting such a light in the frame it is necessary to spring one corner down to its place, and in so doing, it leaves that particular pane on more or less of a strain, and when it goes into the bundle an extra heavy jar in turning it over will cause it to fracture. So then, when the matter is sifted down to the last analysis, it will be found that the fault lies in the making that one light of glass, and, therefore, it must be classed among those things that are unavoidable. Some dealers have adopted the plan of buying their sash in the "open" and doing their own glazing, then they are sure about the breakage, if any. I am not prepared to say, however, whether this would pay the small dealer or not, but it might be used to figure against the attractive prices of the mail order house that sells mill-work.

### Building Paper and Roofing; Also Coal

Whatever kind of roofing or building paper you handle, put the rolls on end. In the case of roofing, if the rolls are laid on the side there is danger of the material becoming stuck together. This is especially true with the cheaper grades. Their composition being coal tar, the hot weather will cause it to soften and then, whoever has to unroll it has a nasty mess on his hands, in more senses than one. I learned this lesson years ago when tar paper was more commonly used than now. Building paper and roofing should always be kept in a dry place, and away from the extremes of temperature, whether hot or cold, moist or dry. I know but little thought or attention is usually given to the care of this class of stock, but, like everything else, it pays to find out what is best for it and then do accordingly.

The lumber yard that handles coal in connection with other things has to have of necessity a set of scales, and if there is one thing more than another about a yard that is abused and neglected,



it is this expensive and most important tool. When a set of scales has been set up and ready for use, it is presumed to be so near perfect for weighing purposes as is possible, and in this condition it is the test, and silent arbiter between the buyer and the seller, because it has the federal government behind it to make it so. It is subject to wear, however, and gets out of order, and the least deviation from its first perfectness makes it a source of gain or loss to the interested parties, as the case may be. The best scale, therefore, is the cheapest in the long run, though it may cost considerably more at first. Buying a cheap make of scales is on a par with buying a cheap grade of roofing. You have nothing but the frame. What is a house with a poor roof, and what is a coal business with an uncertain set of scales to measure it by?

#### Look After the Scales

One of the first things in the morning should be to examine carefully the scales, and if they are being much used watch them also during the day. Have a plank at each end fixed so that the pit may be examined to see that the bearings are working freely. It won't hurt them to oil them occasionally, either, when by reason of long use they don't work easily. They cannot and don't weigh correctly, and a yard with uncertain scales soon gets a bad name, for it is not laid to the scales, but the honesty of the dealer is questioned, and this is a serious matter, and more costly than a new set of scales. When they have become worn, they should be taken out and sent to a repair shop that does this kind of work, as after they are repaired they have to be made good by an official inspector, just as they had to be when they were first turned out of the shop. If you can prevent it, never let a team of horses be driven faster than a walk over the platform. A farmer usually sets his brake when he drives on. This means nothing unless the horses push in their collars. You can see for yourself, which side this will advantage, and when.

There are divers opinions held by dealers, in the matter of charging a fee for weighing, other than what is a part of their business. It is all a matter of policy, any way, because it needs no argument to prove that the owner of a set of scales is entitled to something more substantial than "good will" for his trouble and investment of capital. But the public seem to want this among the other contributions to secure it. Some one ought to invent a nickle-in-the-slot arrangement to attach to a country wagon scale.

#### In the Rocky Mountain Reserve

During the season of 1912 there have been no dangerous fires within either the Brazeau or Athabaska Forests of the Rocky Mountains forest reserve. There have been a few small fires along the new railways under construction within the Brazeau reserve, caused by negligence on the part of the contractors, but throughout the season the weather conditions have been so favorable that the danger of serious fires was almost negligible.

The Brazeau and Athabaska forests are the two northerly divisions of the large Rocky Mountains forest reserve, and with proposed additions constitute over one-third the total area of the Rocky Mountains forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, or about four and a half million acres. The office of the forest supervisor of these reserves is now situated within the Brazeau reserve, at Mile 37 of the Alberta Coal Branch, 46 miles southwest of Edson, the first divisional point on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 150 miles west of Edmonton. During the season of 1912 there have been fifteen forest rangers in all stationed at different points over the two reserves. This, of course, is a very inadequate force for such a large area.

During the coming winter the officers in charge of the Brazeau and Athabaska divisions of the Rocky Mountains forest reserve propose to make "administrative site" surveys at different points on the reserves. Upon these sites it is proposed to erect ranger and look-out stations which will be no farther apart than one day's trip by pack train, along the primary trail system of the Brazeau reserve. It is the intention to erect, this winter, at least three or four log cabins for the rangers. A telephone system is also being planned whereby these ranger stations will be connected by telephone to the forest supervisor's office. This office is centrally located and telephone lines will run in from all directions, much in the manner of the spokes of a wheel with the central office as the hub.

This region is one of the richest coal regions in Canada and the future development of these coal fields will be amazing. A number of large coal mines are already in operation, and, with the completion of the branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway now under construction, will be shipping thousands of tons daily.

This region has once been forested with very valuable timber, which has largely been destroyed by fires in the past. There is still an abundant supply of mine-prop timber, however, and the whole region is green with young lodgepole pine from ten to thirty years in age. If preserved from fire this will be an invaluable asset to the country, both for economic uses and as protection to the head-waters of all the rivers which rise in the foothills of the eastern slope.

#### A Progressive B. C. Wholesale Firm

The Canada Lumberman takes pleasure in directing the attention of eastern buyers to the large advertisement of the Mainland Lumber & Shingle Company, Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C., which appears for the first time in this issue. The firm have their own mills and handle the cut of several other first-class plants, hence they are exceptionally well equipped to handle orders for coast lumber and shingles. The "Mainland" Brand XXX 6/2-16-in. clear Red Cedar shingles are in great demand on the prairies and across the line, and are already in high favor with many Ontario dealers. The firm will supply mixed or straight carload lots, and guarantee prompt shipments. Bright, snappy advertising is a feature with this company, and dealers will profit by keeping close tab on their announcements in these columns during the coming year.

#### Will Ship to the Eastern Trade

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the announcement of Timms, Phillips & Company, Limited, Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, a new firm of lumber wholesalers, who start out under bright auspices. Mr. H. Timms was for six years general manager of the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Limited, Vancouver, and in that capacity has had pleasant business relations with many of our Eastern dealers, who have been impressed with his squareness and fair dealing under all circumstances. Mr. T. N. Phillips was formerly connected with the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Winnipeg and Kenora, and after spending a couple of years in the Vancouver lumber trade joined the staff of the Imperial Company as sales manager. He is a famous hockey star, having played with the Montreal and Ottawa teams before coming west, and was for several years the captain of the victorious Kenora Thistles. Messrs. Timms, Phillips & Company will conduct a general wholesale and export business, and having effected first-class connections they can guarantee the satisfactory filling of all orders for coast products. They will specialize in long fir timbers and high grade red cedar shingles.

#### Timber Measurements by Cord Methods

The Simonds Manufacturing Company have published, for free distribution, a booklet by George Byron Oberton on "Timber Measurements by Cord Methods." This booklet also contains some information on Simonds saws and knives. The Canadian offices of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, are at Montreal, Vancouver, and St. John, N.B.

#### A New Clyde Catalogue

An attractive catalogue has recently been issued by the Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn. This catalogue is profusely illustrated with photographs of their blocks, sheaves and wire rope. In addition to full particulars as to their products, the catalogue gives some useful information on the weight per cubic foot of substances.

#### Cartage Rate Increase Disallowed

The Railway Commissioners have disallowed the increase of cartage rates on freight proposed by the railway companies to be effective in Eastern Canada. The judgment provides however, that the companies may impose rates not exceeding two and a half cents per hundred pounds and that the minimum toll charged for any complete single shipment shall not exceed fifteen cents. This increases the rate by half a cent per 100 pounds, in place of the one cent per 100 pounds proposed by the railway companies.

A company, under the name of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of five million dollars (in one hundred dollar shares), to exploit the property recently purchased by Mr. Shirley Ogilvie and Mr. F. H. Anson, of Montreal. Under the charter the company may manufacture, sell, and deal in ground wood and chemical pulp, carry on the business of lumbermen, saw millers, deal in timber limits, and also manufacture lumber.

Messrs. White & Wyckoff, Holyoke, Mass., manufacturers of the famous "Autocrat" brand of writing papers have favored their friends with an excellent calendar, which at the same time, is eminently useful. Each month upon the calendar contains a great deal of information regarding the important days included in it and also information regarding the four quarters of the moon.

Mr. John McKergow, president of the Montreal Lumber Company, is a candidate for the mayoralty of Westmount, P.Q. He is the nominee of the Westmount Municipal Association.

Mr. Rutherford, the retiring mayor, is senior partner in the firm of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Ltd., who have one of the largest lumber businesses in Montreal.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## A New Canadian Saw Concern



W. E. Radcliff, Toronto

The Radcliff Saw Manufacturing Company, Limited, with factory and head office at 550 Dundas street, Toronto, have been incorporated during the past month with Mr. W. E. Radcliff as president and general manager.

The company have installed a large and up-to-date plant for the manufacture of circular, band, gang and inserted tooth saws. They will also deal in and carry a complete line of mill supplies, including saw mill machinery, belting, emery wheels, files and filing room machinery; in fact everything for the saw and planing mills. They have also secured the special agency for R. Hoe & Company's famous bits and shanks, which are so well known and are in such great demand throughout Canada.

The steel used by the Radcliff Saw Manufacturing Company is made to their own special formula, so that they are in a position to turn out saws and knives of a very superior quality.

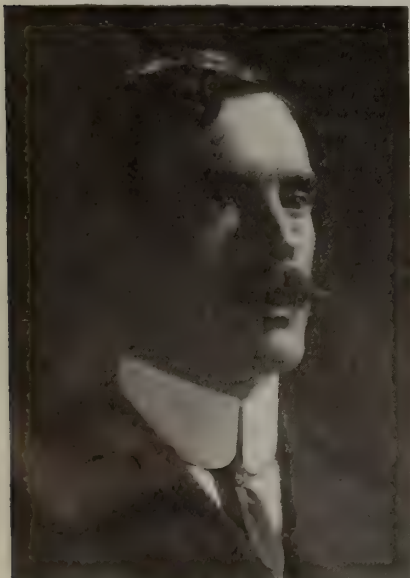
Mr. W. E. Radcliff is one of the best known saw men in the Canadian trade. For twenty-three years he had been in the employ of the Henry Disston & Sons, having served his apprenticeship as a saw-maker in their Cincinnati factory, rising steadily in the ranks year by year. In 1903 he was appointed general manager of their Canadian business, a position which he resigned on November 1st, to organize the present business.

Associated with Mr. Radcliff are Mr. J. Kennedy Hill, who will attend to the sales end of the business, and Mr. Robt. E. Martin, who will have charge of the production department.

Mr. J. Kennedy Hill comes to the new company with a wide experience in the saw mill trade, having for the past six years represented the Disston Company in Eastern Canada and, for seventeen years prior to that, been actively identified with the saw mill industry in Quebec Province.

Mr. Robt. E. Martin also has had a thorough practical experience in the saw-making business with which he has been identified for over thirty-five years. For the past twenty-five years he has been superintendent in the Disston factories and for the past four years has been superintendent of the Toronto factories.

The employees of the new company are all skilled workmen in their particular lines, who have had years of experience, and the new concern, launched under such satisfactory conditions, bids fair to secure its full share of the growing Canadian trade.



J. Kennedy Hill, Sales Manager



R. E. Martin, in charge of production

## An Up-to-date Catalogue from a Progressive Firm

One of the most complete works of its kind we have ever seen, affording ample evidence of the progressiveness of the concern from which it emanates, is the General Catalogue No. 1 of the General Supply Company of Canada, Limited, Ottawa, a copy of which we have received.

The lines illustrated and described include power transmission, elevating and conveying machinery, iron and wood working machinery, steam goods and miscellaneous supplies.

The catalogue consists of over 1100 pages printed on coated paper and well bound in cloth cover. Throughout the catalogue the compilers have adhered to standard lists thus enabling purchasers to make an intelligent estimate on the net cost of the material wanted.

The book is not only a catalogue, but a work of information which every mill man and dealer in mill supplies will find of great benefit. With this catalogue in his possession a mill man can find everything he needs to fit up his mill, or woodworking or machine plant from top to bottom.

The General Supply Company, also make a specialty of furnishing all classes of machinery, boilers, engines, steam and power pumps, accessories and supplies for mills, factories, machine shops and con-



Office and Warehouse of the General Supply Company of Canada, Ottawa

tractors, and are sole representatives for the well-known brands of belting "Vi-Balata" and "Dreadnought" which are popular among mill men all over Canada.

The General Supply Company was incorporated in January 1910 and has had a most successful career under the able management of G. B. Greene. In 1910 the present substantial and spacious building in Ottawa was recognized to be an absolute necessity. The building is four storeys high, built entirely of steel encased in concrete and is strictly fireproof. The floors have a carrying capacity of 1600 pounds per square foot and are constructed of reinforced concrete. The roof and foundation are also of the same material. The walls are 18 inches thick and so constructed that at any time four extra storeys may be added without endangering the safety of the building.

The ground floor is used for shipping office, shipping room and for the storage of heavy machinery. A very strong trolley, capable of handling four tons and operated with ease by one man, is erected on this floor and is a great time and labor saver in moving heavy machinery. The front portion of the first floor is entirely taken up with the large general offices, board room, manager's office, drafting room, blue print room and vault, while the rear portion is utilized as a store room. The top floor is used entirely for the storage of the many lines of goods handled by the company.

Besides the head offices at Ottawa, the firm have branch offices and warerooms at Toronto and Winnipeg where full stocks are always kept on hand.

## Reduced Price for a Popular Paint

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N.J., announce that the selling price of their Silica-Graphite "One Quality Only" paint has been reduced. The reduction is made because the decrease in the price of linseed oil which is used as the vehicle, and



they wish to give their customers any benefit possible from reduction in the price of materials. This well-known paint which has been the standard for nearly 50 years with leading railroads and manufacturing plants as a maintenance paint, is an excellent long service protector of all exposed steel and metal surfaces.

### **Reorganization of Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Limited**

A reorganization of the Gutta Percha & Rubber Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, whose factories are located in Toronto (Parkdale), has been reorganized, the change becoming effective on January 1st. The company has carried on an extensive business throughout Canada and by export to various parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, having been incorporated as a purely Canadian industry under the Ontario Joint Stock Company's Act in 1887.

As the business of the company grew, it became necessary to open branches in many places. At some points these branches were operated under the name of "The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Ltd." but in the prairie provinces the business has been conducted at Winnipeg and Calgary through a subsidiary company, The Winnipeg Rubber Company, Ltd., and in British Columbia through another subsidiary company, the Vancouver Rubber Company, Ltd. The directors and shareholders of the company have now decided that its interests and convenience and the interests and convenience of its customers will be better served by a reorganization which will enable it to operate in all its branches under one name and at the same time adequately care for and develop its very large and constantly increasing business. To this end, application has been made for a Dominion charter under the name of "Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited," with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. The new company will be controlled by the same interests and be under the same management as the old. It will acquire all the trade marks, patents, properties and good will of the old company and, as heretofore, will be an entirely independent concern without connection or affiliation with any other company in or out of Canada.

### **Important New Saw Making Company**

The National Saw and Forge Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$500,000, whose chief place of business will be Ottawa, is being incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in, all kinds of saws, etc., and to acquire and take over as a going concern, the A. J. Burton Saw Company, of Vancouver and Ottawa. Hon. N. A. Belcourt is financing the new proposition and the directors will include some of the leading manufacturers and business men of Ottawa.

### **Simonds Saw Company's 1913 Calendar**

The Simonds Saw Company, Fitchburg, Mass., and the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, Montreal, Vancouver and St. John, N.B., have favored their friends with a calendar which will attract much attention wherever it is received. The illustration consists of a picture of the well-known Simonds carpenter bending a Simonds band saw and showing by the look of satisfaction upon his jovial face, that he is handling a saw in which he has complete confidence.

### **Many Orders for Grand Rapids Dry Kilns**

The Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., have recently closed the following, among other dry kiln contracts: The Canada Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario; The Meadow River Lumber Company, Rainelle, W.Va.; Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Company, Gladstone, Mich.; The Pilliod Lumber Company, Swanton, Ohio; Dickson Planing Mill Company, Dickson, Tenn.

### **Will it Pay to Install Machinery?**

Blaysdell, who used to pride himself somewhat on his ability as a turner, once had as an interested spectator a young man of somewhat rural appearance. As he paused in his work to whet a tool the young man asked: "Does a man have to learn to do that turning, or can any one do it?"

The young man was a trifle verdant, it is true; yet he was not densely ignorant. His attitude toward machine woodwork was not so very different from that of many skilled and well informed mechanics in other lines. Doubtless we of the craft are inclined to be a trifle supersensitive and conceited, as, happily, are men of other crafts; but the fact remains that it takes something of trained skill to operate machinery to the best advantage. One contemplating the installation of a machine plant would do well to take measures to have some such skill and experience at command before investing too far.

In these days of readily available power in small units, and of highly perfected machinery for almost every imaginable purpose,

there are few contractors and builders whom it would not pay to use some motor adjunct to hand labor. While the manufacturer of all staple materials is so specialized as to make it unwise to attempt them in a small way, there are many odd jobs on which power may be profitably employed. Architects are constantly designing details not in any regular line of manufacture, and the best stocked dealers are apt to be short of some small items which are needed in haste. The working up of odds and ends, too, is daily getting to be a matter of more moment; and such things as furring, bridging and the like can often be made out of stuff which would otherwise be waste.

The increasing cost of lumber is constantly leading to the use of thinner stock; and the man who devises a method of making thin lumber serve the purpose of thick will have paid toll on the road to wealth. Most manufacturers cling to the time honored custom of charging the same for thin stock as for inch (they would be fools if they did not cling to it as long as possible); so a resaw may well be profitable in many localities.

Special sizes and styles of brackets, window frames and turned work are but a few of the thousand and one things which would often be made to good advantage in one's own plant. But it is bootless to enumerate, for the needs of one man's business are different from those of another. Whether a machine plant will pay or not is a question which one is competent to decide only for himself, with the general premise that usually it will. It should ever be borne in mind, however, that the chances are all against the beginner in machine operation who enters into direct and equal competition with an established plant employing experienced operators. It being assumed that some sort of a plant will pay, the exact nature and size of it is a matter well worthy of careful consideration and study.

All too many, contemplating such an installation, say: "I know where I can get such and such second hand machinery, 'just as good as new,' for a song." To such be it said, "Don't sing!" If you want machinery, buy new—and buy the best. Second hand machinery is generally sold for a reason; a reason that is overapt to dawn on one after he has bought and run it awhile. Really good second hand machinery doesn't go begging. It is true than one may, profitably, buy second hand machinery from reputable dealers; but such a purchase will generally call for a song with bankable notes.

It is possible that an expert machine operator may tinker up an old machine so that it will do good work for awhile; but far more money is lost than is made in that way. It is at least certain that second hand machinery cannot be up-to-date; and up-to-dateness often counts for as much as the whole cost of a machine.

The first and most essential machines in any woodworking plant will usually be circular rip and cut-off saw benches. These, if only one man is likely to be at machine work at one time, and if room is an item of material consideration, may be advantageously combined. The buzz planer is a machine the value and applicability of which is apt to be under-estimated by one who has never used it; and a band saw is pretty sure to pay its way in any locality. The lathe is generally of value only when there is available a man somewhat specially skilled in its use. An upright boring machine, so set that a large variety of work may be gotten under it, is pretty likely to be found useful; and an emery machine is almost essential for keeping machines and tools in order, as well as for miscellaneous work.

Happily, lightly framed machines, and those with wood tables, have practically disappeared from the market; and caution against them would be superfluous. If any general rule for the purpose of machinery was capable of being formulated, it would probably be to the effect that one should seek weight and stiffness of frame, and should avoid clumsiness of running parts. A dollar "saved" in the purchase of a machine is very apt to be a hundred dollars thrown away. Whether or not it will pay you to put in machinery depends very largely, perhaps altogether, on whether you put in good machinery or poor.—W. D. G. in Woodworkers Review.

The Quebec Government have decided to rename the commission which has been investigating the water powers of the province. It will in future be known as the Quebec Streams Commission, and the authority increased so that it can carry out the work of constructing storage dams on the upper St. Maurice River. The commission is authorized to borrow a million and a half for the work, but all plans and contracts are to be submitted to the government. The commission can purchase or expropriate present power dams. The revenues received from the water powers will go into the sinking fund for the loans.

The exceptionally wet season on the Upper St. John River has caused many of the men employed in the lumber camps to leave, because the operators were unable to get supplies into their camps. A number of reports have been received stating that portaging has been carried on only with the greatest difficulty. There is some consolation for the lumber manufacturer, however, in the fact that the markets are improving.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

### Wanted

1,000 cars ordinary Sawmill Sawdust. Will accept now or later. State what you have. Box 639, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-1-68

### Pine and Spruce

Wanted for next year's delivery cars, or cargoes No. 1 Pine Culls, also Spruce. Apply Box 671, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### Wanted

A large quantity of good hard maple billets, 2½-in. and 2¾-in. square, 48-in., 54-in., 60-in. 66-in. and 72-in. long. J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont. 1-2

### Box Factory Lumber

When you have any box lumber to offer, write us, giving quantity, description and price Chicago, delivered either water or rail. Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, Chicago. 1-4

### Birch Squares Wanted

We wish a carload of Birch Squares, 2-in. x 2-in. x 22½-in. straight clear stock. Quote price per 1,000 delivered here. Thomas Organ & Piano Company, Woodstock, Ont. 1

### Wanted

1½-in. x 1½-in. x 4½-ft. S. G. White Ash. 1¾-in. x 1¾-in. x 4½-ft. S. G. White Ash. 1½-in. x 1½-in. x 43-in. Ash, Maple or Birch. 1¼-in. x 1¼-in. x 43-in. Ash, Maple or Birch. Quote price, F.O.B. Leamington. Erie Basket Co., Ltd., Leamington, Ont. 1

### Birch Logs Wanted

Wanted about 500 logs, Prime Quebec Birch, 18 inches and up. Quote F.O.B. Box 711, c/o Goulds Advt. Offices, 54 New Oxford Street, London, England. 23-2-82

### Wanted

One million feet 4 x 4 to 8 x 8 Maple, Beech, Birch or Elm Squares. Will accept hearts of knotty stock, for rough work. Delivery now or during 1913. Box 638, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-1-67

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### White Pine Wanted

The Advertiser would buy Fifty Thousand or more White Pine Logs. This season's cutting. Ottawa Valley preferred. Box 664, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

### Lumber Wanted

Four, five and six quarter, Spruce, Hemlock and Norway, four, six, eight and ten inches wide, rough, also surfaced. White Pine Mill Culls and Lath. Box 615, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 20-1-34

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.  
1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1½ x 42.  
1 x 1½ x 48.  
1 x 1¾ x 42.  
1 x 1¾ x 48.  
Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump. Quality—Free from all defects. Can take delivery of green or dry stock. Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## Logs Wanted

Reliable Canadian firm wanted to stock Western Ontario mill. Any kind of logs will be accepted on basis of sawing by the thousand. Will also buy several thousand feet of logs on cars. Good shipping facilities on Grand Trunk. Box 662, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3-9

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

Two cars of small cedar posts. Two cars of heading (basswood, elm and ash). We want to move this stock at once. John Carew Lumber Company, Lindsay, Ont. 24-1-7

### For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

### For Sale

Two hundred thousand feet of Yellow Birch, 6/4 and 8/4, 5-in. wide and up, 10 feet long and up. Delivery to commence in January. Boston rate of freight 14c. per hundred lbs. John S. Eagles & Co., 39 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B. 1-2

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1½ in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.

Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

125,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Maple; 25,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Beech; 10,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Oak; 35,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Pine and 300,000 pcs. 1½ x 48-in. No. 1 Spruce Lath. The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont. 1-3

### For Sale

200 M. ft. Hemlock. Can be cut to order. Several cars telephone poles; also square Birch, Beech, Maple and Elm from 3 x 4 to 10 x 10, 10 to 16 ft. long or longer. 4 ft. slab wood and sawdust. Hall Bros., manufacturers and wholesalers, 174 Mutual street, Toronto, Ont. 24-98 t.f.

### For Sale

500,000 ft. Maple squares, 1¼-in., 1½-in., 1¾-in., 2-in., 2¼-in. and 2½-in. Any length from 12-in. up.  
Car lots and upwards.  
M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 23-2-79

### FOR SALE—BAY POPLAR

At our Ayden Mill, freight rate to  
Norfolk, Va. 8c  
Baltimore 15c  
Philadelphia 16c  
New York City 20c  
Boston 23c

We offer 400 M feet 1 x 6 in. and wider bay poplar, thoroughly bone dry and straight, good widths and lengths, beautiful stock, piled for 1st and 2nds, but will likely down grade in shipping about 20 per cent. No. 1 common. This stock is cut heavy and most of it would dress two sides 1 in. thick. For quick shipment will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,  
24-3-99 Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

A 35-inch Leffel waterwheel, or will exchange for a two-saw edger in good order. A. Dawson, Chesley, Ont. 24-1-8

### For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine. All in good condition and ready for immediate shipment. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 657, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3-3

### For Sale

One fore and aft, compound, direct acting, surface condensing Marine Engine. High pressure cylinder, 14¼-in. diam. Low pressure cylinder, 26-in. diam. Stroke 18 inches, with condenser attached. In first class order. Apply Saint John Iron Works, Limited, St. John, N.B. 1-6

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

WANTED—By practical experienced man, position as manager of lumber or pulp operations. Can handle any kind of proposition from stump to market, including financing. Highest references. Bond if required. Reply Box 663, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-2

Position wanted as shipper or travelling salesman, by young man with seven years' experience. Age 27. Good references. Strictly sober. Apply to Box 668, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

A Band Resaw Filer, yearly position. Reply Edouard Ruel, Lauzon Levis, Que. 1-3

Experienced mill managers looking for positions are requested to read the announcement under Box 676, on page 53. 1-3

Wanted immediately, competent hardwood lumber scaler. Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited, Montreal West, Que. 24-1-97

WANTED—Lumber salesman with knowledge of grades in pine and hemlock. Young man with some selling experience preferred. State salary and experience. Box 669, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### For Sale

Three townships heavy timber. New gang and band mill. Best proposition on the north shore of Lake Huron. Apply Box 672, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### For Sale

Sawmill, in good condition, on Burford Lake, six miles from Wiarton, equipped with 115 h.p. boiler, 100 h.p. engine, new carriage by Long Bros., Orillia, Ont., good trimmers and endless chain attachment for hauling logs out of water.

Terms, etc., apply Massey-Harris Company, Toronto. 4-T.F.

## FOR SALE

Water Powers, Saw Mill, Farm and Timber Land, situated at Fallbrook, Lanark County, comprising:

No. 1.—Sawmill, and dam, twelve-foot head, driven by one 35-in. Samson and one 35-in. Leffel Water Wheels, and containing one Circular, Watrous 3-block Steel Carriage, Trimmer, slab saw, double edger, and complete shingle mill, planer and matcher, all in A.L. repair.

Lumber is sawn and piled in yard for less than one dollar per M. feet, deducting worth of slabs at mill. Average season's cut 500 M. feet. This season's cut over 600 M. feet, of which about 500 M. is still in yard. Large local trade and balance shipped from Perth, C. P. Ry., costing 90 cents per M. feet to deliver. No opposition on river in buying logs, which are driven to mill at a cost of one cent each, and can be bought in quantities sufficient to keep the mill going for years, at the following price, viz., \$8.00 per M. feet for Ash, Bass, Elm, and \$7.50 per M. feet for Spruce, Hemlock and Balsam.

No. 2.—150 acres deeded timber land, one-half to two miles off lake and can be logged very cheaply.

No. 3.—Dam and water power, at foot of Bennetts Lake, one mile from mill, 8-foot head, controlling the waters of Bennetts and Fagans lakes, with frame house and one acre of land. Also dam privilege and one acre of land foot of Sharbot Lake headwaters, of Fall River.

No. 4.—270 acre Farm, with stone dwelling, 30 x 44, 10 ft. ceilings, furnace, cistern, etc. (a lovely home) large Barn, Stables, Byres Silo, Drive Barn and Flour and Feed Store.

No. 5.—Frame house, 28 x 32, with stable and henery. All unencumbered. Wish to retire from active business. Will accept \$12,000, half cash, balance arranged for all including sleighs, mill, wagons, boom chains, booms and other equipments as a going concern.

Fallbrook is 10 miles from Perth and the C. P. Ry. on the Lanark Co. Good Roads System, has daily mail, telephone, 2 stores, cheese factory, blacksmith shop, and the best rural school in the County, employing two teachers. This property is a money-maker, and everything as advertised is open for the closest inspection, including books. For further particulars, address A. B. Lees, Fallbrook, Ont. 24-1-5



**For Sale**

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

**For Sale**

Timber limit, containing 20,000,000 feet mixed timber. Latest improved saw mill, new; capacity 30,000 feet lumber in 10 hours, logging this winter 2,000,000 feet. Apply Geo. S. Nesbitt, Rupert, Que. 24-2-2

**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

**For Sale**

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

**For Sale**

Established lumber business with first class sawmill, extensive planing mill, a sash and door factory, a flour mill, all modern machinery and equipment. Good timber limits; cedar, pine, spruce, birch, maple, etc. Good roads. Mills conveniently located, near railroad and wharf. First-class water power. Address James Roy, St. Ulric Riviere-Blanche, Ce Matane, Que. 1-3

Owing to the considerable tension of the saw blades on the wheels the wear on the wheel faces is often considerable, and to secure good work and an even bedding for the saw they should be ground to a dead true surface periodically, say, not less than once a year, says the London Timber Trades Journal. The consensus of opinion is now in favor of a perfectly flat wheel face, and this should be obtained by grinding the wheels mounted on their own spindles till they have both a perfect running and standing balance. The greatest amount of wear will usually be found near the tooth edges of the wheels, where there is a greater accumulation of dust and an increased driving strain on the blade. Should the front edges of the wheels be allowed to wear the strain on the blade is thrown towards its back, and the teeth edge of the saw, being slack, will be liable to "snake" and cut untrue, and at the same time twists and cracks in the blade may be set up. We are afraid the periodical truing up of saw wheels is sometimes neglected, and the saws are wrongly blamed for turning out bad work.

There are two systems in general use for grinding up band wheels—viz., an ordinary grinding lathe equipped with an emery wheel or a separate portable grinding machine in which the emery wheel is feathered on a spindle and driven by the frictional contact of the emery wheel with the band wheel face which is set in motion. The latter plan is the simplest and cheapest, and if the girder is subsequently made and applied it is quite effective. In addition to the emery wheel the grinder should be fitted with a turning tool attachment, as, should the band wheels be much out of true, good deal of time may

be saved by taking a light preliminary cut with the turning tool, the wheel face being afterwards finished by the emery wheel. The grinding machine should be of very substantial construction, and provided with a single lateral feed and two independent direct feeds, one for the emery wheel and one for the turning tool, so that they may be used independently or together if desired.

The struggle for existence is more strongly emphasized in the tree world than in the world of humanity. Poverty of soil, burdensome snows, cold and the violence of the winds are the discouragements which the forests of subarctic regions have to meet. In this connection there may be cited the observations made by Townsend along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A little larch that had successfully risen to the height of nine inches in a gully he found, on sectioning it and counting the rings with a pocket lens, to be 32 years old. The trunk was three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

A balsam fir with a spread of branches of twenty-seven inches, whose topmost twig was thirteen inches from the ground, showed fifty-four rings in a trunk two inches in diameter. Another balsam fir nine inches high and twenty-one rings in extent, showed thirty-five rings in a trunk one inch and a quarter in diameter.

A black spruce eleven inches tall and twenty-two in extent, with a trunk only one inch in diameter, had lived over half a century, showing fifty-two rings in its cross-section. A black spruce six inches high with a trunk of one and one-half inches in diameter was fifty-three years old. Another black spruce was sixty-two years old.

Larches are common enough, but the expert must look carefully in order to pick up a little tree with a trunk one-eighth of an inch thick, a height of one and one-half inches and a spread of branches two inches across. Yet this was not a seedling, for it was 16 years old, as was shown under a powerful microscope. Such a tree might be plucked and put in one's vest pocket.

A larch that grew on the wind-swept islands of Quatatachoo was twenty inches tall and forty-five in extent with a trunk one and one-half inches in diameter, had haken twenty years to grow. Another larch exposed to the winds of Esquimaux Island for 110 years had attained a height of three feet, a spread of eleven feet and trunk some two inches in diameter.

**HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada  
Office and financial superintendents

# FOR SALE

## Steam Logging Engine, by Alex. Dunbar & Sons

### Denaston Breakey

Breakeyville, P. Q.

## Good Opportunity for Progressive Canadian

Capable mill manager wanted to take charge of a large timber limit and manufacturing establishment in Quebec Province.

The owners of this limit intend manufacturing lumber and sulphite pulp on a large scale, and require the services of a high-class capable Canadian who thoroughly understands all departments of a sawmill business, viz., the woods, labor, manufacturing and shipping.

Splendid opportunity for a good man. All applications treated confidentially.

Apply, giving full particulars regarding experience, to Box 676, CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto.



### Talks From a Wholesaler

Those who work with their "nose to the grindstone" have only a narrow and one-sided view of their own particular business. They can not see our faults as others see them and therefore are not in position to remedy them. The writer is a wholesaler and he therefore has a one-sided view of his own work; no doubt a millman could give him pointers on how to run his business. In this instance, however, the writer will try to show a few of the weak points in the millman's business.

The trend seems toward specialties—one man specializes in advertising, another in a branch of engineering, another in selling, another in specialty-manufacturing, and so on. And so it should be in the different branches of each business. Wholesalers are sales-specialists; they have a source of supply, are not worried with manufacturing conditions and therefore bend their entire energies in sales-methods. On the other hand, the manufacturers of lumber are (or should be) specialists in manufacturing and should devote all their time to that branch of the business, unless they maintain an entirely separate selling organization for that purpose, in charge of a competent sales-specialist. This article is not directed at the latter.

The minute a manufacturer tries to run a mill, with all the worries of logging, sawing, piling, breakdowns, floods, etc., and then attempts to market his lumber to the consumers with the kicks, bad accounts, credits, etc., some branch of his business—and sometimes the entire business—is going to suffer. He can't do these two things and do both of them well. Another thing, his selling costs are much higher and he stands a great chance of getting a lot of long-winded consuming accounts for the reason that he hasn't the time to watch them. Furthermore, the average millman needs ready cash and about two-thirds of the consumers give notes. Millmen, in general, do not have very good banking facilities, and if they do not accommodate their customers they can not (as a general rule) expect to hold their trade.

It is just as bad for a wholesaler to attempt to run a mill and continue to sell his lumber. The wholesaler does not understand the details of manufacturing or lumbering, and has only a very vague notion of mill costs. A recent failure of an eastern wholesale house brought to light some very good figures to illustrate and sustain this statement. As long as it did a strictly wholesale business and knew its costs, etc., it made money. But when it started one or two mill propositions in different sections of the country it lost money steadily. Even if it had succeeded in establishing an equitable basis of mill costs at its first operation, a mill started in another section would reveal an entirely different set of costs. Yet some people figure one operation the same as another, regardless of locations. These mill worries affected the sales organization finally and the company failed for a large amount.

Manufacturers will probably laugh at the statement that they make less money in selling direct to the consumer than by selling to the wholesalers. The manufacturers selling direct to the consumers must maintain a sales-department. This will cost from \$6,000 a year up, depending on the volume of business transacted. Besides this there are accounts to be carried, traveling expenses, extra office help and other items. The little extra they get per thousand in selling to consumers is more than eaten up in increased expense. If, however, they sell through wholesalers they put out a stock-sheet and prices once a month, attend to a few letters each day from the wholesalers and their work is practically done—as far as selling goes. Then they can devote their time to the manufacturing end and toward making their products better as well as improving their methods, etc. They have practically no selling worries, get cash for their lumber, and the wholesaler will generally make cash advances if they are hard up. Furthermore, they can sleep nights.

Some millmen will probably get the idea that this article is written to show the wholesaler in the most favorable light. Such is not the case; the writer believes that, generally speaking, the logical trade-channel is manufacturer to wholesaler to consumer, and the reasons are given herein.

There is one way the manufacturer can increase his business with his wholesaler. When he sends out a stock-sheet, room should be left for a description of each item. By description is meant the widths and the average width; per cent. of 14 ft. and 16 ft.; the dryness; f.o.b. price and rate. That saves time otherwise wasted in correspondence getting this information. Furthermore, when the wholesaler's customers ask him for a description he can give all the information and there is no misrepresentation. Nine times out of ten a deal can be closed when specific facts are given, and the tenth chance is only for the man who says "usual run of stock." This is a mighty good point and already a few progressive millmen are taking the time to get the descriptions because it means more business and a faster movement of the stock. You wouldn't buy a car of logs at a price without knowing all about them, would you?

Mr. Millman, if you don't keep all your lumber moving you're

losing money. Right now, down in some corner of your yard, there are some items you haven't had a call for and consequently they have lain there a long time. Every day, in some way or other, they are costing you money, but in the end you will probably close them out at a sacrifice. Yet someone is looking for just these items. Want to clean them up? Just take the time, go and get up a good description—specific description (widths, lengths, dryness, per cent. of cutting, price and anything else that is a selling-point)—then send out a letter to each of your customers giving all the information. That's the way to move "slow-sellers." To illustrate an actual case: A wholesale concern in Cincinnati had the output of a mill in Kentucky and had on hand nearly a half-million feet of 1 in. x 5 in. poplar bevel-siding. It seems that this particular size is a slow-mover and this accumulation lay around for over a year. Then the concern got up a specific description and put out nearly a thousand letters to wholesalers in the Middle West and also the eastern states. When the returns were all in it found that it had sold the stock almost twice over so that it had to make more of this size. The concern made money on the stock, moved it, and gained some new trade. The same thing can be done with the wholesale trade.

Millmen without a separate and modern sales department can not keep in proper touch with either the specific requirements or the line of credit that should be extended to consumers. A recent failure in the East proved that. Very few local wholesalers were in this failure; those that were, sustained but small losses. The large creditors were mill operators in far off places. Had the millmen been closely in touch with this concern and knew its methods and practices they would never have extended it any credit.

The refused car that causes the millman so much trouble probably proves the wholesaler's position better than anything else. The minute a mill has a car turned down the first move is to wire the best wholesaler in that market to take care of it. And the result—the wholesaler has had no interest in the car; so he takes his time, sells the car so as to make a nice profit, and the mill has to stand all the costs, etc. With this experience you would think the millmen had had enough. Probably he would not sell that particular consumer again and might even write him a letter to that effect. But the wholesaler on the ground is selling him all the time, because he knows how to handle him. The consumer has the far-off mill at his mercy if he is a sharp bargainer, but he can't play tricks on the wholesaler, for that gentleman is within too easy reach. The consumer is also aware that the legitimate wholesaler knows lumber pretty well and can not be fooled.

A certain mill decides to make a break from the wholesalers and sell direct, so he puts an ad. for salesmen in the classified columns of some lumber paper asking for references, etc. Naturally a salesman would not send any detrimental references—therefore the mill gets a few good ones in the reply. Outside of honesty and integrity, what is received? The vital question is, how does the salesman stand with the trade, and can he sell? Yet a mill will engage a man and wonder why he doesn't get business. Where there is an evil there is generally a remedy, and here's one to fit this case. Get the salesman to tell you exactly what class of trade he calls on in what states and cities. Then make up a list of that trade and write a letter to the principal concerns saying that Mr. So-and-so has applied to represent the mill in that territory and you understand that he is held in good esteem by the trade; that the idea in writing them was to get their ideas about the man, his ability as a salesman, if he knows what he was talking about, etc. Then enclose a stamped envelope for reply. When the returns come in it would not be hard to judge what sort of a man you are engaging. This method also puts the mill's name before the customers and links the salesman's name with it—not a bad idea, especially if the man is to represent it. If the salesman proves all right, then is the time to call him down to the mill and educate him to the mill's products, grades, etc. Yet how few mills would ever think of this method. When they do there will not be a lot of incompetent salesmen tearing around the country offering stock at ridiculous prices and misrepresenting it.

The writer is judging the foregoing from a legitimate wholesaler's standpoint. Perhaps some millman could equally well pick flaws in the wholesaler's methods. We learn by our mistakes and by an outsider's criticism. Isn't that right?—Hardwood Record.

On Sunday night, December 22nd, four men were killed, and several others had narrow escapes, in an explosion at the sulphite mill of the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand'Mere, P.Q. One of the digesters blew up. According to an official statement the paper mills and board mills were not damaged in any manner and would run as usual. The sulphite mill would be shut down for a short time, but should be in a position to resume operations in a week or ten days.

Mr. W. T. Eagen, the well-known Toronto wholesale lumber man, who has been seriously ill during the past few weeks, is, we are glad to learn, convalescing, and will be at his office again in a few days.



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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The holiday season being still with us, there is very little fresh news to report since our last issue. The situation has improved considerably the last couple of weeks so far as the labor question is concerned, and men can now be hired without any trouble. There has, however, been very little snow in northern Ontario and the difficulty in hauling is liable to be somewhat acute unless a good fall of snow arrives before very long.

There is not much doubt that there will be a considerable shortage of all kinds of lumber during 1913. This is due largely to the unprecedented demand during 1912 and the consequent short stocks which the manufacturers are holding, and partly to the cut during the past season being very much smaller than usual owing to a number of mills not having been in operation. Hemlock and spruce will likely be the most scarce and pine will be largely used as a substitute for these and thus considerable impetus will be given to the middle grades of pine.

Hardwood prices remain unchanged and very firm and indications point to a good demand for all kinds of hardwoods for the coming season.

## Eastern Canada

The white pine trade still remains normal with a very little change in prices. Standard saps 4/4 are in good demand at \$50. Prices on 1x8 and 1 x 10 are \$39 and \$41 respectively. There has not been very much business done in spruce, prices remaining about the same. Stocks are still uncertain and buyers are practically only ordering for their immediate requirements. Spruce lath 1 5/8-in. is being offered at \$4.50 with a fair amount of sales, but this is chiefly for requirements of the movement. It is expected that lower prices will prevail when the winter cut begins to arrive. Maple flooring has had quite a run recently, chiefly owing to the scarcity of hard pine and the difficulty experienced in shipping the orders already on hand at the mills.

Trade has slackened up somewhat in New York in spruce, but prices continue high, as a very low production has been reported. Plain and quartered oak are apparently sold ahead for some considerable period. There is a strong market in ash, maple and birch.

## Great Britain

The London trade is unusually busy for this season of the year, which is a very welcome fact in view of so much time having been wasted earlier in the year. Although the weather is still open, a cold spell may arrive at any moment, which would have a material effect on the market, as it would prevent the arrival of any considerable stocks. This possibility has evidently been taken into account as prices remain particularly steady with, if anything, an upward tendency. The deliveries at the London docks for the week ending December 7th reached a total of 8,862 standards, as against 4,695 for the same period of 1911.

At Liverpool, also, trade has kept up rather better than usual, although buyers, as usual, are rather wary at this time of the year of purchasing any more than their immediate needs or to complete some stock sizes they may happen to be short of. Business is not likely to show much improvement until after stock-taking is finished. Owing to the extreme difficulty in getting tonnage, the spruce deal market has more than held the firm position of the last week or so. The market for birch planks from New Brunswick is stronger owing to the increased demand. Shippers are asking £9 12s 6d to £9 15s for ordinary run, and £10 10s for next season's delivery at Bristol Channel ports. It is difficult to induce shippers to make contracts for future delivery in pitch pine in the present high position of the market. The majority of the recent importations have been taken away direct from the docks and the remainder have helped to slightly increase the very short stocks which were on hand. Business has improved in the hardwood market, more contracts for forward delivery having been signed up and the number of orders is well above the average for this time of the year.

Business has been a little quiet at Manchester lately as the building trades have been somewhat slack, but there are signs of considerable activity in the near future. Owing to the large advance in the price of spruce and similar timber, contractors who supply lapboards and similar materials to finishing concerns have given notice of a considerable rise at an early date. Although prices have changed very little for spruce, the numerous enquiries which are coming in are causing speculation as to where the supply is to come from.

The recent market improvement at Glasgow has been fully maintained and business is on a considerably higher scale than is usual at this time of the year. Very little stock is being stored, the majority

being sold immediately on arrival. There is practically no pine or spruce on the market and no further supplies can be expected until the re-opening of the St. Lawrence.

The recent arrivals of pine of the lower grades were all disposed of at the ship's side for several pence higher than could have been obtained seven or eight weeks ago.

## United States

Chicago.—In spite of the holiday season, trade in pine has remained very good. Some box manufacturers, however, report that there is not quite such a demand for their products as there was a month to six weeks ago. There is quite an exceptional demand for cedar for telegraph and telephone poles, but considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable labor. Owing to the extra cost of production a considerable rise in prices may be expected for cedar posts. There is no diminution in the demand for hardwoods, and the high prices are stimulating manufacturers to do their utmost in forcing production to the limit. Plain sawed oak is in exceptional demand, and there has been such a market for this that the wholesalers have had no opportunity to lay up stock. Unless there is a big falling off in the demand it will be a considerable time before a normal supply can be expected. A fair business is being done in spruce and cedar.

Buffalo.—Business in white pine is brisker than is usual at this period of the year and winter business is expected to be quite up to the average in spite of the fact that building operations have fallen off considerably. The situation has improved considerably in regard to spruce. A better supply of the various grades can be obtained although the prices still remain firm. The trade is falling off considerably in hardwoods, but plain oak continues in good demand. Hemlock orders are coming in steadily and show a considerable increase over the similar period for last year.

North Tonawanda.—An unusually brisk demand is experienced for northern pine and heavy shipments are being made. Eastern spruce is also particularly active, and where desirable quantities can be obtained, there is not much haggling as to prices. The market in hemlock is still remarkably brisk.

## Eastern Canada Power and Pulp Co. in Liquidation

A winding up order having been made by the Superior Court, Murray Bay, P.Q., in connection with the East Canada Power and Pulp Co. Ltd., Murray Bay, P.Q. The company failed to meet its bond interest due in September, and an action was started on the first of December in behalf of the bondholders. The capital is \$1,500,000 in capital stock and \$1,500,000 in six per cent. bonds. The company have a big plant at Navin's Falls, on the Malbaie River, near Murray Bay, the mill buildings consisting of wet machine room, generator room, wood preparing room, pump house, grinder room, wheel pit, block bin, engine room and boiler house. The cutting up mill is on the west side of the dam, the wood being conveyed across a steel bridge and a cedar trestle to the mill. The mill has a capacity of 120 tons of pulp per day. Production was started in the early summer, and the pulp was stated by the officials of the company to be of excellent quality. It was reported that there were difficulties in connection with the water power, but it was said these were surmounted. According to the officials, over 12,000 cords of wood were in store, and contracts for big supplies had been made with jobbers. The company possesses 392 square miles of timber limits.

The first annual statement of the company under date of March 1st last showed the total liabilities to be \$3,185,057 of which \$3,000,000 were capital stock and bonds. The current liabilities included accounts payable \$73,664; bills payable, \$30,662; accrued wages, \$4,778; bond interest outstanding, \$652; bond interest accrued on \$1,500,000 for four months at 6 per cent., \$30,000; bank loan, \$45,299, making a total of \$185,057 current liabilities.

Assets of the company totalled \$3,271,439, including \$3,002,751 for timber limits, river improvements, etc., and stock and bonds in other companies \$78,053, making a total of \$3,080,804. In current assets totalling \$190,634 were included bills receivable, \$35,096; cash, \$85,013; stock, logs and pulpwood, \$66,228. The profit and loss account showed a surplus of \$86,382, made from operations on lumber.

Difficulties with the water supply greatly handicapped the operations, and it was found to be practically impossible to turn out the 120 tons a day with the supply that was available. This shortage in the estimated output was a very serious matter, as it involved the loss of profits which had been anticipated. The capitalization of the company being large, it required a substantial output in order to meet the bond interest.





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# Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD

## Seasonable Trade Conditions at Montreal

Montreal, Dec. 23rd.; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—The year 1912 was a very busy period for the lumber trade, not only in Montreal but in the neighboring cities and towns. The boom in building helped greatly but lumbermen also benefited from the general prosperity of the Dominion. The great drawback was the exceedingly poor service of cars right through the twelve months. This delayed shipments and tied up the mills from time to time. At various periods the railways put embargoes on certain points, and the C. P. R. has only just lifted the embargo on Mile End, which has been in force for some time. Certain stocks have been scarce, and firms state that it is now practically impossible to obtain some lines.

Retailers report that, for the season, business is very good, and wholesale houses also state that they are doing a satisfactory trade.

1912 was also a good year for the pulp and paper trades. In ground wood, the fly in the ointment has been the failure of the United States to buy to any considerable extent, it being estimated that 100,000 tons less than in the previous season have gone from here to the United States. Heavy rainfalls have kept power streams across the border at their full height throughout the entire year; the streams are even now at full height. Although new production of 120,000 tons came into the market at various points, and shipments to the United States were smaller, stocks here are not excessive for this time of year, and it is expected that these will be largely absorbed by shipments in the spring. It is known that at the coast mills and in Newfoundland there is no pulp available, and that English interests attempted to purchase supplies for which they could get no ships before navigation closed.

Chemical pulp is stronger than ever. All the mills in the United States have sold their output for 1913, and this remark also applies to European mills. There will probably be odd lots available, but mid-winter will see a considerable shortage in the supply of sulphite, which cannot be remedied until June, after the opening of the Baltic navigation.

News print seems to be in a fairly good condition, but if any more mills are projected, there may be danger of over-production. On this subject, a well-known authority points out that capitalists, who have no knowledge of market conditions, should look carefully into the question of where and at what prices news can be marketed, before embarking on the construction of news mills simply because they own spruce lands and water powers. Capitalists should obtain information from practical sources, and not rely on glowing statements of mills long in existence and on reports of engineering promoters.

## Mild Weather Makes Good Lumber Trade

Ottawa, Dec. 24, (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—An exceptionally open winter so far is probably the chief reason for the lumber trade in Ottawa and district being so remarkably busy. Buildings are being erected all over the city, consequently making work for both the dealers and workers in wood. A canvas made by your correspondent of the leading lumbermen elicits the information that they do not remember trade being so good for the winter season.

McAuliffe and Davis have just closed a contract for 1,500,000 feet of spruce to be delivered in the spring. The price is ten per cent. in advance over last year and about a similar advance will be made on all this season's cut.

A fair-estimate of how busy the retail trade is here may be judged by what the firm of the Estate of James Davidson say. They have now two hundred men in their shops, an increase of twenty compared with this time last year. Heretofore it has been the custom to close down for ten days, at least on Christmas eve, to allow of repairs being made to the machinery, etc. This year, owing to every department being so busy, it will be impossible to close down until December 31st and then only for five days, to allow some essentially necessary repairs to be rushed.

An extension of 65 x 25 feet has just been completed to the box department and a 50 x 75 extension to the cabinet shop. In the former a new swing store has been installed and in the latter, which will be used principally for a cutting room and for storing kiln dried stock, two rib saws, two swing saws and a buzz planer have been put in. The total cost of these extensions and new machinery cost about \$5,000.

The village of Davidson, Que., was established by the late James Davidson, when he put in a sawmill there. His successors have just built a good sized school house sufficiently large to accommodate fifty

scholars comfortably. This new schoolhouse will save the children of the employees at the Davidson mill from going about three miles to school over a road that was hardly orthodox. Three cars of lumber and two cars of millwood are being shipped to the factory in Ottawa every day. Mr. J. C. Howard is in charge of the mill.

The Pembroke Lumber Company is confining its operations to cutting white pine almost exclusively this season. The camps of the company, or at least most of them, are along the Jocko River, in Northern Ontario.

There is a noticeable scarcity of horses in this district. For some time Mr. Phil Wright, a reputable employment agent, and contractor for lumbermen's supplies, etc., has been trying to get sixty teams, but so far he has been only able to get about half the required number.

Prominent lumbermen of Ottawa are taking an active interest in the municipal election campaign. Through the suggestion of Mr. J. R. Booth, Mr. J. A. Ellis, the city treasurer, has been persuaded to contest the mayoralty. Mr. Booth claims that Mr. Ellis is the best man in the city to lift the city affairs out of the "hole" they have fallen into. Backing up Mr. Booth is Senator W. C. Edwards. Mr. Ellis' election as mayor is considered assured.

A few of the lumbermen have already been hard hit by the new demurrage rates allowed the railway companies by the railway commission, and the general feeling of dissatisfaction promises to be evidenced in protest to the commission against the new order.

An order issued yesterday by the Minister of Customs, Hon. J. D. Reid, forbids the importation of all kinds of trees with the bark on from New England States. This order is issued to prevent the spread of the gypsy moth. An order from the necessary forestry authorities in New England attached to the trees stating that there is no danger of moth in them will permit the importation.

A week ago, on December 18th, to be exact, Mr. George H. Millen, general manager of the E. B. Eddy Company, celebrated his golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Millen were presented with a gold rose bowl by the directors of the company, with a gold loving cup by the managers and agents, a gold spoon from the inside staff and a gold fork from the outside employees. At Standish Hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Millen, appropriate entertainment was held during the afternoon and evening. Mr. Millen has been with the Eddy Company almost the whole of his married life.

## Stiffer Prices at Tonawanda

North Tonawanda, Dec. 21; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—Charles Weston, president of the A. Weston & Son Lumber Company of this city, figured in a \$1,000,000 lumber deal consummated a few days ago at Detroit, Mich., whereby the Chicago Lumbering Company, the Weston Lumber Company and J. D. Weston & Company, in all of which Chas. Weston was the chief stockholder, were merged and their property, consisting of three mills and 161,000 acres of timber land at Manistique, Mich., were sold to the Consolidated Lumber Company, of Manistique. A. Weston & Son Lumber Company, of North Tonawanda, has contracted for the entire output of the new firm from its Michigan mills. The Consolidated Lumber Company has a capital of \$1,400,000, and is composed of Manistique and Detroit lumbermen. The deal was financed by William S. Crowe and Louis Yalomstein, of Manistique, who have had options on the Weston holdings for some time. The officers of the company are: president, William B. Thomas; vice-president, William S. Crowe; treasurer, Louis Yalomstein; secretary, C. E. Kelso.

325,209,544 feet of lumber was received by water at the Tonawandas during the 1912 season of navigation. The 1911 receipts were 311,778,484 feet, so that 1912 shows a substantial increase. Of the 1912 receipts 69,249,240 feet came from the Georgian Bay district. The Duluth-Superior district (United States) furnished 171,211,900 feet. The largest lumber receipts in the history of the Tonawandas were in 1890, when over 700,000,000 feet were unloaded on local docks. In 1871 the receipts first exceeded the 100,000,000 mark. Since that date the maximum has reached 718,650,900, in 1890.

In spite of the holiday lull, when inventories are supposed to furnish the chief and only concern, there has been a stronger than usual demand for the cheaper grades of lumber, and prices have stiffened perceptibly. In fact there have been advances on some of the more recent quotations. Box, barn and the grades that enter into pattern lumber are chiefly affected. Inventories are expected to show a smaller total of stock on hand at the Tonawandas than usual to tide over the winter. This was to be expected, however, since so much lumber was left at upper lake ports because of scarcity of tonnage, and high shipping prices. The orders filled from the Tonawandas during the last



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four months of 1912 were also larger than usual, which left the stocks greatly depleted.

Charles J. Wilk, senior member of C. J. Wilk & Company, wholesale lumbermen and millworkers, was fatally injured a week ago when he was struck by an automobile while walking on the new Buffalo-Tonawanda-Niagara Falls boulevard at St. Johnsbury, two miles from North Tonawanda. The deceased had been active in the local lumber trade for forty-nine years. His son, C. J. Wilk, Jr., will continue the business.

The next Congress will be asked to appropriate \$200,000 for further deepening the Tonawandas harbor.

Tonawanda Island and the mainland in the immediate vicinity have been greatly favored locations for lumber yards and mill sites. There is so little space left now, however, that new lumber firms are seeking other localities, and the announcement has just been made that Taylor & Crate, hardwood dealers and mill owners, of Buffalo, have bought forty acres on the Military road between Tonawanda and Buffalo and will move their Black Rock plant there. The Taylor & Crate purchase has no water frontage but it is particularly favored with rail facilities and is in the heart of a new manufacturing section that sprang up within three years.

Lumbermen are interested in the latest report that the 1,000 barge canal terminus at the Tonawandas will enter Niagara River at what is now known as the "spillway." It has been decided that the current at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, where it was first proposed to enter Niagara River, is too swift to permit handling canal barges safely.

The National Rivers & Harbors Congress recently in session at Washington, D.C., endorsed the plans for improving the Tonawandas harbor between Niagara River and the barge canal terminals. This means that the Congress favors dredging Tonawanda and Ellicott creeks, a proposition in which several local lumber firms are vitally interested.

### Sellers Have Upper Hand at St. John

St. John, N.B., Dec. 23rd. (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—The year 1912 is drawing to a close under conditions which for the past month or two favored a very heavy production and an equally heavy consumption of lumber. The weather has been mild, practically without any frost or snow to retard building or manufacturing. The supply of lumber at present is very much below the demand and all the mills are closing down for the season with the exception of Stetson Cutler & Company, who will probably run till the end of January. Thus it can be seen that as far as this section of the country is concerned, spruce must go over into the new year in a very strong position, as far as the manufacturer is concerned. All the stocks at the mills have been entirely sold out, and as no more city cut stock can be ready before the middle of May or first of June the sellers here feel that they have the upper hand, instead of, as in the past five or six years, the buyers having it practically all their own way. This, with the conditions of uncertainty of what quantity of logs can be cut during the season, labor being scarce and the woods very wet, making logging so much slower, has caused the manufacturers to await developments, and although \$16 per thousand is being freely offered for English deals, the sellers do not believe it is necessary to let go at that price when it will probably mean at least a \$16.50 per thousand English deal market for next season's cut. Also, the American buyers are coming into the market and are very anxious to contract for next season's sawing. These, however, are meeting with little success.

As all stocks of mills have been sold out for some time, pine remains unchanged since last writing. For future delivery of English deals \$16 is being offered for a specification of fifty per cent. 7 and 8 x 3 and balance 9 inches and up with the sizes 3 x 4-5-6 at about \$14, ends \$12 on the sellers' wharf St. John. The United States market still holds, with the base price at Boston \$26 for frames 8 inches and under, 20 feet and under, but the schedule must be an easy one or the price will advance.

Laths are not quite so firm as a month ago, being quoted at \$4 to \$4.05 New York.

Freights, coastwise, are about 25 cents per thousand easier than a month ago, and unless there is more stock to ship than at present, vessels will have to look for cargo elsewhere. Vessels for New York are chartering for \$4.25 per thousand on long lumber and 85 cents per thousand on laths. Scarcity of cars has not been felt so much of late, as western freight is moving this way and cars are therefore more plentiful.

Practically no changes are expected in lumber circles in this city, the only likely addition to the mills already in existence being the J. E. Moore mill at South Bay, which will be ready for work about July 1. All mills will now undergo general repairing to be ready to start up just as soon as logs are free in the booms at St. John, which, under ordinary conditions, is about April 1st.

### Quebec Cullers' Report

Quebec, December 4, 1912.

The following comparative statement of timber, measured and culled to date, is furnished by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, under date of December 4th, 1912:

|                            | 1910       | 1911       | 1912       |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                            | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet |
| Waney White Pine . . . . . | 541,440    | 836,480    | 1,087,600  |
| White Pine . . . . .       | 10,720     | 10,680     | 1,760      |
| Red Pine . . . . .         | 21,920     | 27,720     | 12,200     |
| Oak . . . . .              | 256,680    | 133,280    | 113,840    |
| Elm . . . . .              | 246,920    | 221,680    | 276,640    |
| Ash . . . . .              | 1,400      | 120        | 520        |
| Birch and Maple . . . . .  | 44,400     | 71,560     | 42,920     |

### The Woods Superintendent

There is no position in a modern lumber manufacturing enterprise of greater importance than that of the woods superintendent. No one on the job has such diversified problems to harmonize and bring into an exact balance which will utilize all the time of the employees comprising the divisions of the working force. From the laying of the steel on the logging spurs to the delivery of the logs at the mill his planning controls the sawyers, the skidding or hauling of the logs to the railroad, the loading on the cars, the makeup of the trains and probably he will have supervision of the railroad as well. The management of the camps, the barns and stock, the maintenance of the skidders, log loaders, wagons, carts, bummers or other implements are within his jurisdiction, so that he must be more or less of a mechanic, veterinarian, stockman, railroad man, a judge of timber and at the same time have the happy faculty of managing men. And all this with probably the least intelligent class of labor on the job, for the woods work demands brawn and muscle and it is not always accompanied by the proper proportion of brains. He does not have the advantage of constant communication with the manager, even if the telephone is available, and it is an impossibility for him to keep in close touch with the various portions of the work. A few minutes each day at each place is the best he can do. He can not hold his petty foremen to a close account for the conduct of their departments; and still he is held accountable for the average logging cost. His days are filled with travail and his evenings at camp with the planning of the following day's work or the settlement of petty disputes between the gangs of workmen. He takes his vacation in entertaining the few visitors at the camp, or occasionally when he has to go out to buy stock.

It is a wonder that the woods superintendents as a class are such good fellows, but it may be assumed that if they were not of well balanced temperaments, broad minded, intelligent and devoid of nerves they would not hold their positions. Most of them have had a varied experience in other lines connected with lumbering and find the call of the woods and the life near to nature the best suited to their dispositions. They prefer the hardships of life in the forests to the restraining refinements of near-civilization in the mill towns.

It seems anomalous that they should take such a prominent part in the destruction of the forests which have such a fascination for them, but it is a necessary part of their struggle for existence, and moving with the progress of the work they are constantly in touch with the beloved trees, meandering streams and changing landscape. And then conversion of the products of nature into the basic form of an article useful to man becomes second nature to them, while the problems constantly arising in the work challenge their aggressive ingenuity.

Whether it be a giant hardwood on a mountain slope or the pine of the southern lowlands, the cypress of the swamps or the great timber of the far West, there are always men whose lives have been spent near the forests who are familiar with the best methods of felling the trees and getting the logs to where they can be transported to a sawmill, but they need intelligent direction and supervision and it may be said that the efficient woods superintendent must be both born and made. Training is essential, but the natural adaptability is an inherent part of the individual as truly as in any other line of business.—American Lumberman.

### A Fine Calendar from the River Ouelle Company

The River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company, Limited, St. Pacome, P.Q., have issued one of the most attractive calendars which we have yet received. It is daintily mounted on buff colored paper and embellished with a beautifully colored reproduction of a painting by John MacWhirter, the celebrated English artist. The picture is entitled "The Gates of the Forest," and is one of MacWhirter's happiest conceptions of forest scenery.



## We are the Sole Owners of

and are prepared to manufacture at our Factory in Hamilton, Ont. and to supply the Canadian trade with any of the devices covered by the following patents of the Dominion of Canada:

### CANADIAN PATENTS

|             |               |                                               |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| No. 78,896  | Mar. 24, 1903 | Improvement in babbiting devices.             |
| No. 107,380 | Sep. 10, 1907 | Cutter Head Knife Sharpener.                  |
| No. 108,490 | Nov. 12, 1907 | Band Saw Tensioning Device.                   |
| No. 109,194 | Dec. 17, 1907 | Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.             |
| No. 109,845 | Jan. 21, 1908 | Adjusting Means for Planer Heads.             |
| No. 110,216 | Feb. 11, 1908 | Variable Speed Mechanism.                     |
| No. 110,217 | Feb. 11, 1908 | Variable Speed Devices.                       |
| No. 113,311 | Aug. 4, 1908  | Driving Mechanism for Planers.                |
| No. 113,478 | Aug. 11, 1908 | Sanding Machines.                             |
| No. 115,919 | Jan. 5, 1909  | Knife Holder for Cutter Heads.                |
| No. 117,080 | Mar. 9, 1909  | Multiple Board Guages.                        |
| No. 120,467 | Sep. 14, 1909 | Multiple Guages.                              |
| No. 120,468 | Sep. 14, 1909 | Locking Mechanism for Guaging Devices.        |
| No. 120,610 | Sep. 21, 1909 | Feeding Mechanism for Saws.                   |
| No. 121,235 | Oct. 12, 1909 | Feeding and Adjusting Mechanism for Saws.     |
| No. 121,236 | Oct. 12, 1909 | Adjusting Means for Saws.                     |
| No. 122,023 | Nov. 23, 1909 | Adjusting and Grinding Planer Knives.         |
| No. 122,172 | Nov. 30, 1909 | Feed Rolls for Planers.                       |
| No. 122,341 | Dec. 7, 1909  | Holding Device for Planer Head Bits.          |
| No. 123,041 | Jan. 4, 1910  | Cutter Heads for Grooving Machines.           |
| No. 123,239 | Jan. 18, 1910 | Fastening Means for Planer Knives, etc.       |
| No. 127,643 | Aug. 23, 1910 | Bearings.                                     |
| No. 128,664 | Oct. 18, 1910 | Holding Devices for Planer Heads.             |
| No. 128,665 | Oct. 18, 1910 | Grinding and Jointing Appliances for Planers. |
| No. 128,797 | Oct. 25, 1910 | Planer Heads.                                 |
| No. 128,918 | Nov. 1, 1910  | Saw Mill Carriages.                           |
| No. 129,089 | Nov. 8, 1910  | Double Acting Set Works.                      |
| No. 129,200 | Nov. 15, 1910 | Abrading Cylinders.                           |
| No. 129,343 | Nov. 22, 1910 | Planer Knife Sharpeners.                      |
| No. 129,489 | Nov. 29, 1910 | Improvements in Lathes or Turning Machines.   |
| No. 137,636 | Jan. 2, 1912  | Spiral Indicator.                             |
| No. 138,258 | Feb. 6, 1912  | End Thrust Bearings.                          |
| No. 139,018 | Mar. 12, 1912 | Planer Knife Holding Devices.                 |
| No. 139,019 | Mar. 12, 1912 | Matching Planer Heads.                        |
| No. 139,020 | Mar. 12, 1912 | Expansion Cutter Heads.                       |
| No. 139,021 | Mar. 12, 1912 | Clamping Devices for Woodworking Machines.    |
| No. 139,310 | Mar. 26, 1912 | Matching Planer Heads.                        |
| No. 139,311 | Mar. 26, 1912 | Tensioning Device for Feed Rolls.             |
| No. 140,031 | Apr. 30, 1912 | Steady Rest for Wood Turning Machines.        |
| No. 140,514 | Mar. 21, 1912 | Straight Opening Drums.                       |
| No. 144,261 | Nov. 26, 1912 | Profile Cutter Heads.                         |
| No. 144,579 | Dec. 10, 1912 | Adjustable Guides.                            |

**Berlin Machine Works, Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada



## BORDEN'S St. Charles Brand Evaporated Milk

Is the old reliable, has always taken the lead and always will.

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MINE and the HOME.**

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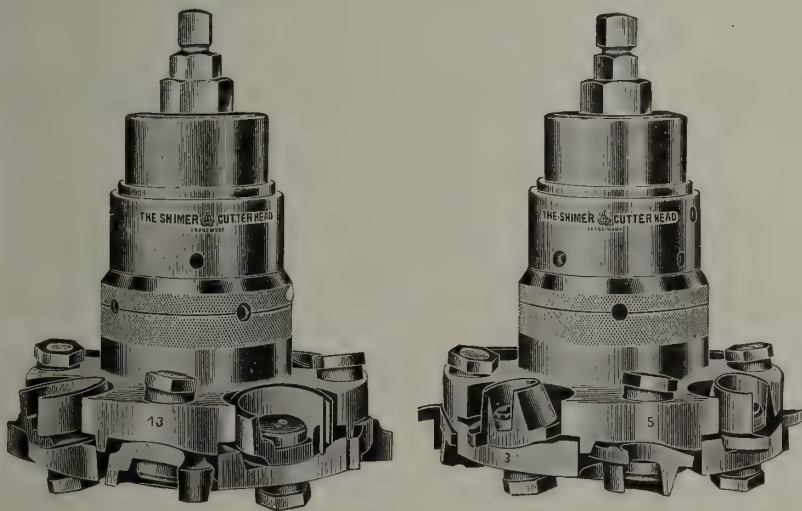
Originators of Condensed Milk and Largest Manufacturers of Milk Products in the World.

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## The Shimer "Limited" Cutter Heads

For The High Speed Matcher

These Heads will increase your matching capacity to 170 feet or more per minute, lighten your labors and reduce your expense account.

They work smoother and cut true to pattern. No fitting, no trying—no filing or grinding to shape.

Everybody profits by their use.

Price, net, for Flooring, \$56.70 the set complete like illustrations. In Solid Section, \$52.50 complete.

**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Milton, Penn'a.**



## Good Lumber HORSES

Should be free from all blemishes

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Capped Elbow,  
Bog Spavin,  
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Shoe, Boil,  
Curb, Enlarged  
Glands and all  
puffs and swell-  
ings, Fistula,  
Poll Evil,  
Sprains, Con-  
tracted Ten-  
dons, Bruises,  
Lameness of  
all kinds.

ANTISEPTIC

You cannot get good work out of your lumber horses if they are lame, blemished, sore, sick or similarly unfit. The animal with Swellings, Soft Bunches, Bog Spavins or any such blemish, whether lame or not, needs your attention.

### ABSORBINE

is your own and your horse's best friend—it relieves the horse of all pain, soreness and troublesome blemish. It makes the horse better looking, better working, more fit and of greater value to you. You can work your horse at the same time. This is no new lotion but the tried and tested remedy of many years successful use.

Thousands upon thousands of horses which would have been ailing and sick and unsightly have been made fit and well—good workers and good lookers. What others have done with Absorbine you can do, too. All enquiries or special cases answered without delay—full information and instruction on request. Absorbine \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

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### ABSORBINE

does not blister or remove the hair, never leaves scars or blemishes of any kind.

It is easy to apply and does not require the horse to be laid up.

Highly concentrated and only a few drops required at each application.

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MONTREAL, CAN.



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Dressed and in the Rough

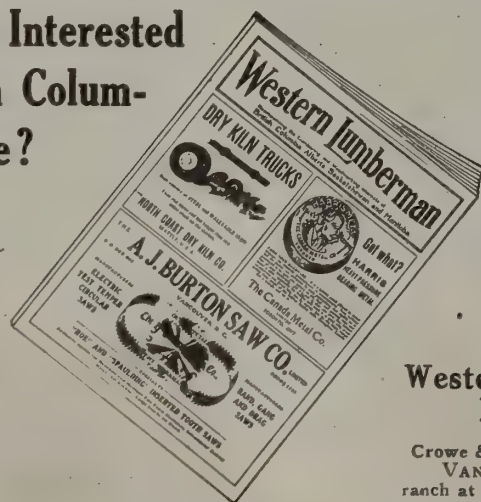
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## Are You Interested in British Colum- bia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The new factory of the Beaver Board Company, Ottawa, is now well on the road to completion, and manufacturing is expected to commence there in March next.

The Michigan Central Railway Co. are arranging to build 400 box cars. Full particulars may be had from the superintendent of the Car Department, St. Thomas, Ont.

After a long illness Mr. William Caldwell, who for many years was a member of the firm of Caldwell, Boyd & Company, lumber merchants, Carleton Place, Ont., died recently at Toronto.

The Columbia Handle and Lumber Co., Adelaide street, London, Ont., will make an addition to their factory next spring. They will require wood-working machinery, belting, pulleys, oiling equipment, etc.

Garnet Creek and Seymour River Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, saw and planing mill owners, etc., with head office at Toronto.

A by-law will be submitted on January 6th by the town of Port Arthur, Ont., for exemption from taxation of the Northern Island Pulpwood Co., Limited. The company contemplate the erection of a plant to cost \$750,000. Mr. W. M. Russel, c/o the company, Port Arthur, is the owner.

Surveys are now being made at Iroquois Falls on the Abitibi River to ascertain the amount of land that will be flooded when the huge dam proposed for the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company is built next summer. At Iroquois Falls there is now a drop of forty feet in the river, with an island in the middle, making an ideal spot for the building of the dam and a possibility of the development of a large amount of power.

The Dennis Canadian Co. Ltd., Whitney, Ont., have bought out the mill at Whitney, Ont., formerly owned by the St. Anthony Lumber Co. They have also bought the mill and limits at Opeongo, Ont., formerly owned by Cameron & Co., Ottawa. Mr. Van Meter is manager of the Dennis Canadian Co., and Mr. A. L. Dennis of the A. L. Dennis Salt and Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., is president. The company are putting in about eight camps this winter and will have a large cut.

### Eastern Canada

The saw mill belonging to Solomon Hebert at Thetford mines, Quebec, which was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$20,000 will be rebuilt at once.

The sash & door factory of Mr. Paul Demers, Van Horne avenue, Montreal, was recently destroyed by fire, which caused damage estimated at \$60,000. The insurance amounts to \$18,000. The building was a wooden structure encased with brick.

The Restigouche Log Driving and Boom Company have closed their rafting operations for the season, and have stored the booms. The amount rafted in both north and south booms was 2,484,551 pieces, making a total of 122,578,732 superficial feet, as against 1,962,131 pieces, equalling 94,910,798 superficial feet last year, a most gratifying increase.

### Western Canada

The Weber Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta., have purchased a site in the Kennedale district and are contemplating the erection of a saw mill.

The Minnesota Pulp and Fibre Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A., are considering a proposition for locating a mill at Arrowhead, B.C. Mr. Thos. C. Southworth is president.

Negotiations are proceeding for the erection of a plant at Medicine Hat, for the manufacture of heavy wrapping paper and kindred products. It is estimated that the plant will cost nearly \$150,000.

Crossing Lumber Company, Limited, with head office at Minaki, Man., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, to erect saw, planing, pulp and other mills and deal in timber and lumber of all kinds.

The New Westminster Lumber and Woodworking Co. are considering plans for the erection of a saw mill at Burnaby, B.C. They will erect two mill buildings at 6th and 14th avenue. One building will be 40 ft. x 60 ft. and the other 60 ft. x 120 ft.

Because of the bad weather which has prevailed of late Vancouver lumber mill owners are experiencing some difficulty in securing the necessary supply of logs. Tugs are unable to make their way down the coast on account of storms, and consequently the boom grounds are being rapidly emptied.

A party of prominent Americans from Chicago and Minneapolis recently visited the plant of the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company under the direction of M. J. Scanlon, vice-president. The capacity of the plant is to be increased immediately from 100 tons of paper per day to 249 tons.

The allied timber industry, lumber mills, shingle and planing mills and sash and door factories, is the largest single line of manufacturing in Vancouver at the present time. These industries employ more than 4,000 men, nearly half the entire number employed by factories in this city, have a yearly payroll of about \$2,375,000; and have a yearly output of \$6,000,000.

A Vancouver report says that the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company is constructing a new logging railway and will clear the right-of-way one hundred feet on each side of the track as a preventative against fires. The cost will be heavy, but it is considered that a saving will result in the end. This is the first company to do this kind of clearing.

The British Canadian Lumber Corporation's New Westminster mill, completed some weeks ago, is now producing the anticipated output. With three large mills, having a capacity of 140,000,000 feet per annum, the management is looking forward to a very prosperous year. The board now consists of Hon. Robt. MacKay, Montreal, G. F. Johnston, Montreal, F. L.



Buckley, Vancouver, H. E. Hopper, Victoria, C. J. Booth, Ottawa, G. S. Mayes, St. John, J. W. McConnell, Montreal, and G. B. Allison, Montreal, who replaces the late H. J. Allison.

The McDonald-Dure Lumber Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a Shevlin-Carpenter concern, recently put in large stocks of lumber at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. The business at these two stores will be in charge of C. Sorensen, formerly manager of the Grand Forks yards of the concern. The new business will be operated under the name of the Lakeside Lumber Company, Limited.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Co. have secured for their mill at Port Alberni, a contract to supply 300,000 ft. of lumber to be used for the building of construction camps for the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. It is reported also that over 1,500,000 ft. of timber will be required for bridges on the section of the road between Cowichan Lake and Barkley Sound, and that it will be supplied from the same mill.

A large retail lumber company has just been incorporated at Lethbridge, Alta., under the name of the Middle West Lumber Company, Ltd. The capital of the company is half a million dollars, and thirty or more yards will be established by them in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The president of the company is Mr E. H. Heaps, president of E. H. Heaps & Company, Vancouver, B.C.

The City Council of Prince Albert, Sask., has ratified an agreement with H. C. Struchen, of Minneapolis, whereby the city will secure a \$250,000 pulp and paper mill. Prince Albert will give the company fifteen acres as a site and will supply it with 1,500 horse power of electrical energy, the first 500 to be at \$25 per horse power and the remainder at \$10 per horse power. The new company, which will be organized at once by Mr. Struchen, will make building paper, insulating paper and building board.

Advices from Lethbridge, Alta., are that the Farmers' Lumber Company there has sold 10 of its outside yards to the Citizens' and Pioneer Lumber companies, controlled by Minneapolis interests. The yards are at Grassy Lake, Purple Springs, Winnifred, Whitla, Milk River, New Dayton, Magrath, Diamond City, Taber and Burdett. Peter Lund, head of the selling company, retains the yard at Lethbridge, which is to be made a wholesale distributing point for the product of his mountain mills.

Representations have been made to the city council of Prince Rupert by Miss Laura Agnew and Miss Mary H. Willing, of the W. C. T. U., that a lumbermen's home should be built there and that the city should supply a site. It is pointed out that there is nowhere for the lumbermen to go except bars, and disgraceful scenes often result on the streets in slack times. It is claimed the building could be used as an immigration hall or to relieve the hotel congestion. The matter has been referred to the city commissioners.

The Rogers Yards, Ltd., controlled by Minneapolis capital, which has been incorporated under a Dominion charter with a stated capitalization of \$2,000,000 and headquarters at Moose Jaw, Sask., is one of the most important of recent incorporations. Twenty-seven of the Coast Lumber Company's yards were taken over by the Rogers company. This gives the company control of a total of 66 yards in Saskatchewan. Under the new charter the officers of the company are: President, A. R. Rogers; vice-president, G. X. Rogers; secretary, J. J. Rogers; and treasurer, A. W. Jones. The director and attorney of the firm will be Mr. Schull.

The Capital City Box Company, Ltd., of which W. H. Gibson is president, has started operating in Edmonton. Neil McIntyre, who has long experience in the box business, is a member of the company, which owns a plant valued at \$25,000, of which \$20,000 is represented in machinery. The equipment is the most up-to-date in western Canada. All the latest machines used in box making have been installed, including planing machines, band saws, nailing, locking, wiring, printing and other machines for the manufacture of boxes of all kinds. When running at full capacity the plant is capable of turning out between 2,000 and 3,000 boxes a day. The plant is electrically operated. At present the factory is employing twenty men.

A. M. Symons, Nakusp, B. C., is erecting a new mill at Nakusp, which will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The present plans are for a main building 30 ft. x 116 ft., boiler rooms, 40 ft. x 16 ft., blacksmith shop, stores and pumping houses. The machinery will consist of a rotary saw mill, Cowan planers, two shingle machines, 1-12 x 14 engine, 1-10 x 10 engine, 1-80 h.p. boiler, 1-35 h.p. boiler and a 4-block carriage for cutting long stuff. The machinery is being supplied by the Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, Ont. The mill will manufacture all classes of lumber into ship-lap, V joint, drop siding, flooring, moulding, etc. The woods handled will include clear, fir, hemlock, white pine, birch and larch. The mill will also manufacture ties, poles and shingles. The capacity of the mill will be between 25,000 and 30,000 ft. per day of 10 hours. The shingle mill will have a capacity of 100,000 pieces per day. The company will make a specialty of dimension stuff up to 55 ft.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

1325. **Wood pulp.**—A London publisher, wholesale and export bookseller, is open to undertake the representation of a Canadian firm of wood pulp manufacturers.

1326. **Wood for butter boxes.**—A co-operative shipping agency in Ireland makes inquiry for the names of Canadian exporters of wood suitable for the manufacture of butter boxes.

1359. **Tree-felling device.**—A London correspondent stated to be interested in a new tree-felling device, makes inquiry for names of Canadian lumber firms.

The report of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior for 1911, recently issued, points out that an enormous amount of Canadian timber might be saved if a preservative was used by the railway companies for the railway ties. The report points out that the preservative treatment prolongs the life of a tie ten years.

# White Pine Spruce Hemlock

*Particulars furnished on request*

**J. H. REDFERN,** LUMBER  
MERCHANT

920 Charlevoix Street, MONTREAL

## Dry Mill Cull and Box Lumber Becoming Scarce

These grades are being rapidly picked up. We have still a nice stock of last season's cut.

## White Pine *for the* Wholesale Trade

We advise you to write, wire, or 'phone without delay and get the benefit of our low prices.

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

Ottawa Montreal  
49 Metcalfe Street Canadian Express Bldg.



# Modern Conditions in Lumber Camp Life

Civilizing the Bush—Old Time Hardships Disappearing Before the Railroad, Telephone, Gramophone, Etc.

By Horace A. Bell

**T**HE solitude and loneliness of the bush which (in spite of the many hardships and drawbacks they entailed) had for the old-time woodsman a certain fascination and romance, are fast disappearing into the limbo of the past. The railroad, the telegraph and the telephone are year by year bringing the remotest parts of our mighty forests into closer and closer touch with civilization. Spots which a decade ago were practically untrodden by the white man now resound with the shrill blast of the locomotive disturbing the haunts of the moose, the deer, the bear, the lynx, the marten and the mink and sending the timid creatures scurrying through the woods in dread alarm. The telephone is stretching out through the bush in all directions bringing many lonely points into intimate communication with civilization. The writer, a little more than a year ago whilst located in the bush in the far northland, more than thirty miles from the nearest settlement, was able to learn over the telephone on the night of the Dominion elections full particulars of the upheaval which had that day overthrown the Laurier administration; of the ministers who had gone down to defeat; and of the fates of many of the rank and file of candidates who were seeking the suffrages of the electors on that occasion. In the same way he was able to follow the news of the sinking of the Titanic with as much excitement as those who stood before the bulletin boards outside the city newspaper offices.

## The Railroad and the Telephone

To the shantyman the railroad and the telephone have indeed proved a boon. The railroad not only relieves him of such long and tedious journeys—which sometimes lasted several days—when entering or leaving camp, but the improved transportation facilities place within his reach many articles in the way of food which a few years ago were impossible; whilst the telephone—with which many of the shanties are now equipped—not only keeps him in touch with the outside world, and gives him the assurance that in the event of anything happening to those near and dear to him at home he can be summoned within a reasonable time, but is also valuable in case of accident in the shanty, enabling medical aid to be secured more promptly.

With all the added comforts which the shanty now affords, the older shantymen still look back with something akin to affection and veneration for the "good old days." Time has mellowed memories of the hardships then endured and only pleasant recollections remain. As they sit in camp during the long winter evenings the older men delight to tell their younger brethren of the "old comboose days"—those days of hardships, rough fare and poor pay. Pork and beans was then the staple diet; it was with unwavering regularity, the only item on the menu at every meal, and on every day throughout the long season of cutting, hauling and driving. Lack of transportation facilities rendered more sumptuous fare impossible. Tea was a delicacy for which the shantyman had to pay himself if he needed it; potatoes were, generally speaking, unobtainable, and when perchance, some were secured, they were considered as much of a luxury as the average citizen regards fresh strawberries in mid-summer. To-day instead of the monotonous round of pork and beans the lumber-jack sits down to a free, substantial well-cooked repast of soup, fresh meat,

potatoes, carrots, turnips and other vegetables, and pies of various kinds, washed down by as much tea as he cares to drink.

The old-time type of shantyman is fast disappearing with the advance of civilization. As the use of steam has reduced the efficiency of the seaman, so modern methods have impaired the efficiency of the "lumber-jack." Not many years ago when the lumber camps were situated at greater distances from the railway, he was much more of a handyman than he is to-day. With his axe and his jack-knife he could perform wonders. The shanty then had not a single piece of iron or steel in its construction. Nails, hinges, bolts, &c., were all fashioned out of the lumber of which there was such an abundance around. To-day these and similar appliances can be shipped into camp at less cost than would pay the wages of the men to make them in such a primitive way. The shantyman now uses his axe almost entirely for felling and trimming the trees, and his dexterity with that instrument has decreased accordingly. It is interesting to watch a bushman of the old school handle an axe. He can shape a log into a desired form with as much precision and skill as an expert carpenter with a costly set of tools. With his jack-knife, too, he can, with remarkable facility, whittle a piece of wood into useful articles or ornaments—pipes, dancing dolls, model boats, &c.—and many artistic and interesting products are the result. One requires to see a bushman in his hours of ease to appreciate the full value of the expression "whittling away time."

## Old Time Methods of Passing Time

The younger generation of bushmen is much less adept with the jack-knife. When the majority of the men could neither read nor write, and when the mail arrived at long and irregular intervals, they were forced, in order to drive away the dreary monotony which ensued when the day's work was done, to resort to wood carving or some similar occupation. To-day they are better educated; and, with a fairly regular mail service, they secure the latest newspapers and magazines, in the perusal of which time hangs less heavily on their hands. The events happening in the busy world are no longer a sealed book to them during their sojourn in camp.

Even in matters musical they are now able to keep themselves more or less up to date. The gramophone (which is to be found in some of the camps, where either one of the more thrifty of the men is the proud possessor of one of these machines, or where the men club together and make monthly contributions for the hire of one) enables the lumber-jack to become acquainted with the latest song hits of the day, and on his return to civilization the tunes which he hears everyone humming around him are as familiar to him as if he had never been away in the lonely forest. He has had a long spell of solitude; his fellow-bushmen and the forest trees have been his only companions, but he returns home, not as of yore, with a feeling that he has been isolated altogether from the rest of mankind during his absence, but with an intelligent understanding of the events which have moved the world to laughter and tears while he has been away.

With the constant civilizing of the bush much of the romance will disappear; but the shantyman will be the last to deplore the altered conditions of things.

## Oats Oats Oats

I make a specialty of Oats in bags

Get my prices before you buy

## Alexander Butler

Traders Bank Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

## The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

## Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel



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 Agent for Maritime Province and Newfoundland :  
**J. G. RAINNIE,** Halifax, N. S.

**ARE YOU SUFFICIENTLY INSURED?**
**SPECIAL RATES TO LUMBERMEN**

# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once ; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

## The Jenckes Machine Co.

**Limited**

 Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
 Works : Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.

# The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C. Harrison River, B. C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.

Manufacturers of

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work; Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling etc.

 ADDRESS  
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**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.



# You Can Make No Mistake

## In Using in Your Boiler

# POTATO SCALE POWDER BOILER COMPOUND

Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or not to be paid for.

THOUSANDS ARE USING IT

We have no Dissatisfied Customers  
It Will Save You a Lot of Money

It will absolutely rid your boilers of all scale or dirt

Sole Distributor for  
Potato Scale Powder for  
the Dominion of Canada  
and the United States.

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1810-1840 11th Street East, CALGARY, ALTA.

Refiner and Manu-  
facturer

Boiler Compounds,  
Oils, Grease, Etc.

# The Great Pulling Power of a Little "Want Ad"

A "want" advertisement is a small thing both in size and in cost, but through a small "want ad" great things have often arisen.

A subscriber to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker recently inserted a small ad in the "WANTED and FOR SALE" Department of this paper and received

## 47 REPLIES

Have you some odd lots of lumber that you would like to move quickly?

Have you some second hand mill machinery you wish to sell or exchange?

Do you want to buy some special lots of lumber or machinery?

If so **YOU NEED** the assistance of the "Wanted and For Sale" Department.

Let us assist you in filling your next want.

# Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto



# The Keystone Pole Tram Car



Pole Tram Car

Indispensable to every saw mill. It runs on poles from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the wheels are concave.

This method of conveying logs, pulpwood or coal is undoubtedly the best and the cheapest that jobbers and mill-men can use. It can be used to great advantage on low and marshy ground.

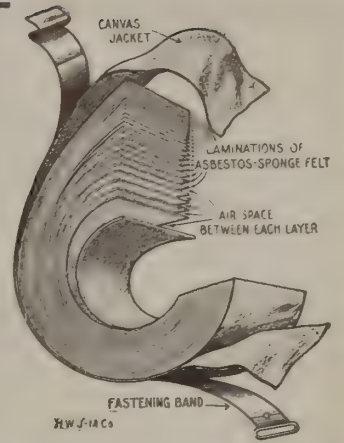
We would appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you with further particulars.

## Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

## Astonishing Reductions in Fuel Bills

effected by ordinary pipe coverings when placed on bare pipes are not as remarkable as the reductions J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering makes in fuel bills when placed on pipes previously insulated with ordinary covering. Repeated tests prove that J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering will save about 26 per cent. more coal than any ordinary covering. It will carry steam over a mile with practically no loss. The secret lies in the fact that



## J-M Asbesto-Sponge Felted Pipe Covering

contains more dead air cells than any other covering.

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Write our nearest Branch for Sample and Catalog No. 100

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Asbestos Roofings  
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**DOUBLE**  
THE CAPACITY OF YOUR  
**DRY KILN**  
GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

# SAVE

60% Cutting Waste      35% on Machining  
50% Fuel

Ask us **WHY** and **HOW**

## Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids,  
Michigan



From tip to tip, every Tuckett's Cigarette is composed of mellow sun-dried leaf tobacco. All but the finest stock is rejected — only A1 quality gets the O. K. of the Tuckett buyers. Expert cigarette makers blend the pure leaf in scrupulously clean sunlit rooms. Result — a thoroughly enjoyable and satisfying smoke from "light up" to butt.

## Tuckett's CIGARETTES

THREE VARIETIES  
Tuckett's Special Turkish 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's Club Virginias 15c. for 10.  
Tuckett's T. & B. 10c. for 10.



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SCANDINAVIA IS THE ORIGINAL SOLID WOVEN BELT

## Federal Engineering and Supplies, Limited

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*Are you insured?*  
*If not, write us.*

**Schacht**

**--The Lumber Truck  
 that Builds Big Business**

Do you know that one Schacht Lumber Truck is worth more to you in dollars and cents than six to eight teams and wagons?

Men who have experimented say that horses can no longer compete with motor trucks in the lumber business.

Won't you let us show you where you can save money on your 1913 operating expenses?

Our booklet will be mailed free on request. Write for it.

**Schacht Motor Car Co.  
 of Canada, Ltd.**

**Hamilton, Ontario**

The Truck with Good disposition — built for Canadians with Canadian money.

**A Few Specifications—**

Motor, 45-50 H.P., four cylinders.  
 Ignition, magneto, with double system.  
 Oiling, plunger pump in crank case, separate feeds to all bearings, with splash system.  
 Clutch, cone, thermoid faced, 15½ in. diameter.  
 Transmission, selective sliding gear, 3 speeds, forward and reverse.  
 Emergency Brakes, internal, expanding on rear wheels, 18-in. drum. Service brakes on each end of jackshaft.  
 Frame, rolled steel channel section, 6-inch side members.  
 Frame, 217¼ in. long, 38¾ in. wide.  
 Axles, rear, rectangular, 2¾ in. wide, 4 in. deep, drop forged. Front Timken, 1 beam with solid section through centre, 2 in. wide, 2¾ in. deep, dropped forged.  
 Bearings, Timken roller bearings in wheels, jackshaft and steering knuckle, annular bearings in transmission.  
 Tires, 36 x 4 in. single front, 36 x 5 in. dual rear.  
 Wheel Base, 144 in.; tread 64 in.  
 Speed, 10 to 18 miles per hour on direct.  
 Loading Space, 11 ft. 5 in. back of seat on chassis frame.  
 Body, to order.



**One to Five  
 Ton Capacity**



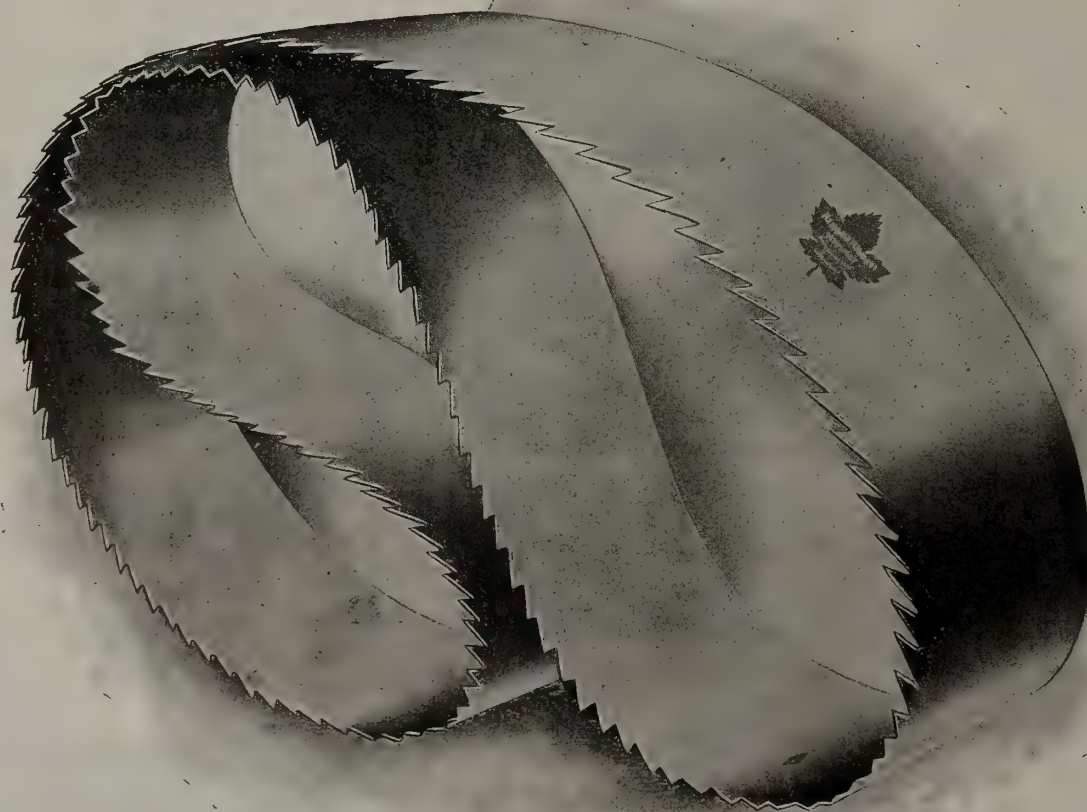
# Experience in the Mills

## Has Demonstrated

That our Saws will answer the most exacting requirements

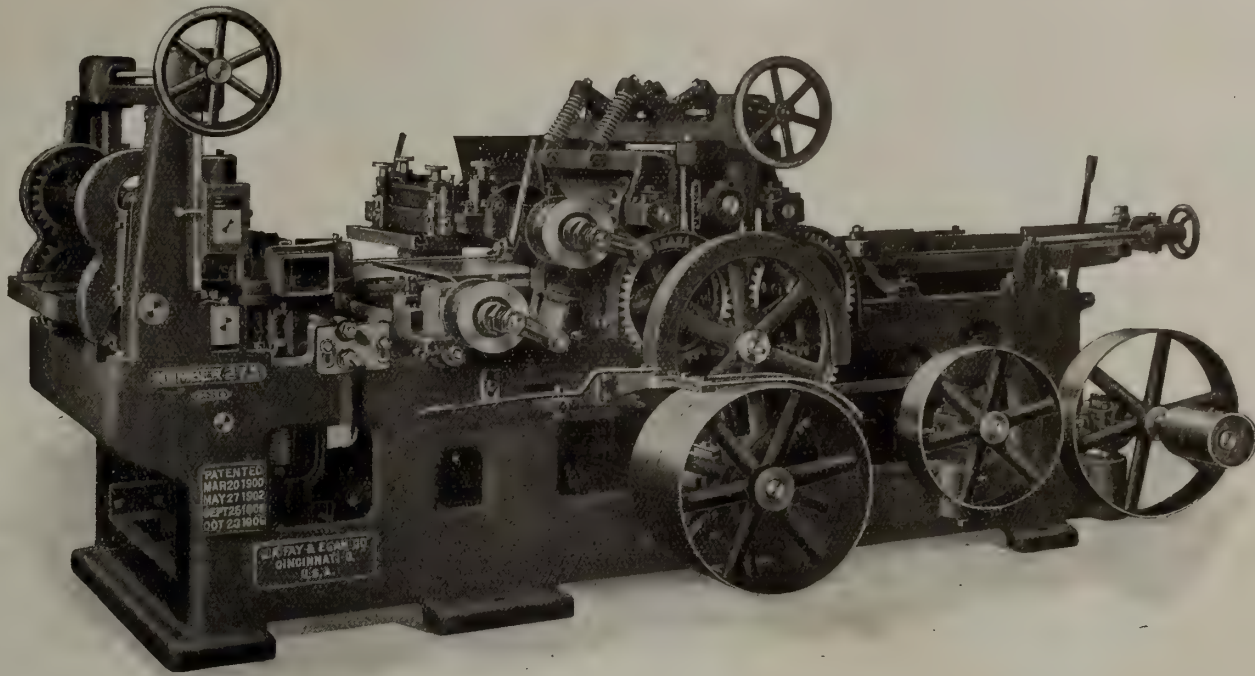


They are manufactured from **Razor Steel** made exclusively for us. Tempered by our **Secret Process**, the raw material is refined and toughened to such an extent that the finished saw will stand up to the work and retain its cutting edge longer than any other saw on the market. We fully guarantee every saw manufactured by us.



**Shurley-Dietrich Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.**  
and 1642 Pandora Street, Vancouver, B.C.





## By its deeds the **FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING"** No. 275 has become known as the **Matcher** which meets all the requirements of the general planing mill:—

### Some Actual Results Obtained

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: We purchased one of your No. 275 Matchers, size 16 x 8, a little over a year ago, and have been running it continually ever since, working all sorts of material on it from 1/2-in. ceiling to sizing 16 x 8 timbers. In fact, most of the time it has been doing the work of a timber sizer and I must confess in all my 25 years of experience I have never seen its equal for the amount of work it will turn out. It has the most wonderful feed for its size, and I have run all makes of machines.

No one need be afraid of buying one of these machines for general all around work and I heartily recommend it to any wanting such a tool. We have not had a cent of repairs, and if we could not secure a duplicate of it, would not take twice the amount we paid for it.

We congratulate you on the development of such a machine and wish for you the hearty success you deserve. We are also well pleased with the other machines we purchased from you.

Yours very truly,  
SHAW BROS. COMPANY,  
By David Shaw, President.

Macon, Ga.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that I did run through one of J. A. Fay & Egan Co.'s Planers and Matchers, namely the No. 275, 24-in. 6-roll P. & M. the amount of 8,025,630 feet of roofers averaging 1-in. in thickness and 7-in. in width, during the year of 1911. The record is actual figures on our books and does not count stock sold in local market, amounting to about 75,000 feet. The machine has proven very satisfactory and we take pleasure in recommending the same.

W. B. GETTYS LUMBER CO.,  
By W. B. Gettys, Mgr.

Zebulon, N. C.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: We are pleased to write you in regard to the No. 275 Planer and Matcher we purchased of you some time ago. We used this machine on a variety of work, ranging from 1/4 x 1/2-in. soft wood to 3 3/8 x 10 1/2-in. oak and also 4 1/4 x 6 3/8-in. hickory. We plane all this material on four sides, sometimes taking a 1/2-in. cut with the side heads on oak 3 3/8-in. thick. A large percentage of the work done on this machine is planing and matching semi-circular tank staves, 1 1/4-in. x 4-in. wide. We find we can feed all the various kinds of material as fast as a man can keep the machine full, and machine appears to have a capacity greater than this on nearly all kinds of stock, including the tank staves. We are entirely satisfied with this machine.

M. RUMELY CO. ADVANCE THRESHER PLANT.

Battle Creek, Mich.

—the actual results, both in quantity and variety, obtained by users in all parts of the country, are the strongest proofs of the value of this machine.

—note in letters herewith; the first, shows a variety of work from 1/4" ceiling of 16" x 8" timbers; the second large output on one kind of work; and third, some of the hardest work ever done on a Matcher.

—equally satisfactory results are obtained on other classes of work, everywhere, in fact, we have never put out a No. 275 that has not more than met all expectations of the purchaser.

—if you use or need a general purpose matcher, let us tell you more about the No. 275, a Matcher, Double Surfacers, Floorers and Inside Molder combined.

—write today for descriptive folder and price.

## J. A. FAY & EGAN COMPANY

465-485 W. Front Street

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SALES OFFICES:

New York

Chicago

Seattle

St. Louis

New Orleans



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                              |         |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                 | \$60 00 | 65 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                         | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cut                                                                                                                | 45 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cut                                                                                                        | 52 00   |       |
| 8/4 No. 1 cut                                                                                                                | 57 00   |       |
| 4/4 No. 2 cut                                                                                                                | 30 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cut                                                                                                        | 45 00   |       |
| 8/4 No. 2 cut                                                                                                                | 47 00   |       |
| 4/4 No. 3 cut                                                                                                                | 23 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cut                                                                                                        | 30 00   |       |
| 8/4 No. 3 cut                                                                                                                | 33 00   |       |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                            | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                                                                                | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 39 00   | 41 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                                                                               | 23 00   |       |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                      | 20 50   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 25 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 31 00   |       |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 36 00   |       |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                | 28 00   |       |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                          | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                         | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                   | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                       | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                        | 20 00   |       |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 23 00   |       |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 25 00   |       |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                       | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                                                                      | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                       | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Spruce mill run                                                                                                              | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                            |         | 18 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                               |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                  | 18 50   |       |
| 1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 21 00   |       |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 21 50   |       |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 23 00   |       |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 20 00   |       |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                 | 17 50   |       |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                   | 23 00   |       |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                 | 22 00   |       |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                        | 22 00   |       |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                        | 24 00   |       |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                      | 27 00   |       |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 50   |       |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 30 00   |       |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                              | 18 00   |       |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                                                                                            | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                              |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                                                                           | 35 00   |       |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18, and 20x20                                                  | 35 50   |       |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20                                                                                                     | 36 00   |       |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                                                                                   | 36 50   |       |
| 10 x 20                                                                                                                      | 37 00   |       |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                                                                               | 37 50   |       |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                                                                               | 38 50   |       |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                     | 44 50   |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                            | 45 00   |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                 | 47 00   |       |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath.                                                                                                | 4 50    |       |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                      | 4 00    |       |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                           | 1 60    |       |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                              | 3 75    |       |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath.                                                                                                | 3 50    |       |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 1 05    |       |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 2 25    |       |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 3 20    |       |
| XXX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 2 40    |       |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                         | 3 30    |       |
| XXXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                         | 3 52    |       |
| XXXXXX                                                                                                                       | 3 75    |       |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 55 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 48 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 37 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 35 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 30 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 38 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 38 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 33 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 42 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.        | 37 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better         | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 36 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 16 00 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 38 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4        | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 31 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4          | 25 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 27 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds      | 43 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4  | 60 00 |

|                                                |       |  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    |       |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 55 00 |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 70 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 |  |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 |  |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 |  |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                      |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                   |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                 | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. x 7-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                 | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up          | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                    |         |       |
| 1-in.                                | 45 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                    | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                | 50 00   | 55 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                    |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                 | 42 00   | 44 00 |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.               | 32 00   | 36 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                    | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 2-in.                                | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings             | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings         | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips          | 29 00   | 31 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts          | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.       | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.        | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.             | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                     | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.    | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5            | 22 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6            | 23 50   | 25 00 |
| Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10'            | 20 00   | 21 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                    |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                  | 15 00   | 17 00 |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                 | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                     | 11 00   | 13 00 |

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Red Pine, log run:     |       |       |
| mill culls out, 1-in.  | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in. | 19 00 | 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in. | 19 00 | 21 00 |

|                              |       |       |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Mill run Spruce:             |       |       |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'         | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'        | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| 1"x9" 10" and up, 12'-16'    | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'  | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'      | 20 00 | 22 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" and up, 12'-16' | 24 00 | 25 00 |

|                                          |       |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B) |       |       |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                       | 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                    | 13 00 | 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'            | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Tamarac                                  | 13 00 | 15 00 |

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Basswood log run, dead culls out          |       |       |
| Basswood log run mill culls out           | 22 00 | 25 00 |
| Birch log run                             | 26 00 | 30 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 | 24 00 |

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ash, black, log run    |       |       |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn      | 33 00 | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn      | 23 00 | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn | 22 00 | 23 00 |

|                                                                          |       |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up |       |       |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 15 00 | 18 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 20 00 | 22 00 |
|                                                                          | 14 00 | 16 00 |

|                                 |      |      |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| Lath per M:                     |      |      |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft. | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| No. 2 White Pine                | 3 25 | 3 50 |
| Mill run white pine             | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.         | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Red pine mill run               | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Hemlock, mill run               | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| 32-in. lath                     | 1 60 | 1 80 |

|                   |      |      |
|-------------------|------|------|
| Pine Shingles     |      |      |
| xxxx, 18-in.      | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Clear butt 18-in. | 3 25 |      |
| xx                | 2 50 | 1 75 |

|                       |      |      |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| White Cedar Shingles: |      |      |
| xxxx, 18-in.          | 3 75 | 4 25 |
| Clear butt, 18-in.    | 2 75 | 3 25 |
| 18-in. xx             | 2 00 |      |

|                    |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Spruce logs (pulp) |       |       |
|                    | 13 00 | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal |    |    |
|                                                               | 85 | 90 |

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

|                                               |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|----|
| By the dram, according to average and quality |    |    |
|                                               | 65 | 72 |

## Elm

|                                                              |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet |    |    |
|                                                              | 80 | 90 |

|                                                              |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet |    |    |
|                                                              | 60 | 65 |

## Ash

|                                                    |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality |    |    |
|                                                    | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                    | 30 | 40 |

## Birch

|         |    |    |
|---------|----|----|
| 14 inch |    |    |
|         | 19 | 21 |
| 15 inch | 22 | 25 |
| 16 inch | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. |         |       |
|                               | \$18 00 | 19 00 |
| Oddments                      |         |       |
|                               | 15 00   | 16 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           |         |       |
|                               | 15 00   | 16 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. |       |       |
|            | 17 00 | 19 00 |

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |  |
|---------------------------|---------|--|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           |         |  |
|                           | \$54 00 |  |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  |         |  |
|                           | 67 00   |  |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide |         |  |
|                           | 69 00   |  |
| 2 in. and up wide         |         |  |
|                           | 72 00   |  |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 55 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 65 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 67 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 52 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 54 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 46 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better |       |  |
|                                 | 50 00 |  |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        |       |  |
|                                 | 44 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       |       |  |
|                                 | 57 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       |       |  |
|                                 | 57 00 |  |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        |       |  |
|                                 | 60 00 |  |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide |       |  |
|                                 | 75 00 |  |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        |       |  |
|                                 | 85 00 |  |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           |       |       |
|                                    | 31 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          |       |       |
|                                    | 42 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          |       |       |
|                                    | 44 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           |       |       |
|                                    | 48 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide |       |       |
|                                    | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           |       |       |
|                                    | 24 00 |       |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   |       |       |
|                                    | 33 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           |       |       |
|                                    | 33 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide |       |       |
|                                    | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run



*We wish you all  
a happy and prosperous  
New Year*

**Henry Disston & Sons**

INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

**PHILADELPHIA**

BRANCH HOUSES: { Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco,  
Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver





You know what it costs to shovel and wheel sawdust  
 Save this High Cost by using a **Cyclone Blower**

It will Blow the dust in any direction and as far as desired. Will Pay for itself in one months time. Will not clog or choke up.  
 Built especially for the Circular Saw mill.

*For full particulars address*

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# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

**All Kinds of Stoves for  
 Large or Small Camps**

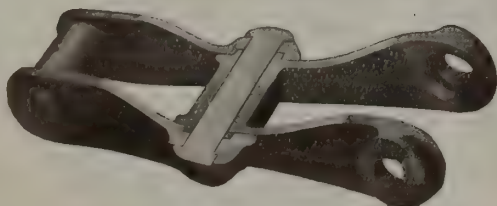


NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited** - **Peterborough, Ontario**  
 Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted. No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**. **Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by **The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**  
 Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty



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OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

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WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



Locomotive Boiler on Skids



**"John  
Bull"**  
*Larrigans*

**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for **"John Bull."**

## R. M. Beal Leather Co.

Limited

LINDSAY, Ontario

## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
"Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | \$4.50 gal. |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 8.00 doz.   |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 15.00 doz.  |

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | 3.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 6.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 11.00 doz. |

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic |            |
| 1 gal jugs (Imperial) 40 doses                | 5.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles 4 doses                         | 8.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles 8 doses                         | 15.00 doz. |

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

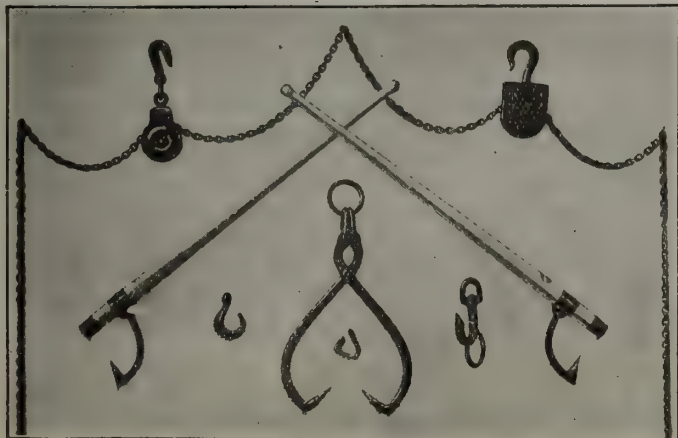
|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. tins | 2.25 per tin |
| 4 oz. tins | 3.50 doz.    |

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1 lb. Packages | 3.60 doz. |
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**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson,** Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada







# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

## FIGURED CUBAN VENEER

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

## Fancy Sawed Veneers

Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**



**THE PETER GERLACH CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS OF

**SAWS**  
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER  
**MACHINERY**  
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL  
**TOOLS**  
SAW AND LOGGING

*For the Manufacture of the Following:*

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| STAVES       | HEADING     |
| BARRELS      | KEGS        |
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**COMPLETE PLANTS**  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF  
**BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING**  
**OUR SPECIALTY.**  
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
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## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by— **Butterworth & Lowe**  
Send for Descriptive Price List.                      221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## We Can Supply From Stock

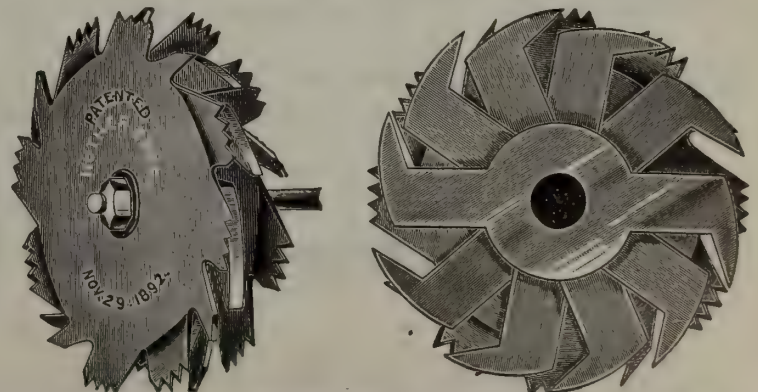
Atkins, Hoe and Disston CIRCULAR SAWS, SAW BITS and SPRINGS.

Rubber and Leather Belting, BEST BRANDS. DISSTON "BEAVER" and SIMONDS CROSS CUT SAWS. PEAVIES and STOCKS, CHAIN, IRON and STEEL, SINGLE and DOUBLE BIT AXES, Etc,

**Douglas & Co., Limited**  
Victoria Street, AMHERST, N. S.

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc:



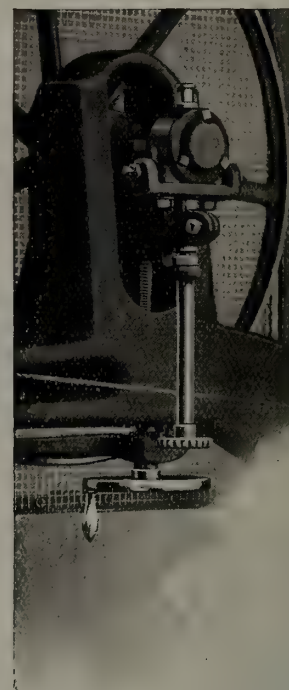
# If you are in need of a Band Saw—You should have the best.

## Our Latest No. 36" Ball Bearing Band Saw

will meet every requirement in the way of smooth and accurate cutting that may arise in your woodworking shop.



View showing micrometer adjustment.



Showing ball-bearings and Patent Straining Device for upper wheel.

## A Few Reasons Why You Should Compare This Machine Carefully Before Deciding

- REASON NO. ONE: One of the things essential in a Band Saw is ***ease of operation***—smooth and accurate cutting requires it. The Ball Bearings for both wheels on the AMERICAN machine assist in accomplishing this result.
- REASON NO. TWO: The Wire Guard for the upper wheel and the closed doors for the lower, eliminate the possibility of danger.
- REASON NO. THREE: Direct connected motor with rheostat mounted on the machine itself, provided the most efficient method of driving a Band Saw—no belts—no lost motion, very little power required.
- REASON NO. FOUR: Micrometer adjustment to the table with accurately graduated scale insures the proper tilt in either direction—45 degrees to right, 5 degrees to left.

Many other reasons are dealt with more in detail in a special booklet. Your inquiry will bring you full details without any obligation. We should like to demonstrate to you the merits of this machine. Let us hear from you.

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NEW ORLEANS  
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## American Wood Working Machinery Co.

Executive and General Sales Office:

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## Dolphin Waterproof Belting

is the answer for  
belting troubles  
in wet places.

Leather belting is acknowledged to be better and cheaper than any other kind of belting for wet places, providing it is waterproof and that the laps will not come apart.

Dolphin Waterproof Belting is guaranteed to meet all these requirements.

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"Git aplenty while yer agittin," said the Hoosier Schoolmaster, and it is sound advice to any one who invests in a natural resource such as

### Pacific Coast Timber

Get your plenty from a concern with a record of success covering thirty-two years; from one that has perfected an efficient timber handling organization; from one that has the experience, the knowledge and the enterprise to select tracts of timber that are right for your purpose.

We furnish our clients with complete, dependable information regarding the timber we offer. Our reports are reliable. They are the basis upon which bond issues, aggregating millions of dollars, have been issued and upon which millions of dollars have been invested by those who demand the best and from which investments millions of dollars in profits have been made.

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Timber Land Factors

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## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

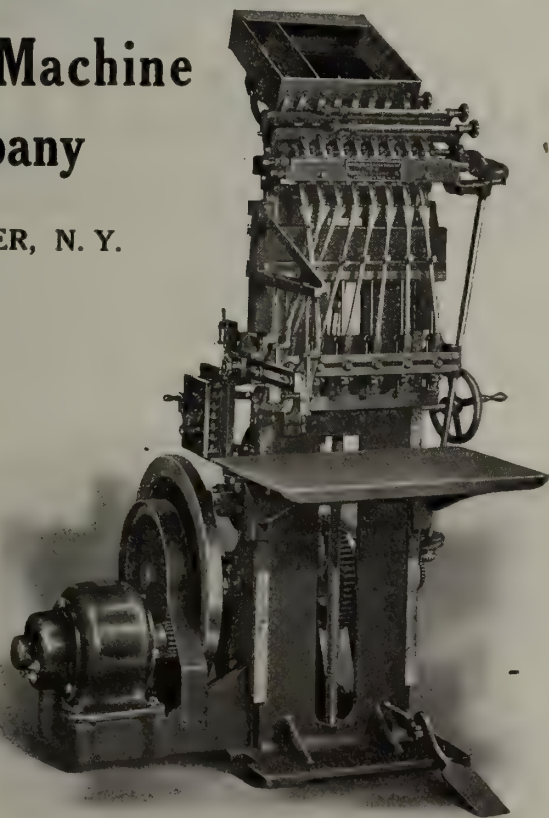
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
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Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

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Matchers,

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Machines.

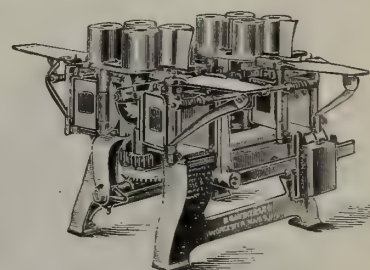
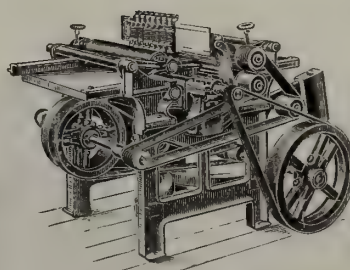


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

### Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

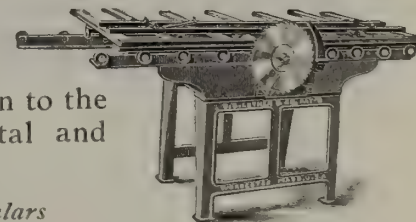
## WOOD WORKING AND BOX MAKERS' MACHINERY



Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 2

We pay special attention to the building of experimental and special machines.

*Write to-day for particulars*



Luther's Fitting or Edging Saw

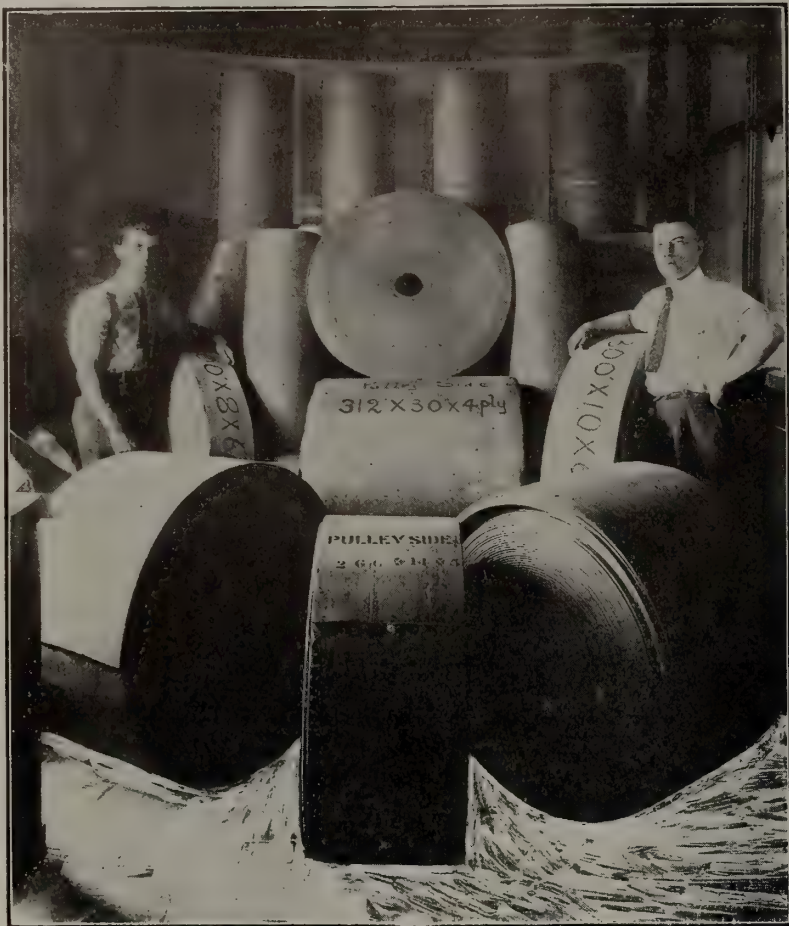
### B. G. Luther Co., Inc.

91 Foster Street

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Mass.





# The Economy of Vi-Balata Belting

is the economy of the "best in the long run" systems—the choice of every long-sighted policy.

VI-BALATA is distinguishable from every other Balata Belting nominally by the prefix "Vi" and materially by the vast superiority of quality

VI-BALATA Belting is absolutely waterproof and steamproof and will not stretch or contract with any alteration of atmospheric conditions.

Every belt guaranteed  
Particulars and estimates on request

Sole Canadian Agents:

## The General Supply Co. of Canada, Limited

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WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN BEFORE YOU PURCHASE LOCOMOTIVES:—



Nature of the service.

Capacity of the cars and weight of train.

Character of track—is it new or old.

Length of haul.

Is time an important factor.

Do you want a quick locomotive or a big puller.

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All these items and more should be considered.

A careful study of conditions may mean larger profits.

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A dollar saved is more than a dollar earned.

Write or wire us, or better still, come to see us.

## MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD.

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA



## Makes It's Mark Vivid and Lasting

Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

### DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**  
Jersey City, U. S. A.

## Rogers-Buffalo Band Saw Sharpener

### No. 6

#### WHY!

is our Knife and Saw Fitting Machinery the best?

**Because** it has proven so by giving users, in all parts of the world, **Double Service** for over Thirty Years.

We are the oldest and best known for **Quality**. Our machinery will meet the requirements of any mill large or small. Our machinery is the most **simple** on the market. Every machine that leaves our factory is thoroughly **tested and inspected**. Our prices include full equipment and when machine is received it is ready to go to work. **Many thousands** of users are our best advertisements. **Investigate** and see if your neighbor is not already one of these users.

Write for latest catalog and prices telling all about our **Automatic Knife Grinders** too. Let us help you solve your **Filing Room** problems

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## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd. of Trout Lake, Canada

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

### Heisler Locomotive Works

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Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Working Plans—Men Experienced in Canadian Forests.

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### Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**



### Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality.

Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

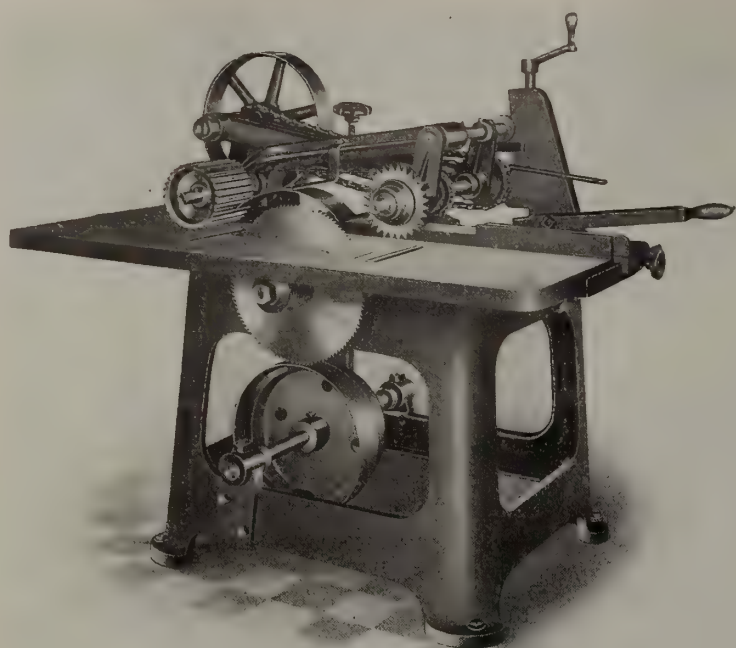
WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

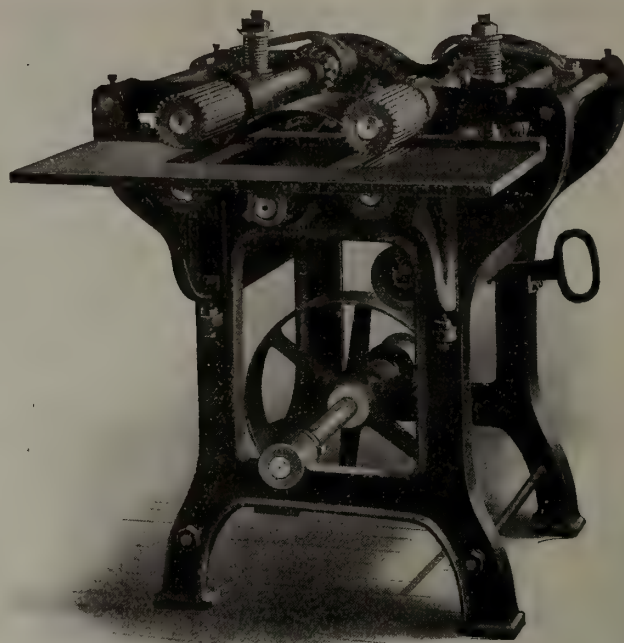
HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"





Self Feed Rip Saw



Self Feed Gang Saw

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

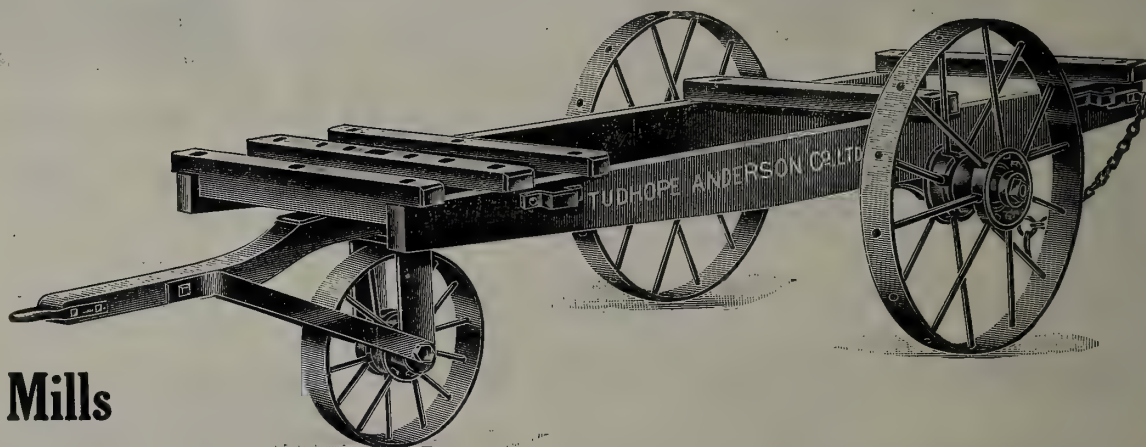
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special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
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## Three Wheel Lumber Cart

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

Used in trains or singly for platform  
work.



## Dump Carts for Saw Mills

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

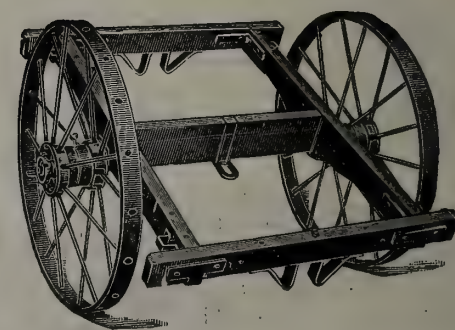
In  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 1 Cord Capacity—extra strong of thor-  
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## Detachable Lumber Trucks

with Wide Tire Steel Wheels

for Saw Mills, Planing Mills,  
Lumber Yards, etc.



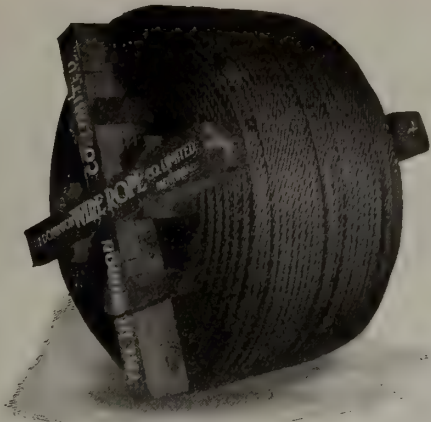
**The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited**

Successors to TUDHOPE-KNOX CO., LIMITED

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## Wire Rope

We manufacture and carry a complete stock of wire rope for all requirements.

Alligator Ropes—Haulage Ropes—Ballast and Wrecking Ropes

Wire Rope Fittings of all Descriptions

Blocks — Clips — Thimbles — Shackles, Etc.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

General Supply Company of Canada Ltd.—Winnipeg Agents

## MAPLE LEAF BELTING

Strong  
Waterproof  
True  
Running



For  
Indoor or  
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Work

¶ Maple Leaf is the most economic and efficient belting for power transmission and conveying, etc.

¶ It costs only half as much as leather and 25 per cent less than good rubber belting.

Write for sample and prices to the sole manufacturers

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HAMILTON, CANADA



## RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting**—Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

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**Hose**—for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose**—One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

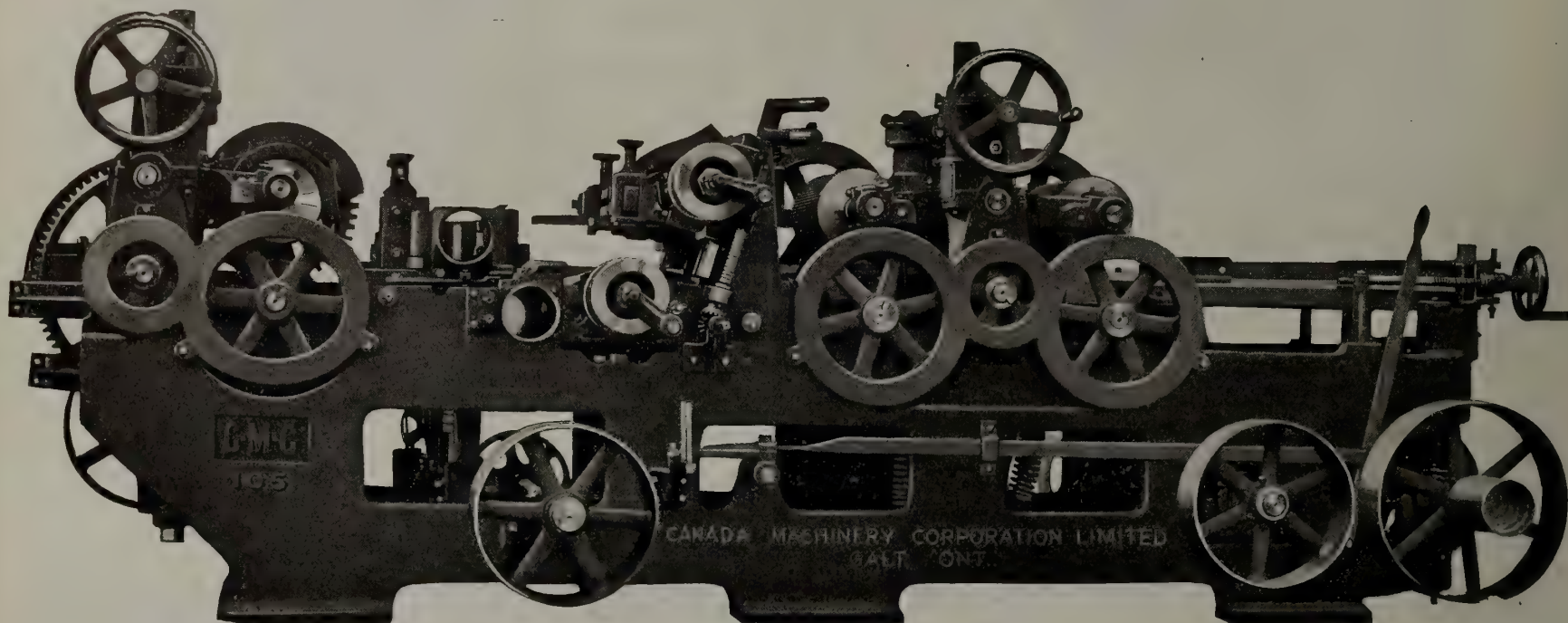
**The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited**  
TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER



**No. 105  
MATCHER**



**No. 105  
MATCHER**



**C. M. C. No. 105 Medium Weight Matcher.**

Our No. 105 Matcher is not our heavy duty fast feed machine but is a high grade medium weight matcher. It is a general purpose machine and for work up to 100 feet per minute ; is without an equal.

It is supplied with five rates of feed from 45 to 100 feet per minute.

Bulletin No. 105 fully describes this machine and will be gladly sent on request.

Have you our complete catalogue? If not let us send you one.

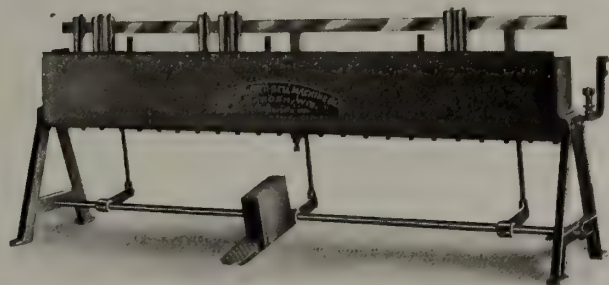
**We Make the Most Complete Line of  
Woodworking Machinery in Canada**

**Canada Machinery Corporation Limited**  
**GALT, ONTARIO**



Look at the Picture!

Look at the Names!



The picture is of our stile gluer.

The names are of some of its users. Some of them have sent in duplicate and triplicate orders unsolicited. Are they the kind that would do that if the machine was not a money saver?

It Glues the Whole Stile in a Second.

Foster-Lotham Mills, Oshkosh, Wis.; Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. McMillen Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Radford Bros. & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis.; Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa; Estate James Davidson, Ottawa, Ont.; Roach & Musser Sash and Door Co., Muscatine, Iowa; Allen Mfg. Co., Shreveport, La.; Rock Island Sash & Door Co., Rock Island, Ill.; Riverside Lumber Co., Calgary, Alta.; Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man.; Cream City Sash & Door Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Enochs Lumber & Mfg. Co., Jackson, Miss.; United Sash & Door Co., Wichita, Kans.; Hardwood Products Co., Neenah, Wis.; Vance Redwood Lumber Co., Eureka, Cal.; Chehalis Fir Door Co., Chehalis, Wash.; Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co., Dubuque, Ia.; Robinson Mfg. Co., Everett, Wash.; Southern Mfg. Co., Gadsen, Ala.; Waco Sash & Door Co., Waco, Texas; Pacific Mfg. Co., Santa Clara, Cal.; Standard Lumber Co., Sonora, Cal.; Geo. W. Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Fox Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Weed Lumber Co., Weed, Cal.; Cedar Creek Mill Co., Brewton, Ala.

MANUFACTURED BY

**The Dauber-Bell Machine Co., Oshkosh, Wis.**

Dowel Door and Chair Machinery

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"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

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Boards

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Box Lumber

from cants and fitches, from either hard or soft woods.

### ROUND LOG GANGS

**JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES**—taking all your small logs just as they come from the pond and cutting them up into boards or dimensions, getting every board there is in the log, never over-slabbing (wish we could say this of all head sawyers.) Built to handle either one or two logs at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

**KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY FROM THE HEAD SAW** and **CARRIAGE** entirely, raise your cutting capacity, and install economy by the same stroke.

Not an **EXPERIMENT**, but an **ECONOMIC NECESSITY**.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write us for Details.

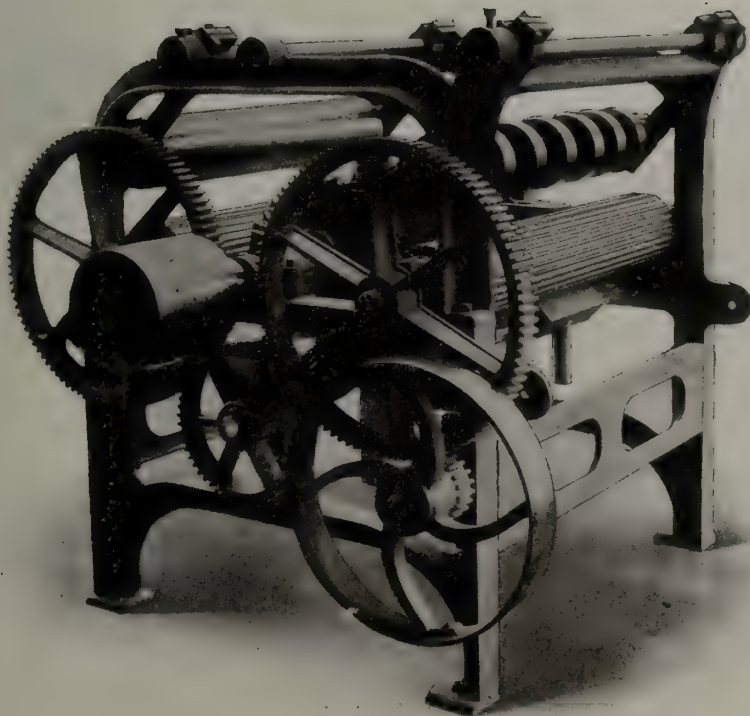
**"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."**

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# "Everything for the Saw Mill From the Motive Power to the Trimmer"



Our Two Saw Edger

We can supply a complete saw mill equipment and all Mowry made. Every machine is complete, simple, and a model of good workmanship.

If you are contemplating the installation of new machinery for winter and spring operations it will cost you nothing to enquire into the merits of our equipment.

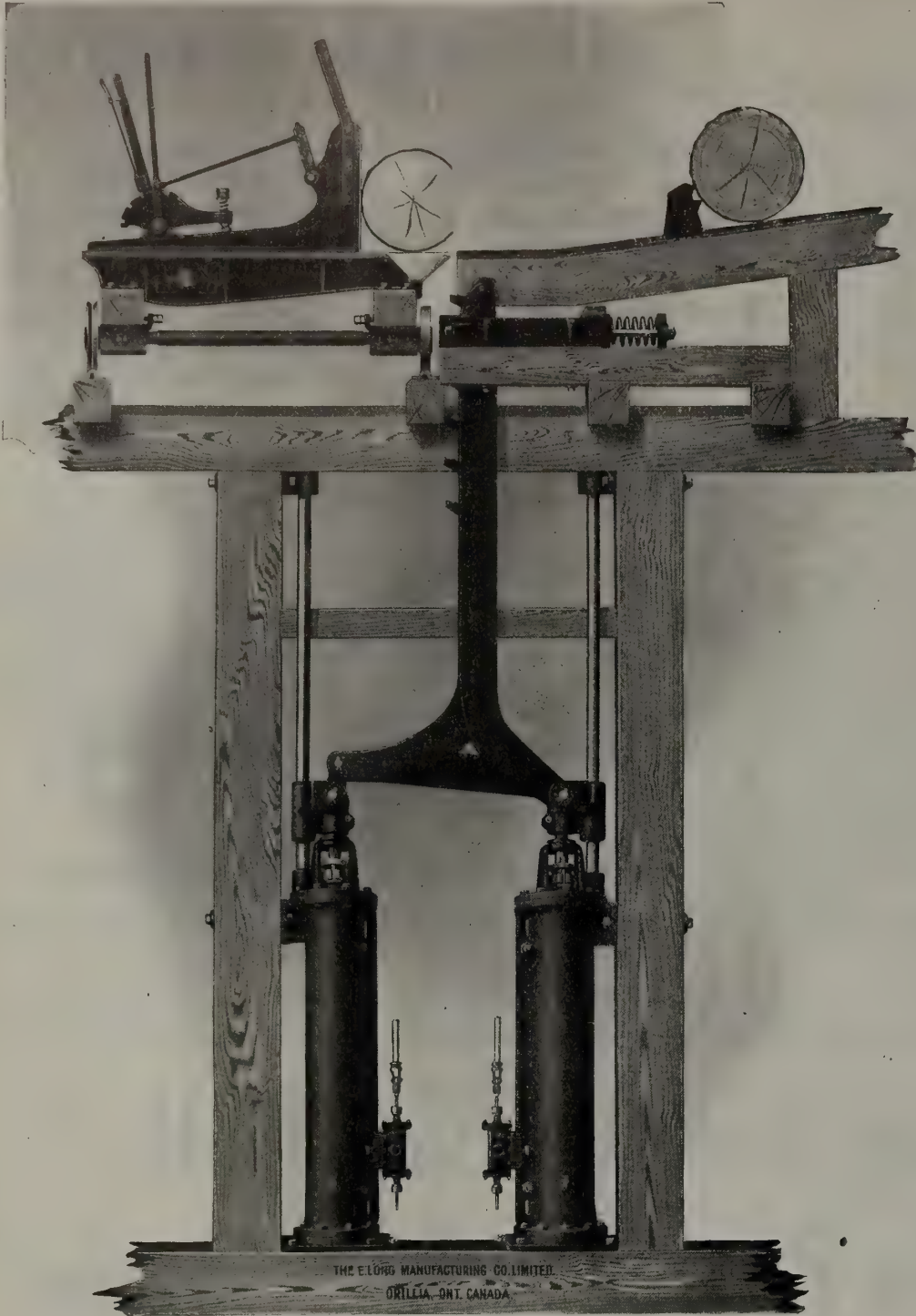
Repairing saw mill machinery is also in our line.

*May we send you our literature?*

## Mowry & Sons

Gravenhurst - Ont.





**Standard Steam Nigger**

Built with any size cylinders required

### Points Worthy of Notice

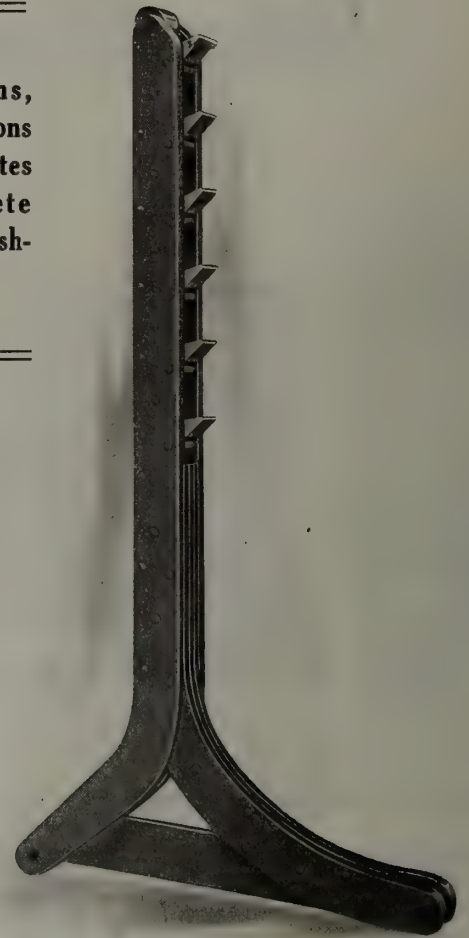
We guarantee a positive steam cushion at each end of stroke. Fitted with double ported balanced valves, absolutely guaranteed not to kick or stick. Face of valve chamber is scraped to bearing, and bolted to cylinder, not requiring packing.

The  
Mark



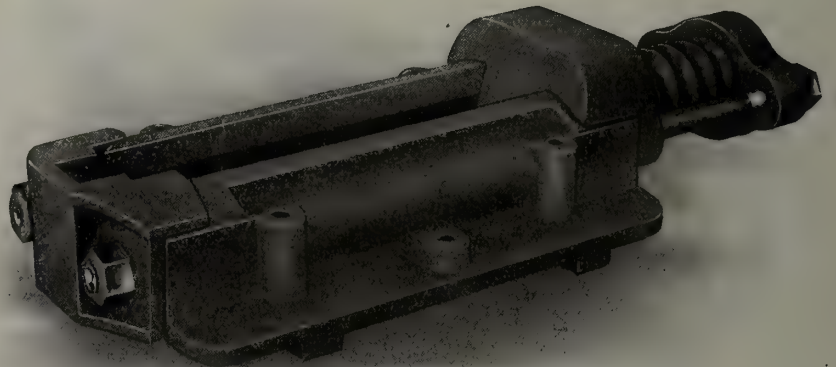
of  
Quality

Mill Plans,  
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and Estimates  
of complete  
mills furnish-  
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**Solid forged steel nigger bar**

(No castings to work loose and  
cause trouble)



**Nigger Floor Plate**

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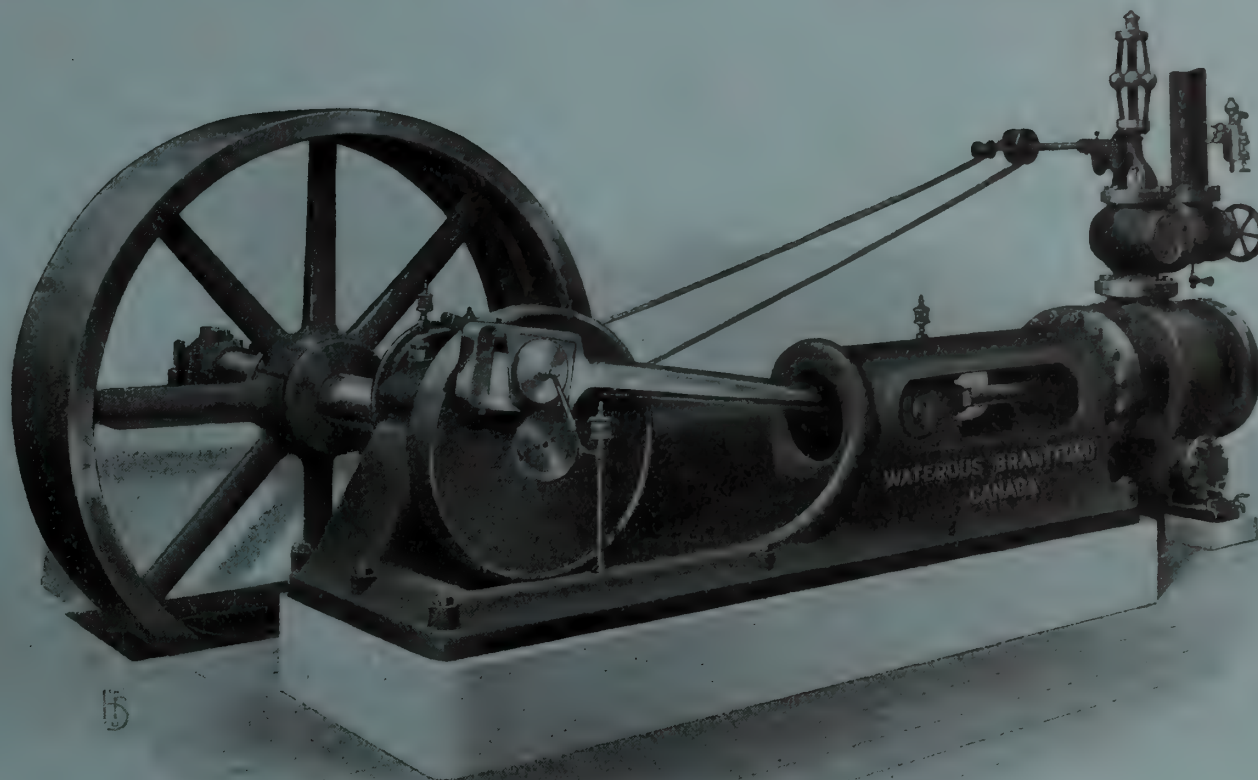
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Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
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# A "Heavy" Duty Engine for Sawmill Work



## The Waterous Side Crank

**T**HIS Engine is especially built for Sawmill work. It combines strength and simplicity with the ability to be on the job all the time.

There is nothing to get out of order. Parts are few, are sturdily built, and are easily gotten at for oiling and overhauling.

With an occasional wipe-down and a dose of oil on the wearing surfaces, the engine will run from whistle to whistle without a hitch.

For an absolutely reliable engine that will stand up to severe service under all sorts of conditions, we can honestly recommend the "Heavy Duty Side Crank."

Built in sizes from 60 H.P. to 600 H.P.

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*Full particulars, prices and specifications on request*

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**The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
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THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



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**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

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General Mill Supplies

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FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
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**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

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are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon  
Quality



McKinnon  
Quality

### Electric Welded Steel Loading Chain

| SIZE  | LKS. FT. | PROOF TEST | BREAKING TEST | WT. 100 FT. |
|-------|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 8/32  | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.      |
| 9/32  | 14       | 2500 lb.   | 5000 lb.      | 80 lb.      |
| 11/32 | 12       | 4500 lb.   | 9000 lb.      | 110 lb.     |
| 13/32 | 11       | 5500 lb.   | 11000 lb.     | 155 lb.     |

Guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking

Buffalo, N.Y. **McKINNON CHAIN CO.** St. Catharines, Ont.



## GREAT STRENGTH & DURABILITY

Dick's Balata Belting, the best known fabric belt in the world, is specially distinguished for great strength and durability. Most gratifying results have been obtained from Dick's Belts as regards retention of strength. There are cases on record where Dick's Belts have been running for over twelve years and not only have retained their strength, but show not the slightest signs of wear and tear.

Write for Catalog on "Transmission Appliances."

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

### UNLINED LINEN FIRE HOSE (Circular Woven and Seamless)

"Underwriters Best" Red and Blue Stripe

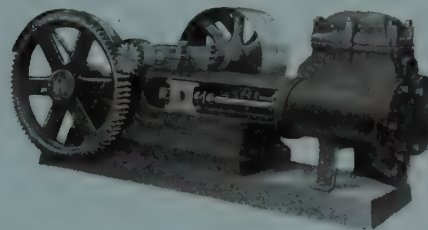
**MADE** to conform to the requirements of the Associated Factory Fire Insurance Company, and is approved and accepted under every high-grade flax-hose specification.

GUARANTEED WATER PRESSURE 500 LBS. PER SQUARE INCH.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**  
MONTREAL SOLE MAKERS OF TORONTO



### Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes.



**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

∴

∴

**MONTREAL**



# Fully Guaranteed Sawmill Machinery

This is the only kind for you to buy to ensure satisfactory and continuous operation throughout the entire sawing season.

All our sawmill machinery is sold on an absolute guarantee of proper operation and perfect construction.

Naturally, therefore, we buy only the highest grade materials and use only skilled workmen, and everything is built under the most careful supervision.

These things are necessary to produce well built machinery, but they would be useless without proper design—and the “know how” of designing sawmill machinery can only come after long experience.

We have such complete confidence that our machinery is correctly designed that our guarantee is:

**“These machines are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for the period of one year, and their proper and successful operation is also absolutely guaranteed. Should any parts fail through defects, we will replace them free of charge, or should any machine not work properly, we will remove it at our expense and refund any part of the purchase money which may have been paid to us.”**

This guarantee goes with all our machines and we have never had to take back a standard machine yet.

And back of this guarantee is our fifty years' experience building sawmill machinery for stationary mills only.

It will pay you to buy your machinery from us this winter.

**William Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterborough, Ontario





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to dissappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY

Limited

ONTARIO



# STOCK LIST



View of No. 2 Yard East Entrance

**Unsold Lumber**

**Dimension Timber  
Joisting, Etc.**

**NOW READY**

Write for Copy

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale :—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.

1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



*Established 1877**Over Thirty Five Years Experience*

# Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

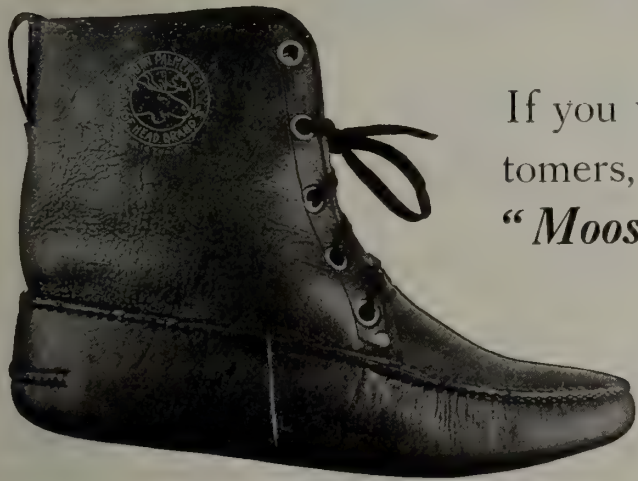
This Trade Mark on a Shoepack or Larrigan is as good to your customer as a guarantee. It stands for goods made by Special Process from Heavy Packer Hides and is an assurance of money's worth of value.



# Oil Tanned Shoepacks, Moccasins and Larrigans

Our goods are handled by the leading Jobbers from Coast to Coast. Their travellers are now on the road with new Samples for 1913.

# Genuine Palmer Oil Tans are stamped "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"



No. 20 Mens 7" SKOWHEGAN PACK  
also made in Draw String

If you want satisfied Customers, be sure you get  
*"Moose Head Brand"*



No. 36 Mens 10" SKOWHEGAN PACK  
also made in Draw String

Manufactured by

# John Palmer Co., Limited, Fredericton, N.B.

Canada's largest manufacturers of Oil Tanned Footwear

*We wish to take this opportunity of wishing all our friends and customers a very Prosperous 1913, also to thank them for all past favours and to solicit a continuance of their esteemed patronage.*

**JOHN PALMER COMPANY, LIMITED**



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



*This is the worn out song you will hear next spring if you do not provide NOW for your early spring requirements in*

# **Hemlock and Spruce**

---

We have a large stock of good Cull Hemlock and Cull Spruce to dispose of from 2" to 3" thick.

---

**Norway Pine  
Cedar Shingles  
Spruce Lath**

We can also fill orders, in any quantity, of **White Pine**—the finest well-watered stock obtainable. Always ready for shipment. We can dress or resaw.

✍ Write for Prices, etc. ✍

## **BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited**

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

## **Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay**

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include : 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

### **The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited**

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

*Special Price on Dry 4/4 and 5/4 good Pine Strips and Sides, also 5 cars 6/4 Birch, Common and Better.*

Toronto, Canada

51 Yonge Street

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We have—of 1911 sawing:

A few cars each—5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
Shorts 4" and up—6/11—Sidings 7" and up—12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2 x 5" and up Merchantable Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

## The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.  
65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine  
20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 " " " "

Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine

6/4 x 8 x 12/16 " " " "

6/4 x 10 x 12/16 " " " "

6/4 x 12 x 12/16 " " " "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City



# Long Lumber Company

Head Office

Hamilton, Ontario

Branch Office

Traders Bank Building  
Toronto, Ont.

## FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

|             |          |                           |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 140,000 ft. | 4/4 x 4  | Common and Better W. Pine |
| 86,000 "    | 4/4 x 5  | " "                       |
| 148,000 "   | 4/4 x 6  | " "                       |
| 48,000 "    | 4/4 x 8  | " "                       |
| 48,000 "    | 4/4 x 10 | " "                       |
| 23,000 "    | 5/4 x 4  | " "                       |
| 14,000 "    | 5/4 x 10 | " "                       |
| 15,000 "    | 6/4 x 10 | " "                       |

In good shipping condition.

On Midland rate freight.

# The McLennan Lumber Co.

Limited

## Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL, QUE.

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

# Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

INQUIRE OF

C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 5/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 fine dressing strips

6/4 do. do. do.

8/4 do. do. do.

write us before placing your orders.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

WHITE PINE

and

Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,00,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out," Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All other sizes of White Pine to offer.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE McGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

## FOR SALE

|                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 50 M Ft. Norway Joist 18 Ft.  | 300 M Ft. 1 x 4 x 5 White Pine Strips |
| 50 M Ft. Norway Joist 20 Ft.  | 100 M Ft. 1 x 6 White Pine Strips     |
| 30 M Ft. 2" " c. & clear face | 100 M Ft. 1x8x10 White Pine Dressing  |
| 10 M Ft. 1" " c. & clear face | 100 M Ft. 2x8x10 White Pine Dressing  |



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

THE **Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
**W. T. EAGEN**  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

# Pine Doors That Are Right

Our  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

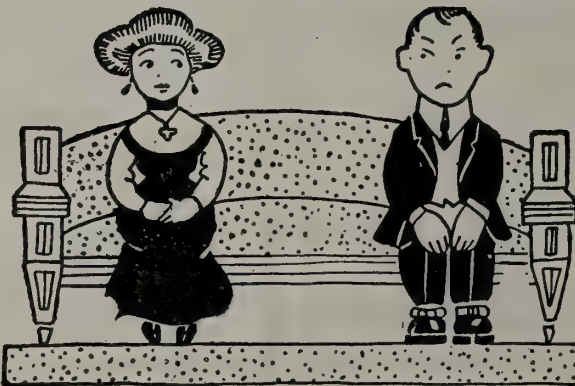
**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once. Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**

have for sale a few cars: 1", 1 1/2", 2" and 3" Birch No. 1 C & B also a few cars 3" S Elm No. 1 C & B.

We are dealers in all kinds of Sawn Lumber. We want your business. Tell us your wants. We can supply you.

We are open to purchase the following: Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Beech, Hemlock, Spruce, etc. Let us know what you have to offer.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties. Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty. Interior Trim Mill Work. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo



## Timms, Phillips & Co., Ltd.

Metropolitan Building,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Douglas Fir,  
Long Timbers  
a Specialty

Red Cedar Shingles  
Extra Quality



### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors, Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.

PREMIER X X and X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES  
Grade Guaranteed

### YELLOW PINE

Smoke and Steam Dry Finishing

We can ship promptly  
SOUTHERN PINE TIMBERS

MILLS PRODUCTS CO.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

# Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

Start 1913 right and make a careful  
selection from the following

50 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
6 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Birch  
39 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
47 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
7 M " 8/8 1st and 2nd "  
4 M " 12/4 1st and 2nd "  
1 M " 16/4 1st and 2nd "  
8 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood  
24 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
16 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Basswood

F.O.B. Deer Lake

Early Spring cut 1912, well manu-  
factured and in prime condition

4 Cars 1 x 4—10/16 M. R. Norway  
2 " 1 x 5— " " "  
3 " 1 x 6— " " "

F.O.B. Cache Bay

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

Staves Hoops  
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## Cant & Kemp

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Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
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## Smith & Tyrer Ltd.

Agents for Shippers of  
SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

26 Chapel St., LIVERPOOL

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Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

Saddle Tank Locomotives  
Geared Locomotives

Steel Rails  
Flat Cars

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal





# HARDWOOD FLOORING

## Birch, Maple or Oak

**W**E can ship from stock the best hardwood flooring that it is possible to make, in Birch, Maple or Oak. If you are in the market for this product write, phone or wire us for prices.

We also manufacture Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Dimension Timber, Lath and Shingles, Interior Trim of all kinds, Sash, Doors and Box Shooks, etc.

With our complete and up-to-date machinery we can run special bills in the shortest time.

*Let us know what you need*

## W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited

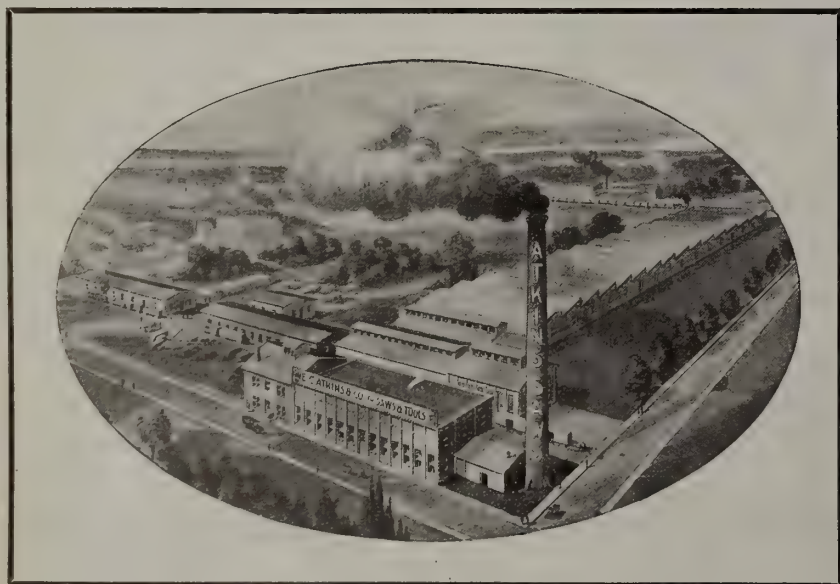
Ottawa, Ont.

Mills at Ottawa and Rockland

Planing Mills and Factories at Ottawa

# ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
Limited  
Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS  
Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE  
Sudbury, Ont.

## We Want Rush Orders For the Following:—

Two cars 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 6/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" to 12/4" Selected Red Birch, choice stock

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

## Oats Oats Oats

I make a specialty of Oats in bags

Get my prices before you buy

**Alexander Butler**

Traders Bank Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

**Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.**

Manufacturers:

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

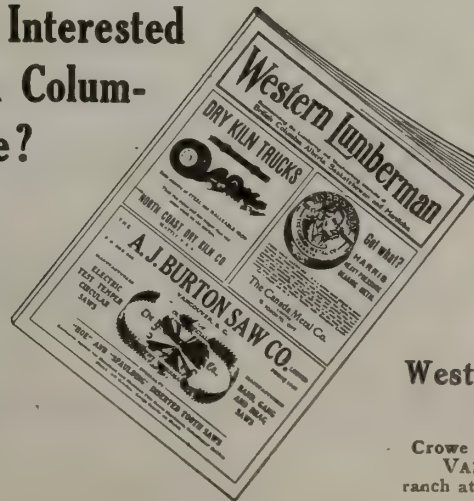
White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

## Are You Interested in British Colum- bia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
ranch at Winnipeg



# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

## Full Stock Dry Red and White Pine and Hemlock

Bills in Hemlock and Pine  
cut to order at our winter mill

6x6 to 12x14. 10 ft. and up hemlock timbers in stock

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

PHONE ADELAIDE 1783

Mills at FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

Have HEMLOCK and  
SPRUCE for sale

Full stock in all grades and sizes

B.C. Cedar Shingles - N.B. Cedar Shingles

—WRITE US—

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## B.C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES

**Quality guaranteed.** We are handling only the finest quality of well manufactured Shingles.

**Quick Delivery.** Keeping a number of Cars in transit at all times we are able to give almost immediate delivery

**You Want** Good Shingles delivered promptly.

**We Want** Your orders which will receive our careful and prompt attention.

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE

## C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited

627 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## W. T. EAGEN

WHOLESALE DEALER

Complete stock **White Pine, Norway** and **Spruce**, all sizes, for immediate shipment.

Georgia Pine finish and dimension timbers in transit at all times.

**Canadian and American Hardwoods**

*For prices on your requirements in all kinds of lumber write*

203-4 McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO

Office Telephone Main 6316.

Night Calls—College 1880.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

## Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

We are in the market for

## Hemlock, Spruce and Norway

Either manufactured or in the log

The

## Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|       |     |            |                                 |
|-------|-----|------------|---------------------------------|
| 70 M  | ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |
| 20 M  | "   | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 40 M  | "   | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 100 M | "   | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run "                    |
| 40 M  | "   | 8/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 50 M  | "   | 8/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 50 M  | "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips "                   |
| 30 M  | "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Outs from Good Strips "         |

## C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.

Manning Chambers, TORONTO



**Dependable  
Quality . . .**

# The Path of Prosperity

**Reliable  
Service . . .**

**Pine  
Hemlock  
Spruce  
Hard-  
woods  
Rough  
and  
Dressed**



**We  
make  
a  
Specialty  
of  
Long  
Timbers**

Fassett Lumber Co.—View of Mill

We have complete stock of well seasoned lumber for general yard trade and prepared to make prompt shipments to any market

## Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT, QUEBEC

PATENTED IXL BIT PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

## The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.

Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## The Fernie Lumber Company, Limited

FERNIE, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber**  
**Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar**

Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles  
Moulding in Stock or Made to Order

A. McDOUGALL, President

## Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of  
**Yellow Pine Timbers**  
**Short Leaf Finish**  
**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**  
**Cypress**  
**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**  
Box 1600 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE: 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

## Douglas Fir Timbers

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS

FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.



ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

# GARLOCK PACKINGS

## Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

## Garlock Square Duck Packing

Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

## Garlock High Pressure Gaskets

Absolutely heat proof, will not vulcanize or blow out under any steam pressure, being made of long fibre Asbestos Brass Wire Insertion.

## Garlock Red Sheet Packing

Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability.

This Packing has established wide reputation on its own merits.

## Garlock Cloth Insertion Sheet

Used on cold and warm water pipes. Is unexcelled in pliability, smoothness of finish and strength of Cloth Insertion.

## Garlock Rubber Valves

Specially made to meet specific conditions—absolutely unaffected by oils.

Before placing your next order for supplies get our prices on Leather, Rubber and Canvas Belts, Hose, Brass Valves, Babbitt Metals, Saw Blades, Files, Emery Wheels, etc. Write for catalogue.

# THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



Sales Office:  
612-613 Dominion Building  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Address P. O. Box 2

## LUMBER and SHINGLE SATISFACTION

is the problem that keeps the Wholesaler, Dealer and Consumer thinking. We have built up our business on the merits of our stock and the manner in which we deal with our Customers.

We are the original and exclusive Manufacturers and Shippers of the High Grade 'MAINLAND' Brand Clear Red Cedar Shingles which are unexcelled in quality and unlimited in quantity. Our mills are equipped to supply the demands of the trade promptly at all times and our prices are consistent with those of other manufacturers. We manufacture all Lines of Lumber and can ship immediately. Your inquiries are solicited and will have prompt attention. Your orders placed with us will be handled in a manner that will please as well as satisfy you.

**THINK OVER WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO NEED — THEN WRITE US**



# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

Main Office:                      Branch Sales Office:  
Globe Atlantic Building,      180 St. James Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.                  MONTREAL, P. Q.

## FOR SALE

2 or 3 Carloads of Cedar Shingles

100 M. Miramichi 4th., Pine, 3 x 6 and up,  
10' and up

200 M. 2" x 4" and up Merchantable Spruce,  
10' and up

200 M. 1" x 4' and up 6' and up log run Pine,  
average

200 M. 3 x 7 and up, 9' and up Hemlock

100 M. 3 x 4, 5 and 6, 4th, Spruce, 10' and up

Planers in connection with Mills

**The J. B. Snowball Co.**  
Chatham, New Brunswick, Limited  
Canada

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price      For Shipment to  
POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**  
Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario      **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
Toronto

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the  
builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record

and Engineering Review

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario





General view of one of our lumber yards showing piling facilities at Bathurst, New Brunswick

Do your customers come back? If not, bring them back with

# New Brunswick Spruce

No other wood lasts longer or gives better service.

## Stock Now Ready for Shipment

### Clear and No. 1 Spruce

100M  $1\frac{1}{4}$ x4" and up, wide run  
200M Scant 2x4" and up, wide run

### Merchantable Spruce

250M  $5/8$ x4" and up bone dry  
250M 1x5" and up bone dry  
500M  $1\frac{1}{4}$ x6" 10 ft. and up  
500M  $1\frac{1}{4}$ x8" " "  
100M 1x8" " "  
500M Scant 2x5" " "  
500M Scant 2x6" " "  
200M 2x8" " "  
200M 3x6" " "  
200M 3x8" " "

### No. 3 Barn and Better Pine

200M 1x4" and 5" 10 ft and up  
200M 1x6" " "  
200M 1x7" and up " "  
250M 1x8" " "  
100M  $1\frac{1}{4}$ x4 to 6" " "  
300M  $1\frac{1}{4}$ x7" and up " "  
150M  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x4 to 6" " "  
500M  $1\frac{1}{2}$ x7" and up " "

### 3x6" and up 10 ft. and up Pine

350M 3rds and Better, Bone Dry

### Cedar Squares

25,000 ft. 5x5", 10 ft. and up  
25,000 ft. 6x6", 10 ft. and up

Tell us your needs and we will see that you are supplied. All stock shipped in rough only.

SPRUCE, PINE AND HARDWOODS

# Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited

BATHURST, N. B.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE

INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

$\frac{1}{4}$  SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood ;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash ; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unse-  
lected for color ; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common  
Flooring Maple ; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4  
and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry  
and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo  
shipments.

W. H. White Company

Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both  
plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

OAK  
POPLAR  
ASH

GUM  
CHESTNUT  
CYPRESS

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Duhlmeier Brothers

Manufacturers

## Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

KENTUCKY { Plain Oak Red and White  
Nice Soft Texture

MISSISSIPPI-Red Gum

TENNESSEE-Yellow Poplar

Nice Wide Stock—Good Lengths

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Eastern Representative: JAMES H. WALSH, 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Long-Knight Lumber Co.

Manufacturers Indiana and Southern

### Hardwoods

OAK, ASH, CYPRESS Our Specialties

Address all inquiries to the Main Office at—

**INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

## Choice Hardwood for Quick Sale

We have the following high grade hardwood for prompt shipment :

Our  
Specialty  
—  
Anything  
in Hickory  
Lumber

1 car 1½" No. 1 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1½" No. 2 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1" No. 1 Common Poplar.  
1 car 3" No. 1 Common and Better Plain Oak.  
1 car 1" x 3" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 3½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 4" and 4½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" x 4" to 5½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak.  
2 cars 1" No. 2 Common Quartered White Oak.  
1 car ¾" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.

Indiana  
Quartered  
Oak  
Ash  
Basswood  
Poplar

## S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Co.

Main Office, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Yards: Orleans, Ind., Fort Wayne, Ind., Paoli, Ind.

Canadian Representative: Mr. S. D. Smith.

Theo. Fathauer

W. M. Hopkins

## Theo. Fathauer Co.

WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

Plain and Quartered      Figured and Plain  
White Oak.                      Red Gum

Southern Yard - Helena, Ark.

Address correspondence to

1428 Cherry Ave., Chicago

W.M.RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

#### POPLAR—

All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

#### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 1 carload.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5½ in., 4/4, 3 carloads.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better,  
pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 4 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 2 carloads.

#### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 4/4, 4 to 6 in., 2 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
the following:—  
2 cars 5/8, 18 to 23 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

John Hall, 225 Gladstone Ave., Toronto

Phone Parkdale 3222

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Estabrook-Skeeel Lumber Co.

— Manufacturers and Dealers in —

**Maple, Birch, Elm,  
Basswood, Ash**

and other Northern Hardwoods

Fisher Building

CHICAGO, ILL.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

### Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto

Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Rep. - W. J. Anderson, 288 South St., London, Ont.

## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street  
Band Mills

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Belzoni, Mississippi

Wholesalers and Manufacturers

## Southern Hardwoods

Our Specialties:

Red Gum

Sap Gum

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Sawed Oak

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

## Y NOT

buy your Hardwoods direct from

## THE MANUFACTURER

Can

Furnish

Anything

In---

Kentucky's Best

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain White Oak

Plain Red Oak

Poplar

Walnut

Hickory

Ash

Mixed cars furnished at same prices as straight cars.

**J. V. STIMSON & CO.,**  
OWENSBORO, Kentucky

## Reach Furniture Factories and Woodworking Plants Through This Department

- ☐ All the leading Canadian furniture manufacturers and woodworking establishments are regular readers of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ Many of them have been subscribing to this paper for a quarter of a century. They are big buyers of hardwood lumber. Reach them through these columns. Write for rates to

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada



# The Highest Standard of Workmanship

is always maintained in

## "DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

"The Imprint of Satisfaction"

Not only the workmanship, but material and general design, is what has put DEFIANCE quality foremost in the woodworker's field. All these sixty-two years of utter success has been due to their ability to "produce results" in an economical way such as has never been equalled by any other method.

We have studied the conditions of the woodworker and have perfected our tools accordingly

*Write us for catalog and prices. It will pay you to standardize with Defiance machines*



No. 1 Spoke and Handle Blank Saw

**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS, 426 Perry St., Defiance, Ohio., U.S.A.**

**Representatives:**—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, (Ontario) St. John, (New Brunswick), Winnipeg, (Manitoba), Vancouver, (British Columbia), Reid-Newfoundland Co., St. John, (Newfoundland), Williams & Wilson, Montreal, (Quebec), W. L. Blake Co., Portland, Me., (Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont).

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BUCKEYE CYPRESS MAHOGANY

**Need any Oak?**  
**Need any Poplar?**  
**Need any Chestnut?**

*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

YOU CAN'T AFFORD to manufacture Oak Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—at our prices.

CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

**THE F. T. PEITCH CO.,**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NWOOD GUM POPLAR SYCAMORE

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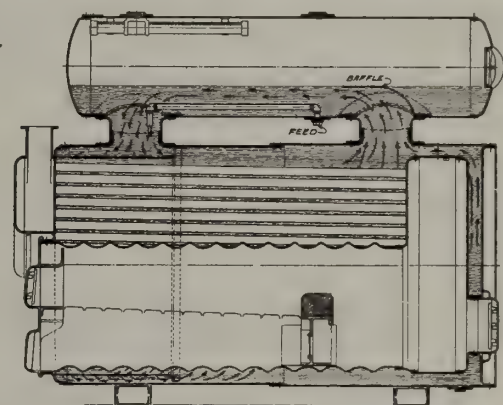
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# ROBB-BRADY

## SCOTCH BOILERS

SHOW

## PERFECT CIRCULATION



International Engineering Works, Limited  
Owners of works formerly of

## Robb Engineering Co.

Amherst, N. S., Can.

So. Framingham, Mass.

District Offices:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal  
Traders Bank Building, Toronto  
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg  
Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

R. W. Robb, Mg'r.  
Wm. McKay, Mg'r.  
W. F. Porter, Mg'r.  
J. F. Porter, Mg'r.

Sole Canadian Agents for

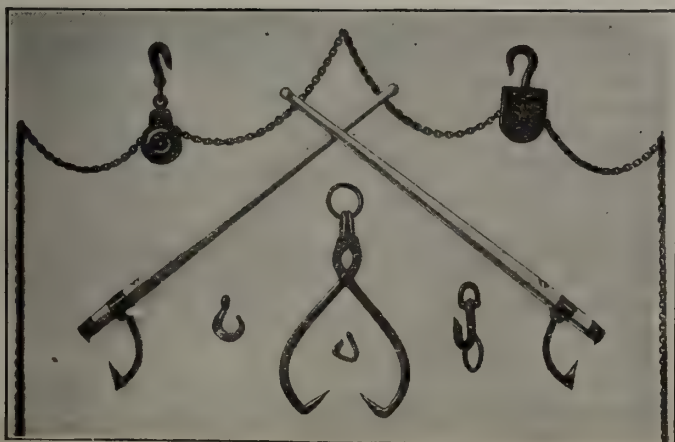
C. A. PARSONS & COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

39-39

Turbines,

Turbo-Electric Generators,

Turbo-Pumps and Compressors



When ordering from your Jobber specify

# Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



# Hanchett Superiority Demonstrated

This cross-sectional view demonstrates the Simplicity, Durability and Efficiency of The Hanchett Band and Gang Swage Shaper.

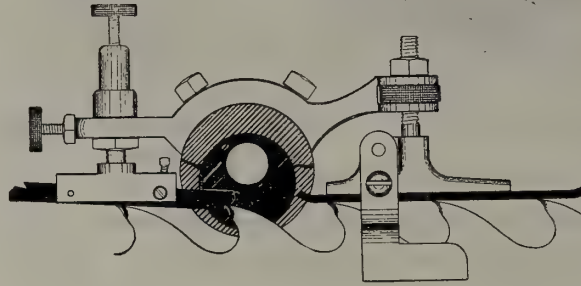
Let us send you one on 30 Day's Trial to be returned to us at our expense if not satisfactory. No responsibility on your part for requesting us to send it.

*Ask for our catalogue No. 5*

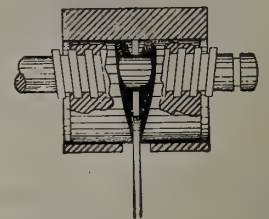
## Hanchett Swage Works

*Big Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.*

# Hanchett Band and Gang Swage Shapers



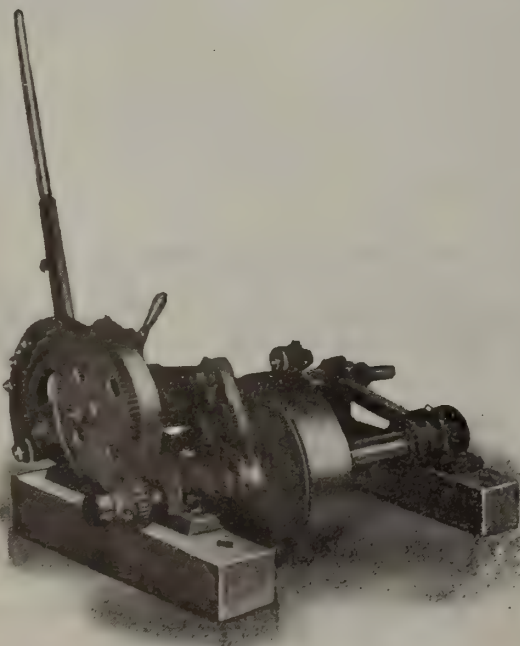
Cross-Sectional Side View of Hanchett Band Swage Shaper. Showing large dies with completely encircling head bearings, double end tooth stop, and long saw rest and guides, insuring perfect adjustment and control of the shaper and rapid operation.



Cross-Sectional Front View of Hanchett Band Swage Shaper. Showing right and left screw thread operation of the dies, insuring equal pressure of the dies on both sides of the tooth and absolute accuracy in dressing the saw teeth.

# The Importance of Efficient Mill Machinery

**In Millwork**, where every portion of the equipment has to undergo the severest treatment with unusually hard conditions only the best machinery will serve. No mill can be run at a profit with inferior equipment. This is an expression of the opinion of men of wide and varied experience in the business.



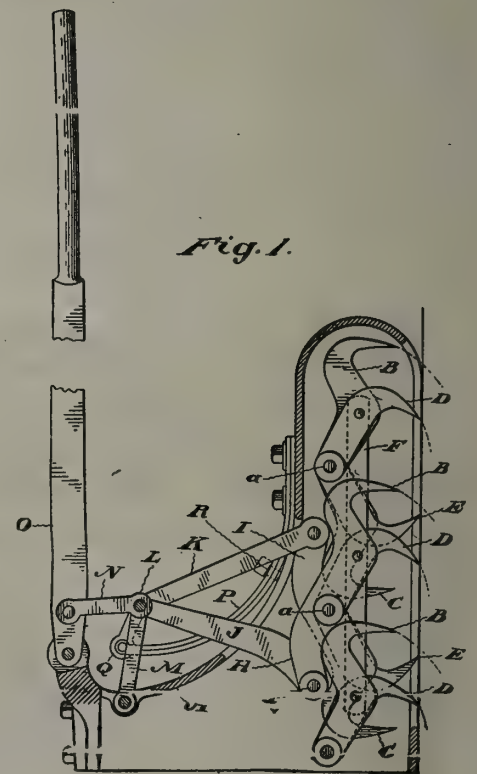
P. Payette's Improved Mill Machinery, is built to stand all the strain and hard usage of mill work. This machinery is of the special Payette design and embodies many improvements, which add considerably to the efficiency of mill equipment.

**The New Patent Saw Mill Dog** which operates in soft or hardwood timber of any kind will do good even work in summer or winter with perfect safety.

**Payette's Improved Set Works** will set even thickness of lumber in all class of timber and will set any size log with perfect ease. Can be changed instantly so as to make either thick or thin lumber and can be put on any make of carriage.

We want to prove to you the advantage of this set works in your mill and we are prepared to demonstrate its efficiency and superiority. Full information sent on application. Ask for our booklet on set works.

*Fig. 1.*



**P. Payette & Co.** Engineers & Machinists **Penetanguishene, Ont.**



# A Belt which Conveys ALL the Power

Practical men know the drainage of power from a slipping belt, *and because they know*, they are buying

## GOODYEAR RUBBER BELTING

Which Neither Slips Nor Stretches

It is built up, layer upon layer, of close-woven, long-fibre, cotton fabric, rubberized and cured under Goodyear processes. And every Goodyear belt has in it the lowest possible minimum of stretch, because the belt is "cured" whilst stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine.

### That is the Goodyear Method of Belt Manufacture

And the result is entirely satisfactory to belt users—a fact to which our enormously increased sales testify. What is the significance of this **CONTINUED SALES INCREASE — 50%** over last year? Simply that Goodyear Belting more than fulfills the claims made for it by the

Goodyear people—who know what a belt should do, and make a belt to do it.

It has cost us less than \$200.00 for claims or adjustment of every kind in connection with our total output for the past two years—a remarkable tribute to Goodyear reliability.



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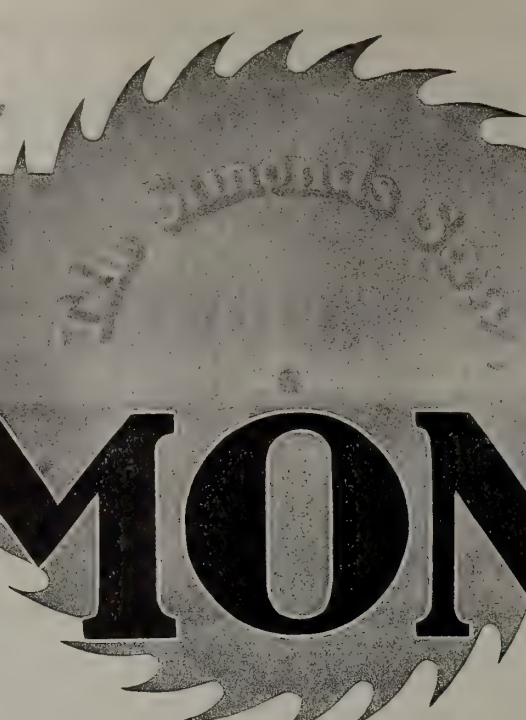
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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No. 2

## Quebec's Pulpwood Policy

The action of the Government of Quebec in removing the prohibition of the export of pulp wood cut from Crown lands has met with little or no opposition in Quebec and is commended from many quarters. In the United States the opinion of the change may not be very favorable, but in Quebec and in other parts of Canada it is likely to meet with general approval. Practically speaking, the removal of the restriction against the export of pulpwood leaves the government exactly where it was before, for the companies which have been given permission to export—if the removal of the restriction means anything—are companies which have erected large plants for the making of pulp and paper, and it would be a suicidal business for them to export their raw material, when by exporting the finished article they can make a much greater profit. The owners of freehold timber in Quebec will still be in a position to export their pulp wood and will have no reason to fear competition from the owners of Crown land pulpwood. It is even conceivable that with the markets of the United States thrown open, Canadian mills may compete so strongly for the purchase of Canadian pulpwood that the amount of freehold pulpwood exported may decrease considerably.

The justification of the new policy of the Gouin Government is, that under it no more of the Crown land pulpwood will be exported than before, and the paper manufactured from Crown land pulpwood will be entitled to free entry into the United States. Many causes contributed to bring about this result, which, at first glance has the appearance of being a reversal of the principle that was laid down a few years ago that pulpwood should not be exported. The policy of prohibiting the export of pulpwood from Crown lands had so immediate an effect that the industry of manufacturing paper in Quebec made wonderful advance. In the course of the few years which have elapsed since prohibition was imposed, so many large

paper producing plants have been erected in Quebec that there is danger to-day of over-production unless the markets are extended. The only way to extend them is to put the owners of Crown land pulpwood in a position to export their paper to the United States without payment of duty when it crosses the line. Apparently, therefore, the very success of the prohibition made it necessary to remove it after a few years so that the mills which have been fostered by prohibition might find an outlet for their increasing production. These mills represent great amounts of capital and they give employment to large number of Canadians. They have brought into existence a number of important towns such as Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, Chicoutimi and Jonquieres, and half a dozen other places where prosperity prevails throughout the year. Without the markets of the United States these mills and the villages and towns which surround them would have been in danger of financial depression of the most acute nature. By the removal of the restriction they are put in exactly the opposite position, for the mills affected are now considering plans for extensive enlargements. At present their combined capacity is 400 tons per day.

The duty upon paper entering the United States from Quebec when it was manufactured out of Crown land pulpwood amounted to \$5.75 per ton. Whenever the price on the other side was high and the competition only normal it was possible for these Canadian mills to sell their production in the United States in the face of this duty. Of late, however, the mills in the United States have had plenty of water power and have been able to turn out so much paper that the demand for Canadian paper has fallen off. In addition to this, the Quebec mills which are fortunate enough to secure their pulpwood from private lands were able to export their product to the United States free of duty under the reciprocity act passed by the United States and not rescinded, so that the owners of mills in Quebec operating on Crown land pulpwood have lately had to meet keen competition in the markets of the United States, both from the United States mills and from the Quebec mills which were more favorably situated in regard to securing their raw material.

Taking all these conditions into consideration it seemed, to those in the paper industry in Quebec and to the government of the province, that the logical solution of the problem was that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from Crown lands should be removed so that the markets of the United States should be open to the products of all Quebec mills upon an equal footing. The Gouin Government has faced the situation squarely and decided to make the change in spite of the fact that by so doing it was rendering itself open to the charge of going back to its convictions of a few years ago. That they have not been accused of this is made evident by the manner in which the change has been received in Quebec. The Quebec Chronicle, which, politically, is opposed to the Gouin Government, in a recent issue published a lengthy editorial commending the government for the course which it has taken, at the conclusion of which it says:—"Those who see in the change any danger of a wholesale exportation of our raw materials are needlessly alarmed. Is it conceivable that the manufacturers would cut their own throats by exporting to any extent the wood which they want for their own use? Should there ever be any attempt to deplete our national resources by any serious shipments of raw wood we have it on the best of authority that effective steps would be taken to prevent it at once before it assumed any considerable proportions."

The course which has thus been taken by the Government of Quebec was suggested by the action taken recently by the Government of British Columbia in the case of the Powell River Paper Company. Speculation has already commenced to appear as to whether the Government of Ontario will be forced by the course of Quebec and British Columbia to place paper manufacturers within its borders on an equal footing with those in the other provinces.

Mr. Wm. Price, ex-M.P., a member of the firm of Price Bros., one of the companies benefited by the change, states that the removal of the prohibition will enable the four companies affected to do \$1,000,000 more of business this year than they could otherwise have done. So far as the paper-making industry of Canada is concerned,



therefore, it looks as though the change, radical as it may be, will meet with general approval. What will be the opinion on the other side of the boundary line? It is conceivable that the paper manufacturers of the United States will be alarmed by the invasion of Canadian paper into their market. Already they have been crying out loudly against the competition of Canadian mills, and have tried to

have the Reciprocity Act repealed, in so far as it permits the free entry of paper from Canada. It will be interesting to watch the result of their efforts along this line, especially when a Democratic Government at Washington attempts to put into effect its policy of reducing the tariff all along the line until it is based upon the principle of tariff for revenue only.

## The Proposed Southern Freight Increases

The hearing which was recently given at St. Louis, by Commissioner Meyer, to the complaint of shippers against the advance in freight rates on lumber from Tennessee, Mississippi and other producing points in the Southern States to points north of the Ohio River and to Canadian points, brought out a great deal of testimony upon the subject, much of which bears a striking resemblance to testimony which has on similar occasions been given by Canadian railways before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, when proposed advances in freight rates were under discussion. There seems to be, according to the evidence presented, a peculiar similarity between the habits of railroads in all countries. For instance, it is made clear that in practically every case the railroads are seeking to promote the interests of the shippers when they alter their freight rates. With remarkable unanimity the railroads, in their evidence, seek to give the impression that any alterations which they make in freight charges are not increases, but simply readjustments, based upon a desire to make the charges more uniform and equitable. Their witnesses also invariably state that the number of increases which may be involved in a proposed set of changes are amply off-set by the number of decreases. Examination, however, shows that this statement is generally unfair, as the decreases, although numerous, refer, with scarcely any exception, to points of no importance, so far as the shipments under consideration are concerned, while the increases affect places to and from which extensive shipments take place. Evidence of this nature has been brought out frequently before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, and it was one of the features of the hearing before Commissioner Meyer. A great deal of evidence was presented and much more is still to be taken and will be heard at a session to be held in Cincinnati on January 24th. In the meantime it is interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States has extended until June 30th, 1913, its suspension of the proposed rate advances.

In addition to the general interest which Canadians will take in all cases of this nature, this question involves other situations which are of importance to the Canadian lumber trade and to the consumer of lumber in Canada. From the point of view of the manufacturer of lumber in Canada the proposed rate advances will probably be approved, as they would provide a means of reducing the competition from southern pine which has become so important a feature in Can-

adian trade during the past few years. So far as the consumer is concerned the situation from a theoretical point of view may seem to involve the price of lumber. This could scarcely be the result, however, unless the market for lumber should go badly to pieces. At present, with the excellent demand for practically all available Canadian stocks, the competition of southern pine can scarcely be expected to lower the prices. It is of interest, however, to note that some of the witnesses on behalf of the southern lumber manufacturers expressed a concern for the Canadian consumer of lumber which scarcely rang true. Many other peculiar claims were made by the witnesses. One of these, who spoke for the Canadian railways, for instance, claimed that United States lumbermen experienced no competition from woods grown in Canada. A Memphis lumberman, however, contradicted this claim emphatically. The same witness for the railways testified that the proposed changes in rates were made simply as a rate re-adjustment and that revenues were not considered. Counsel on behalf of the lumber shippers brought out evidence from the same witness, however, that considerable enhancement of revenues would result.

Another claim made by the railways was that the Canadian railways were getting more than their share of the freight charges. Other evidence presented showed that the Canadian railways were willing to operate under the present rates but that the railways operating above the Ohio would no longer stand for the division now being made, and wanted to force a readjustment.

Taking all of the evidence which has been presented up to date, it seems to be clearly indicated that the railroads in the United States are managed in a manner very similar to those in Canada, that they are not entirely unselfish and that sometimes they try to get a little more profit than they are really entitled to. From a sympathetic point of view Canadian lumber shippers might be excused for showing that the southern railroads in this case will be defeated. This defeat, however, would involve a continuance of the present rates on lumber into Canada under which the competition of yellow pine has become a serious menace and it would also involve a continuance of conditions which apparently favor the Canadian railroads. Naturally, therefore, Canadian lumbermen will sit upon the fence in connection with this situation and will be very much interested in the outcome, whatever it may be.

## The Standard Grading Problem

A great deal has been said in these columns from time to time about the problem involved in the grading of lumber, and particular reference has been made to the grading of white pine in Ontario. Other classes of Canadian lumber are concerned in the question also, such as hemlock, spruce, hardwood, etc. So far as Ontario is concerned, however, the debate upon the question has centered very largely around the white pine situation, and opinions both for and against have been expressed in these columns by many readers of the Canada Lumberman. Those who oppose the adoption of a set of standard rules argue chiefly from two points of view. In the first place they claim that the plan is not feasible on account of the widely varying conditions in the markets in which the lumber from the different parts of the country is sold. In the second place they call attention to the fact that most of the manufacturers in Canada have their own grading systems which have been developed by long usage. These firms would be strongly opposed to any change in their methods and would be extensive losers,—so they believe—if some of their special grades were eliminated. The opponents of

standard grading also ask where rules for grading pine have been put into operation successfully.

We have attempted to reply to these questions and arguments so far as we could, in previous issues. The question is one which is occupying a good deal of attention to-day and we consider it timely to repeat some of these arguments. The attitude of the Canada Lumberman upon this subject is simply that it desires to assist in bringing about any change in present conditions which will be a benefit to the trade and to the industry as a whole. We find many members of the trade who declare that standard grades can be successfully established and adopted and that it would not even be a difficult problem to bring this about. On the other hand, we find some of the manufacturers, particularly the larger and long-established firms opposed, as above explained. Those to whom we have spoken on the subject during the course of several years include a far greater number in favor of standardized grades. For this reason the Canada Lumberman has done what it could in the past to promote the change.



The question came up last year at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa, and was referred to a committee consisting of J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont.; F. N. Waldie, Toronto; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; P. C. Walker, Ottawa; A. H. Campbell, Montreal, and R. Kenny, Buckingham, P.Q. This committee will probably be asked for a report at the next annual meeting on February 4th.

The history of the adoption of grading rules in the United States, wherever they have been put into use, has been that a great deal of opposition has always developed from the beginning. The opposition has generally been of a similar nature to that which has met the proposal in Canada. Yet in the United States the use of grading rules has taken firm root in many parts of the country and seems likely to become universal in the near future. Everyone in the lumber business knows of the results which have been secured in the United States in connection with the grading of hardwoods. Harmony has been brought out of chaos in the hardwood trade and industry by the adoption of standard grading rules, in spite of the fact that, at the outset it seemed as though the hardwood trade presented greater difficulties than any other branch of the lumber business.

In connection with pine a most important instance is afforded by the case of Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. The rules which they use were adopted by the Bureau of Grades of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association and the Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association in the fall of 1894 and have been in force ever since. In 1906 these two associations were merged into an organization called the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association. Since that time there has been a constantly increasing demand for their rules, not only from persons in the lumber business, but from those in other lines who consume large amounts of lumber. The army and navy departments of the United States recognize these rules as the basis for grading white and Norway pine, and the Bureau of Grades is receiving requests for them from chiefs of the army construction boards and navy yards. Requests from lumber dealers and others interested in pine grades in foreign countries are being steadily received and these rules are generally recognized as the standard for white and Norway pine.

Six editions of the rules have been issued. Only slight changes have been made and these have been suggested by the experience of the intervening period during which the work of unifying the grading of white pine and Norway lumber has been carried on under the auspices of the organization mentioned. The rules express, as nearly as it is possible to define them, the grades of lumber being made under the supervision of the Bureau of Grades with its corps

of inspectors. Ninety-five per cent. of all the white pine and Norway lumber made in the region west of and including the Wisconsin Valley in Wisconsin and in the Mississippi Valley between Minnesota and Missouri, is graded in accordance with these rules, and is subjected to the supervisory inspection of the employees of the Bureau of Grades.

The case of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association should be sufficient to cite as an answer to those who ask where standard grading rules have been successfully introduced in connection with white pine. Another instance of a similar nature, however, is that of the grading rules adopted in California for white and sugar pine, and in Idaho for Idaho pine. The success which has attended these movements encourages those in Canada who have the adoption of standard grades at heart, to keep at it until they secure results.

Straws which indicate the direction of the wind are to be found in the actions taken recently by the Hemlock Manufacturers of Ontario and the Sash and Door Association of Ontario. The Hemlock Manufacturers sought the assistance of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in enforcing a set of rules which they had drawn up. They secured moral support of some extent but not actual support from the association, and accordingly decided to adopt the rules on their own account. They have been printed and distributed and have already had an important influence upon the trade in Ontario. The Sash and Door Association of Ontario has been stirred up recently by the importation of cheap doors from the United States. In the course of discussion upon the subject at their meetings the sash and door men came to the conclusion that they were seriously handicapped in their operations by the fact that few of them ever know what they will get when they order their lumber. They are sadly in need of a definite system of grading for the lumber which goes into sash and doors.

A committee was appointed at the last meeting of the association to consider the grading question, and this committee will probably report at the next meeting on January 24th. If the sash and door men should adopt a set of grading rules they would each benefit personally by becoming more familiar with the class of lumber which they require, and they would be in a position to insist upon receiving such lumber whenever they ordered it. Altogether the grading question in Ontario, though still a long way from a satisfactory solution is occupying more serious attention to-day than it did a few years ago, and the indications are that definite results may be secured in the near future, if only a few of the large firms who are now opposed to it can be led to realize that their own advantage will be served in the long run as well as the advantage of the trade as a whole, if standard grading rules are adopted.

## Importance of the Watchman in a Sawmill

The importance of a night watchman in a sawmill or wood-working plant is frequently overlooked. One is very apt to employ a watchman and then conclude that he has done everything necessary for the protection of his plant from fire at night. This is one of the tendencies of human nature which often leads to disaster. In connection with the employment of the night watchman the old adage holds very good: "if you want a thing done well do it yourself." One cannot be his own night watchman, however, and the next best thing is to adopt the best means available for making sure that the night watchman is capable and conscientious. Dealing with this subject a prominent insurance company in a bulletin to its policy-holders and inspectors recently summed up the situation as follows:

A study of the conditions connected with each fire as it occurred convinces us that the fortunate escape from the heavy losses of the past year is largely due to the better understanding of the watchmen of their responsibility and duties, the employment of a greater number of watch clocks in the service, greater attention to their reliability and the proper checking of the records. This is a feature of plant protection to which the company has devoted much study and investigation, and which through its bulletins and its staff of plant inspectors, it has striven to bring up to the highest state of efficiency. Not only results in handling fires, but conditions at the plants, as dis-

closed by reports of inspectors, indicate that the watch service has been greatly improved.

The time of year is again at hand when watchmen decidedly prefer the comfort of the warm boiler house to patrol work out in the open. With the engineer and night fireman on duty the presence of the watchman is not needed at the boiler house, and the fiat should go forth that two rounds of twenty to twenty-five minutes each for small plants or one round of forty-five minutes on large properties shall be regularly made, with an interim of rest of not more than fifteen minutes. Alliance inspectors are already reporting considerable irregularity of records and evident shirking of duty at the plant to examine the night and Sunday records of each watchman as conscientiously as the time of any other employee, with as careful checking as would be given an invoice of machinery before payment. An accounting should be promptly demanded of watchman for each station skipped, and the reason noted on back of record. Repeated omissions—necessary or unnecessary—should result in a change in the service. If the omissions were unavoidable through illness or press of other duties an assistant is needed while the emergency lasts. No work connected with the entire operation can possibly be so important as that of the watchman if a fire comes—and you cannot afford to "chance it" for a single night that it will not come.



# Forestry Students in Practice Camp

Important Volume and Growth Data Secured on Interesting Red Pine Stand—Description of Methods used in the Field

By H. R. Christie



A veteran Red Pine 355 years old

managed by the School of Forestry in accordance with principles of forestry. Up to the present no such location has presented itself. Previous practice camps have been held as follows: at Rondeau Park and Burnt Lake in May, 1908, with three students; at Franks Bay on Lake Nipissing in 1909, with four students; at Bala, Muskoka, in May, 1910, with seventeen students; at Fort William Government Nurseries in May, 1911, with 17 students; at Franks Bay on Lake Nipissing in October, 1912, with seventeen students. The fall camp has been found to be a decided improvement over a spring camp, so far as working conditions are concerned. The only drawback is that it interferes considerably with the lecture courses at the University. The 1909 camp at Franks Bay was reached by a forced march from Callander over the old Nipissing trail. The march was "forced" because the boats had not begun their trips for the season. The camp of October last was reached by steamer from Sturgeon Falls.

## Where the Camp Was Located

Franks Bay is located on the south shore of Lake Nipissing east of the French River and is situated in the township of Patterson, District of Parry Sound. The woodland in the vicinity is under lease to J. B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, and the Strong Lumber Company, Orillia. Their limits lie side by side and the camp was located a short distance from the boundary line separating the two limits, which is the line between lots 25 and 26 of the township. J. B. Smith & Sons cut over the land west of this line twenty-four years ago, when they had a mill at Franks Bay. Their present mill is at Callander, to which the logs from their different camps are towed. In Toronto the company operate a woodworking factory and lumber

yard and are well known to the lumber trade throughout the country. The Strong Lumber Company, Orillia, Ont., are at present logging on almost a pure stand of even red pine standing right alongside of the slash from the operations of the J. B. Smith & Sons limits of twenty-four years ago, and extending for a mile back from the bay. The logs cut upon this portion of the limit are to be towed to Geo. Gordon & Company's mill at Cache Bay, Ont.

The combination of conditions outlined offered exceptional opportunities for a practice camp. Standing side by side in sharp contrast were the mature pine and the reproduction on the 24-year-old slash, the present logging operation and the results of a former one. In addition to these conditions there were also the inevitable burns or brules, not far distant from the wooded areas. The students were given a hearty welcome by the representatives of both the lumber companies, who were most obliging and did everything in their power to enable the foresters to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the natural conditions of the country. J. B. Smith & Sons permitted the students to use a large house which had been built when their mill was at the bay, and the Strong Lumber Company gave them a free hand in carrying on their practice work in the timber.

## The Day's Work in Camp

An idea of the camp may be secured from the following brief description. The camp lasted from October 4th to the 28th inclusive. All told there were twenty-one men in the camp, 17 students of the junior and senior years, two instructors, cook and cookee. Each man furnished his own blankets and personal outfit. The camp rules were as follows: Turn out 6 a.m., breakfast 6.30., work 7.30 a.m., lunch in the woods as a rule, return 5 p.m., lights out 10 p.m. The few rainy days that occurred were utilized for compiling data of field work, mapping, etc. In addition to the duties involved in the forestry work of the camp, occasionally opportunities were given for enjoying the life in the woods in another manner. Game was quite plentiful and the enthusiastic Waltons and Nimrods of the party pleased everybody, themselves included, by their contributions to their common board. A deposit of \$40 apiece was required from each man in advance. The total expenses per man for the camp, including board and transportation from Toronto and return, varied between \$30 and \$35. The balance being refunded.

The actual work done in a camp of this nature is outlined in



Interior of Red Pine Stand



Students Starting for a Day's Work—Photo by A. H. D. Ross



Students making Stem Analysis—Photo by A. H. D. Ross



the programme furnished by Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto. The object of the practice work in the field is two-fold, according to the statement of the programme, namely, to become familiar with the use of various instruments and to collect data for a working plan. Work, therefore, was divided under three heads, namely, (1) surveys, including topography, location of camp and roads; (2) mensuration, including estimating, rate of growth, studies and construction of yield tables; (3) silvicultural studies, including forest description, silvica, reproduction and marking out fellings and thinnings. Mr. A. H. D. Ross, of the Faculty of Forestry, supervised the survey and mensuration work, Dr. Howe was in charge of the silvicultural studies and practice. In this field the class was, as a rule, divided into groups of two or four students, each group working independently, either as to area or character of work. The results were collected, tabulated and finally put together into a working plan report; the data gathered by each group complementing each other was pooled, so as to secure information covering a large area and a sufficient number of trees. Each student was required to keep a daily journal and not book recording the work performed, the time consumed and the data secured.

The programme for the survey work covered six days, and included pacing and estimating distances and areas, preparation of a location map of the camp. Astronomical observation to locate magnetic declination, plane table and transit triangulation, lot surveying with transit and chain, staff compass and chain, and compass and pacing; topographic survey of 25 acre lots with 10 ft. contours by various methods; reconnaissance of 6,300 acres or 10 square miles; locating system of logging roads and camp for this area.

The programme mensuration work covered six days, including practice work in estimating diameter, height, felling details and volume; construction of volume tables and curves; measuring and estimating volumes of 25 acre stands; constructing growth and yield tables and curves; determining the felling budget.

The programme of silvical study including reconnaissance for forest types—general description and silvical characteristics as exhibited by different species; detailed study of at least three types; reproduction studies in red pine, white pine, slash, etc.

This work was calculated to furnish the students with excellent practice in the important elements of forest field work. In addition it accomplished the following results: furnished a reconnaissance map of about 6,500 acres; a detail topographic forest map of about 250 to 300 acres, composed of individual 25 acre maps; a full forest description of the latter; an estimate of timber on each 25-acre lot, and, based upon this, a similar estimate for the 6,500 acres; volume curves for red pine and other species; growth rate tables and curves of red pine; yield tables for red pine; regeneration studies; a working plan for 6,500 acres for the above data.

#### Results of the Field Studies

This programme was carried out almost completely, and in addition, Dr. Fernow was able to attend the camp during the last three days and give the students instruction in silviculture. Of the work in general, some of the more interesting findings follow. The reconnaissance for the forest types indicated that the whole region had been under water probably at the time of the Nipissing Great Lakes in the glacial period. Clay was deposited during this time and later on sand was irregularly deposited over the clay. Numerous low rounded ridges of rock project through the soil. Based on differences of soil there are these three forest types distinguishable, (1) sand plain type, in which the red pine is confined almost exclusively to the higher and drier parts of this type. On the lower and moister

parts of this type hemlock, hardwoods, and white pine were more prominent. This was the principal type in which the students worked. It graded off into swamp type on the one hand and ridge on the other. (2) Swamp type consisting of clay soil. On this the association was principally balsam, black and white spruce, cedar, tamarack, hemlock and occasionally white pine. Swamps where drainage was more rapid, however, such as those by the sand creek, contained chiefly hardwoods such as ash and elm. (3) Ridge type, consisting of rock and talus on which there is either thin soil or none at all. The association on this type is of stunted Jack, red and white pine and balsam, red oak, etc.

The red pine wood in which there is also some white pine, is a densely stocked even aged stand of rather small uniform trees, through which are scattered much older and larger veterans. These latter are between 300 and 400 years old. Judging by fire scars to be seen on most of them they are survivors of various fires of the past. The last fire occurred around one hundred and fifty years ago. A combination of good seed crops on the veterans and seed bed favorable to germination and growth of the young red pine, led to the establishment at that time of the present younger stand. The average age of which is around 140 years. This stand is too densely stocked for good individual development. The poor sandy soil intensifies this. The average diameter breast high (4½ ft. from the ground) of the younger stand is only from 10 in. to 12 in. and that of the veterans from 18 in. to 26 in. The average heights were respectively around 80 ft. to 90 ft. The growth for the last fifty to seventy-five years has been very slow. The increase in value of the stand has been chiefly due to the increase in value of stumpage, not the increase in volume. Many of the trees showed as high as seventy and more rings of annual growth in the outside inch of wood at D. B. H., in other words, the increase in diameter of such trees for the last seventy years has only been two inches. Had the thinnings occurred while the crowns—the digestive organs of trees—were still vigorous, 70 to 100 years ago, larger individual development could have been secured. But that time has passed and the crowns are now incapable of responding to increased supplies of light and food. They are like people who have lived on restricted diet for so long a time that anything extra brings on dyspepsia. The shade under the mature trees is too dense for red pine production, consequently the reproduction in that part is nearly all white pine, stunted to be sure, which is more tolerant of the shade. On the 24-year-old slash, however, alongside of the old trees, where there is plenty of light, an excellent reproduction of red and white pine has sprung up with poplar, birch, maple, etc. Farther away from the old trees, however, reproduction of these desirable pines is uneven and poor, partly due to lack of seed trees.

Now, nearly all the soil of this region is non-agricultural and worthless except for tree growth. It is needless to comment on the desirability of obtaining a revenue from such a resource. A future crop means present reproduction and that in turn means a certain amount of care and protection—especially from fires. The loss and waste caused by fires was strikingly visible and tangible in the greater part of the ten square miles covered by compass and pacing reconnaissance survey. The mensuration studies in addition to showing the rate of growth, etc., furnished an interesting comparison of three log scales, the Doyle, Scribner and International. This comparison has been dealt with in detail in a separate article by Mr. A. H. D. Ross.

#### Details of a Working Plan

A working plan in connection with a timber limit furnishes a means of conducting the management of a forest property in accord-



Estimating Amount of Timber on a Given Tract—Photo by A. H. D. Ross



A Forestry Class in the Woods—Photo by A. H. D. Ross



ance with the desire of the owner. For a larger forest property a geometrical survey is necessary and desirable in order to establish boundaries, subdivides the area, plan roads and trails and furnish maps of the property. Mensuration studies, including quantitative surveys, tell the amount of timber by species and age or diameter classes; the rate of growth, how long before another crop can be secured; diameter limit which may be used in cutting, etc. Silvical studies except in detailed work, are generally combined with the mensuration studies. They correspond to a diagnosis of the health and living conditions of a community of people. They answer the questions; What is the condition of the trees? What is the food supply—light water, soil, etc? What are the chances for reproduction of desirable species?

It will be seen from the above outline of the work performed by the students that the two objects of the practice camp were accomplished, namely, to become familiar with the use of the various instruments and methods used in forestry work and to collect data for a working

plan in accordance with the lumbering operations. It will be readily realized by all who are engaged in the lumber industry that the information secured by the students in this manner comprises just that vital information which is of the utmost value to the owner and operator of the timber limit. The time was, when it was supposed that much of the work of this class was too theoretical to be of definite value to the lumberman. Of late years, however, the scientific and practical attainments of forestry students and graduates have dispelled this idea and their work to-day is not only highly appreciated but in urgent demand. In the early days of forestry studies at our universities, the problem of furnishing the graduates with employment was serious. To-day, these graduates are picked up quickly by the governments and by the large lumber operators and the supply of technically trained foresters to-day is much less than required by the various governments and individuals who are taking an interest in the scientific development and operation of Canadian forest resources.

# Preparation Red Pine Volume Tables

## How the Work is Performed by Students at a Forestry Camp—Interesting Data Secured in the Field

By A. H. D. Ross

During the month of October, last, it fell to my lot to have charge of the Toronto Forest School camp at Frank's Bay, on the south shore of Lake Nipissing and close to the head of the French River. The seventeen students in camp were given practice in accurate surveying with transit and chain and the running of levels; woods-surveying by less accurate methods, such as staff-compass and chain and box-compass and chain and box compass and pacing; reconnaissance surveys; the construction of volume tables; the cruising of timber by different methods; and the stem analysis of the commercial species of timber for the accurate determination of their rate of growth in height, diameter, volume, etc. Most of this work was done on lots 26 and 27, concessions XXI and XXII, in the township of Patterson, where an almost pure stand of red pine is being logged off, and it has been suggested that I give the readers of the Canada Lumberman an account of our method of constructing volume tables for this species.

A volume table gives the average contents of trees of given sizes, and may be either local or general. When the heights of the trees is practically the same for all the diameters included in the table it may be based upon diameters alone, but when there is a considerable range in height it should be based upon both diameter and height, to ensure accuracy. In each case the contents may be expressed either in cubic feet or in board feet. If given in board feet it should be definitely stated what log scale was used and to what minimum diameter the logs were taken, because otherwise the table would be of very little service.

Local volume tables are constructed for the purpose of estimating the amount of standing timber of a given species in a restricted locality, and usually under specified conditions of mixture, density, etc.; whereas general volume tables are based on the average volume of trees growing under a variety of conditions over a large region. Because of the irregularity of our forests in age, density and the form of the trees, it is generally advisable to use only local volume tables. If the timber is very uniform, as with most conifers, the table may be based upon measurements made upon 100 to 500 trees, according to the accuracy desired. Care should be taken to measure only trees that are representative in form, and no defective trees should be taken. Each tree should be a good representative of its class and there should be about the same percentage of one-log trees, two-log trees, three-log trees, etc., as ordinarily occur in the particular forest under observation—especially when only a hundred trees, or so, are measured.

### Age and Height of the Trees

In the case of the red pine being cut at Frank's Bay, the trees averaged about 90 feet in height and ten to twelve inches in diameter. Their age varied between 150 and 165 years and the stand is so dense that their volume has increased less than two per cent. per annum during the last forty years; but "that is another story," as Kipling says, and might easily furnish material for another article. The height of the trees being practically the same for all diameters and their taper being remarkably uniform, it was decided to base the volume table upon diameters alone. Each diameter was measured (outside the bark) at a point  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the ground, to the nearest tenth of an inch. This height of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet is chosen because it is a convenient one for measuring and avoids the root swelling of all but very large trees. By following up the log-makers it was

an easy matter to secure the measurements required for our purpose. The calculation of volumes afterwards was made easier by recording the length of each log to the nearest tenth of a foot and its end diameters to the nearest tenth of an inch—most of the logs being taken down to five inch tops. The volume of each log was computed by means of Smalian's formula,  $V = \frac{1}{2} L (B + b)$ ; the stump being cubed as a cylinder and the unused top as a cone. On a sheet of cross-section paper the diameter of each tree was then plotted as an abscissa and its total volume as an ordinate. Through the band of points thus obtained a uniform curve was then drawn for the purpose of obtaining a good general average. From this curve the total volumes were then read off for each whole number of inches in diameter. A similar curve was then constructed to show the relation existing between diameters outside the bark, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground, and the number of cubic feet of wood inside the bark, and the results were checked up by comparison with another curve showing the percentage of bark in trees of given diameters. The result of this study was as follows:—

Volume Table for Red Pine

| Diameter Outside Bark $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from ground (Inches) | Total Volume (Cubic Feet) | Volume of Wood (Cubic Feet) | Percentage of Bark |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 7                                                              | 8.5                       | 7.6                         | 10.5               |
| 8                                                              | 13.1                      | 11.8                        | 10.4               |
| 9                                                              | 18.1                      | 16.5                        | 10.4               |
| 10                                                             | 23.5                      | 21.1                        | 10.2               |
| 11                                                             | 29.4                      | 26.4                        | 10.1               |
| 12                                                             | 35.6                      | 32.1                        | 9.9                |
| 13                                                             | 42.0                      | 37.9                        | 9.8                |
| 14                                                             | 48.0                      | 43.4                        | 9.6                |
| 15                                                             | 54.0                      | 49.0                        | 9.3                |
| 16                                                             | 60.0                      | 54.6                        | 9.0                |
| 17                                                             | 66.5                      | 60.7                        | 8.7                |
| 18                                                             | 73.4                      | 67.2                        | 8.0                |
| 19                                                             | 80.6                      | 74.2                        | 8.0                |
| 20                                                             | 87.5                      | 80.8                        | 7.7                |
| 21                                                             | 97.2                      | 90.1                        | 7.3                |
| 22                                                             | 106.5                     | 99.2                        | 6.9                |
| 23                                                             | 117.0                     | 109.5                       | 6.4                |
| 24                                                             | 128.0                     | 120.3                       | 6.0                |

The curve for total volume was based upon the measurement of 115 selected trees, for the volume of wood inside the bark on 92 of them, and for the percentage of bark on 92 trees, so the above table should be quite accurate for the particular stand of red pine under consideration.

In constructing the volume tables showing the number of board feet in terms of specified diameters it was decided to compare the figures obtained by the Doyle, the Scribner and the International log scales. In scaling the logs, the diameters were taken inside the bark at the small end to the nearest inch, and all fractions of a foot were dropped from their lengths. The total number of trees scaled was 141 and their diameters ranged from 6.2 inches to 26.3 inches;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground. Separate curves were constructed for each of the above named log scales—the diameters being plotted as abscissae and the number of board feet in the logs from each tree as ordinates. As these three curves have been obtained from identically the same trees, a comparison of them exhibits in rather a striking



ing manner the importance of knowing what log scale is used for the construction of any given volume table showing the number of board feet in trees of given dimensions.

#### Comparison of Various Rule Results

| Diameter Outside<br>Bark 4½ Feet<br>from Ground<br>(Inches) | Doyle Scale | Scribner Scale | International<br>Scale |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 7                                                           | 6           | 21             | 30                     |
| 8                                                           | 13          | 42             | 57                     |
| 9                                                           | 24          | 65             | 88                     |
| 10                                                          | 40          | 87             | 121                    |
| 11                                                          | 60          | 111            | 155                    |
| 12                                                          | 83          | 136            | 190                    |
| 13                                                          | 111         | 164            | 227                    |
| 14                                                          | 141         | 195            | 270                    |
| 15                                                          | 175         | 232            | 317                    |
| 16                                                          | 210         | 275            | 368                    |
| 17                                                          | 252         | 325            | 430                    |
| 18                                                          | 302         | 383            | 505                    |
| 19                                                          | 360         | 450            | 585                    |
| 20                                                          | 427         | 510            | 685                    |
| 21                                                          | 500         | 600            | 790                    |
| 22                                                          | 585         | 700            | 915                    |
| 23                                                          | 700         | 810            | 1050                   |
| 24                                                          | 825         | 925            | 1200                   |

This volume table shows the enormous discrepancy that exists between the Doyle and International scales. In this connection it is interesting to recall the result of a mill test of the International Log Rule made during the summer of 1905 in a mill on the Ottawa River under ordinary commercial conditions. The test was made with 403 white pine logs of average quality, ranging in size from six to thirty-three inches. With a band saw cutting a kerf of one-eighth of an inch and an extra allowance of a sixteenth of an inch for shrinkage and uneven sawing, the theoretical scale for these 403 logs was 82,920 feet, board measure, and the actual product 83,288 feet—an over-run of the scale of four-tenths per cent. For the 6 to 8-inch logs the over-run was 2.6 per cent.; for the 7 to 9-inch 2.3 per cent.; for the 8 to 12-inch, nil; for the 12 to 18-inch, 5 per cent.; for the 18 to 24-inch, 2.1 per cent. In the case of the 10 to 17-inch logs the theoretical scale was 1.1 per cent too high, and for the 25 to 33-inch logs .5 per cent. too high. For the whole run of logs, however, the International scale was almost identical with the actual product in inch boards. As the red pine being cut at Frank's Bay is exceedingly sound and straight I am confident it will saw out even more than the scale indicated by the International log rule and should very much like to see a test made to either prove or disprove the accuracy of my statement.

#### Hearing on Canadian Freight Rate Increases

Hearing of the protests of Southern lumbermen against the proposed increase in freight rates on lumber and timber products from the Southern States to points in Canada was begun Monday, December 16th, before Interstate Commerce Commissioner B. H. Meyer, at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., and was adjourned after two days' sessions to be resumed January 24th, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

It was believed that the session could be concluded at the St. Louis hearing, but, on account of the interest taken and the large number of witnesses to be examined, this was found impossible. A notice of the proposed increase was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a month ago, but, because of the spirited objections of the lumbermen, the commission ordered a suspension of its effectiveness until December 30th.

H. C. Martin, Montreal, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and H. F. McDermott, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, appeared for their roads. Mr. Maftin testified that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines would not gain anything in revenue by the proposed advance. The advance in the lumber tariffs of these lines, which is held responsible for the increase on other roads, Martin attributed to an inequality in rates in Canada, about which complaints had been made to the Canadian Railway Commission. He said the rates were raised to forestall action by the Canadian Commission.

The question of the percentage of the tariffs received by the Canadian roads on through shipments of lumber, Martin refused to go into, telling Luther H. Walker, Chicago, representative of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, the question of division "was none of his business." Martin volunteered the statement that threats had been received from other railroads that if the Canadian lines persisted in their attempt to revise the rates they would be punished by not receiving any of the New England business they now handle.

The proposed increase in rates is from 1 to 7 cents on the hundred-weight, and would raise the price of yellow pine shipped to Canada not less than \$4.50 a thousand feet. Mr. Martin testified that the proposed advance in rates would not increase the revenues of the Can-

adian roads, as several reductions are made in the new schedule, as well as advances.

E. H. Dulaney, assistant third vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, testified that the through rates of the Louisville & Nashville to Canadian points were cancelled August 18, 1911, on account of the advance in the arbitrary rate of the Canadian Pacific to points in Canada west of Montreal.

Mr. Dulaney said that he understood that the Canadian Pacific advanced its rates, not to increase its revenue, but to prevent action by the Canadian Railways Commission. He admitted that the present rate to Cincinnati from Mobile, Ala., over the Louisville & Nashville was 16.6 cents a hundred, while the percentage on through business to Canadian points under the suspended tariff would be 20.5 cents, an increase of 3.9 cents over the rate now received. The present rate to Toronto, he said, was 33 cents, while the suspended rate was 34 cents, the extra cent going to his road.

The examination of Mr. Dulaney showed that in several other instances the tariff under the suspended rate would net the Louisville & Nashville less than the present rate.

The suspension order of the Interstate Commerce Commission applying to proposed advanced lumber rates from Tennessee, Mississippi and other producing points to points north of the Ohio River and to Canadian destinations has been extended from December 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913. This marks the limit of the suspension period under the law. The rates referred to were originally suspended from September 1st until December 30th.

#### Free Lumber Indicated for United States

The House Committee of Ways and Means of the United States Congress heard evidence on January 12th in connection with the tariff on wood products. The duty of this committee will be to take evidence in connection with the tariff on all classes of goods and to report to an extra session of Congress which will then take its own action upon the matter. It is important to note, however, that according to the evidence taken on January 12th there were strong indications that the committee will recommend the removal of the tariff on rough and dressed lumber, hewn and squared timber, shingles, lath and fence posts. It was apparent from the evidence presented that the direction of the report of the committee will be towards securing more revenue from luxuries and easing the tariff on necessities.

#### B. C. Lumbermen Want Protection

A joint meeting of the Coast and Mountain Lumbermen of British Columbia was held at Vancouver recently, at which the opinion was unanimously expressed that efforts should be made to secure tariff protection for the Canadian lumbering industry. Reports were submitted showing that United States manufacturers were continuing to dump their surplus products in the markets of Canada and that stocks in British Columbia yards at the close of the year aggregated 340,000,000 feet. Emphasis was laid by the various speakers upon the fact that the lumber industry is the largest in Canada and that it does not enjoy any protection.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, chief of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia, addressed the meeting upon the question of protecting the forests from fire. He emphasized the necessity for active co-operation between the forestry staff and the lumber interests. An interesting discussion followed his address, the result of which was a decision to send a memorial to the Provincial Government in favor of enlarging the staff of the forestry department so that it might include two lumbermen, one from the coast and one from the interior. The memorial will point out that these two ex-officio members will not be expected to act in any but an advisory capacity, leaving the administrative work to the other members of the board. It is believed that the practical experience of the lumbermen will be of great benefit to the board and to the permanent officials. The memorial also urged that appointments of the fire protection staff be made solely upon merit. Similar recommendation will be made to the Dominion Government in regard to the selection of fire wardens and assistants in the railway belt.

#### Eastern Lumber Dealers Permanently Enjoined

The United States District Court has granted the government's petition for a permanent injunction against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the New York Lumber Trade Association, the Building Material Men's Association, the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, the Retail Lumbermen's Association of the State of New York, the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Baltimore, the Lumber Exchange of the District of Columbia and their members. The government's petition was filed in 1911 and alleged that the defendants were engaged in an agreement in restraint of interstate trade, in arbitrarily fixing prices, by fines, expulsion from membership and other methods. Final arguments for and against the injunction were heard a few weeks ago.



# Pulpwood and Paper

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF INTEREST TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS

## Quebec Pulpwood Restrictions Removed

The Province of Quebec has removed its restrictions on pulp wood cut on its Crown lands, so far as the following manufacturing companies are concerned: The Laurentide Company, of Grand Mere; the Belgo Canadian Company, of Shawinigan Falls; Price Brothers & Company, of Kenogami, and the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, of Three Rivers. This move is made so as to allow these companies to meet the terms of the reciprocity law of the United States so that they can send paper and pulp to that country duty free. These companies, with their large plants, are naturally induced to turn all their wood into paper, so as to make as much profit as possible. The effect of the change, therefore, is simply to place these companies in a position to export their paper and pulp into the United States without payment of duty.

In connection with the above report it is of interest to note the quantity of Canadian paper exported to the United States during 1912. News print was imported into the United States during October, for instance, to the extent of 21,593,319 pounds, as compared with 10,207,354 during the same month of 1911, and 21,983,897 pounds during September. Of the total, Canada's share in October was 16,234,336 pounds, as against 5,687,473 pounds during the corresponding month of 1911. During the ten months ended October 31 the imports of print paper aggregated 131,986,623 pounds, as compared with 98,605,780 pounds in 1911. Of this quantity Canada's share was 127,269,842 pounds in 1912 and 92,147,734 pounds during 1911. It is interesting to note the imports of the same grade of goods from the Dominion during each successive month during the year 1912. The figures indicate that as the months go by the imports materially increase, due most naturally to the gradual additions to the finished mill equipment over the Northern border.

|                 | Duty Free,<br>Pounds. | Subject to<br>Duty. Pounds. | Total<br>Pounds. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| January .....   | 6,031,202             | 3,705,476                   | 9,736,678        |
| February .....  | 5,256,585             | 3,191,145                   | 8,447,730        |
| March .....     | 6,900,602             | 2,591,861                   | 9,492,463        |
| April .....     | 7,987,285             | 1,862,858                   | 9,850,143        |
| May .....       | 7,469,003             | 1,395,044                   | 8,864,047        |
| June .....      | 5,922,808             | 4,880,831                   | 10,803,639       |
| July .....      | 8,100,648             | 3,411,558                   | 11,512,206       |
| August .....    | 10,853,665            | 3,812,470                   | 14,666,135       |
| September ..... | 16,699,747            | 4,999,590                   | 21,699,337       |
| October .....   | 16,234,336            | 4,789,462                   | 21,023,798       |

According to the officials of the Lands, Forests and Mines Department of Ontario, no approach has as yet been made to the Ontario Government for the removal of the export restriction on pulpwood cut on Crown lands. "In British Columbia and Quebec," said an Ontario official, "the disadvantage of competition with unrestricted pulp derived from private lands has been overcome in the first case by statute, and in the case of Quebec, by order-in-council. This relaxation of the export restriction, which itself was designed to enforce the manufacture of pulpwood into paper within the confines of the respective provinces, has been made with the desire to avoid the clause in the American tariff which discriminates against paper entering the market of the United States, manufactured from pulp from lands on which there is an export restriction. While paper derived from private lands enters the United States free of duty, upon the product of the Ontario mills manufacturing Crown lands pulp, there is a duty of \$5.75 a ton. Quebec, following the example of British Columbia, has evaded this disadvantage in the American market, for the paper made from the Crown lands pulp, by exempting from the export restriction certain specified parcels of land, from which the chief provincial paper mills get their raw material, as the manufacturing was being done in the province, and the intention of the Act already secured. It is hoped, thus, that the American Customs authorities will be induced to relax their discriminating tariff charge, especially in view of the ardent desire of the American Publishers' Association, as witnessed by their recent deputation to Premier Gouin, to get Canadian paper at the cheapest possible cost. Pulp in the Eastern States is getting scarce, and the owners of pulp lands comparatively adjacent to the centres of population show a disposition to hold on to their limits as long as there is any competition of cheaper pulp from other sources, waiting for the inevitable rise in price which must come when the other available forests are exhausted. The true balance between supply and demand will only be struck when the agricultural

lands of this country are all cleared, and the pulpwood forests reduced to definitely known areas to be permanently conserved and cropped under scientific administration."

## Good Pulpwood in Northern Quebec

The Provincial Government last summer sent several parties to study the natural resources in the region to the south of James Bay, which is soon to be opened up by railway companies. The report of one of these parties, which was in charge of Dr. J. A. Bancroft, of McGill University, Montreal, has just been published. It deals with the natural resources of portions of the basins of the Nottaway, Harricanaw and Bell rivers. In these basins, the report states, there is a tremendous wealth of pulp wood. The timber consists mainly of black spruce, white spruce, jackpine and balsam. While most of this is of the pulp wood size, there are some areas of large timber, trees of 32 inches in diameter being noticed. The water powers are numerous and large. At Iroquois Chute the whole of the Nottaway River takes a sheer drop of 35 feet, and below Kelvin Lake there is a succession of rapids giving a drop of 130 feet. Many other powers are also mentioned.

## Larch Sawfly Destroying Pulpwood Trees

Holders of pulp wood limits in certain sections of Quebec province have been making great complaint during the past season of enormous damage done to standing timber by the depredations of certain kinds of flies and bugs, and particularly the large larch sawfly which attacks and kills spruce and pine trees. The Dominion entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, who has recently been conducting investigations into the ravages of this pest, states that in certain large districts it has destroyed from 50 to 100 per cent. of the tamarack and hackmatack trees, while J. Fletcher, an experienced observer, states that since its first appearance in 1882 it has caused the destruction of larches over millions of acres of land, particularly wiping this tree out in many large sections of eastern Canada. For a time the sawfly almost disappeared, but in 1909 and 1910 it was seen that the tamarack trees along the railway line had been stripped of foliage all the way from New Brunswick almost to Winnipeg. This year not only has it been doing much damage in Quebec, but it has been seen in Saskatchewan almost as far west as Blatchford, while engineers and surveyors report having seen much devastation by it from James Bay eastward to Labrador.

In view of the importance of destroying this pest, the Department of Agriculture has now issued a pamphlet on the subject, but the pamphlet admits that human agency can do little to check the ravages of the insect, except by fostering the parasites of the fly. The larch sawfly is rather attractive in appearance, with a band of red around the after part of its body, and wings marked by yellow and brown geometrical figures. It is about the length of the familiar "blue-bottle." The eggs are deposited in the tender shoots of the trees. The twig either dies or is permanently injured and distorted. The larvae in turn devour the foliage, and when they are numerous completely strip the tree. This process weakens the tree, and makes it liable to suffer from other parasites, which complete its destruction. The natural enemies of the sawfly are stated to be the field mole or meadow mouse, and the white footed or deer mouse. Many species of birds also feed on the larvae, including the crow. The lesson is again that the wild bird is one of man's best friends. Other insects also prey on the sawfly in its various stages, and experiments have been made in the introduction of *Mesoleius Tenthredinis* at the experimental farm at Ottawa, at the Algonquin National Park and at Ste. Agathe, immediately north of Montreal. The result is regarded as promising.

## Continued Progress in Newfoundland

Mr. W. M. Taylor, who was for many years connected with the Crown Lands Department of the Newfoundland Government, in the course of a recent interview in Montreal, referred to the enormous development of the pulp and paper industries of that country. This development, he said, had been so rapid that the problem of securing sufficient labor will soon be acute. Emigration has made a great drain on the population of Newfoundland. The people have left for the New England States in thousands, and unless something is done to encourage repatriation and immigration, industrial development will be hampered for want of sufficient labor.

The extent to which United States concerns have secured timber limits in Newfoundland, says Mr. Taylor, does not seem to be fully



recognized. "At the present time three-fifths of the entire timber limits in the country are under United States control, and new companies are beginning operations. An English company, however, is opening up at Baie du Nord, and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, in which Lord Northcliffe has a large interest, already employs about eleven hundred men." The operations of that company have shown "that destructive as is the forest fire, the wood may yet be put to good service. I should say that probably one-half of the company's pulp is made from burnt wood which used to be regarded as of absolutely no value."

### Wood Pulp Advancing in Norway

A report received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Christiania by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, indicates that the price of the raw material—wood—is advancing in Norway and Sweden, and that United States users of pulp are seeking to make contracts for 1914 and 1915.

"The value of mechanical wood pulp," says the report, "has gradually hardened and is to-day nearer \$9.87 than \$9.67 f.o.b. both for prompt and for delivery over next year, and we understand that a fair proportion of next year's output in Norway has already been disposed of. Cellulose is also steadily advancing; for strong sulphate \$37.87 has been obtained, and makers are holding out for \$40 for strong sulphite, while easy bleaching sulphite is tending toward \$42.67 f.o.b. This would be good news for shareholders in Norwegian cellulose mills after several years of unprofitable trading if the cost of production did not tend to advance quite as rapidly as selling prices. But the enormous rise which has taken place in freights has put a full stop to the importation of logs from Russia, and the mills which relied upon this source of supply have been compelled to compete fiercely for Norwegian logs, with the inevitable result of driving prices up against themselves."

Of the Swedish situation the report says: "The pulp market is very firm for all kinds, as the mills now have very nearly disposed of their entire production for 1913. In England the consumers seem to be well supplied, but from the United States there is a very lively inquiry and from that country it has even been tried to contract for 1914 and 1915. The Swedish quotations are at present per ton net, f.o.b.:

|                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Mechanical, moist white . . . . .            | \$9.33 to \$9.67 |
| Mechanical, dry white . . . . .              | 20.00 to 20.90   |
| Sulphite, prime light, bleached . . . . .    | 40.00 to 41.23   |
| Sulphite, dry, strong bleached . . . . .     | 37.33 to 38.67   |
| Sulphate, light bleached, ordinary . . . . . | 34.67 to 36.67   |
| Sulphate, strong bleached . . . . .          | 34.67 to 36.67   |

### To Handle Canadian Pulpwood

G. E. Van Kennen, J. C. Howard and S. L. Dawley, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., went to Watertown recently to confer with paper manufacturers in regard to establishing a pulp wood terminal in Ogdensburg. They appeared to be very favorably impressed with the scheme and there is a strong feeling that eventually it will go through. The paper manufacturers would like to see a pulp wood sales company organized in this city for the purpose of taking out of the hands of the various companies the handling of pulp wood brought from Canada. The idea is to bring the pulp wood from the St. Lawrence, unload it at a terminal probably located west of the city on the line of the Central, and then tranship it by rail to the different paper mills. It is claimed that this method would not only be a great convenience to the manufacturers, but would effect a saving through lower freight rates obtained by the water haul.

### First Ontario Car of Poplar for Pulp

The first car of poplar for pulpwood purposes was shipped out of Temiskaming, Ont., recently, consigned to a pulpwood company in Johnstown, Pa. The car was the first of 22 that will go to the same place. It will be treated by a new process which makes the wood valuable for paper-making, and which will greatly enhance the value of lands in Northern Ontario. Four dollars a cord is now being paid for poplar cut for pulpwood, while \$5 is the price for spruce cut for the same purposes. The timber on thousands of acres of Northern Ontario land is poplar, which has been good for no purpose at all except firewood, and then only after it has been carefully dried. The new process is likely to prove a godsend to the settlers who have selected poplar-timbered lands because they are easy to clear.

Stocks of news print paper in the United States on November 30th, 1912, according to reports of the American Paper and Pulp Association to the Commissioner of Corporations, were 43,504 tons, a decrease of

3,007 tons from October. Stocks November 30th, 1911, were 38,650 tons. The decrease was largely due to heavy shipments during November, these being 109,801 tons. Production was 106,715 tons, a decrease of 2,249 tons. The production was 94 per cent. of the computed normal, against 97 per cent. in November, 1911. The average actual daily output was 4,104 tons, against a computed normal of 4,366 tons.

### Calendars and Souvenirs for 1913

Joseph Bedard & Sons, lumber dealers and general merchants, Richmond, Que., have sent to their friends an attractive calendar, the illustration on which is a black and white reproduction of a picture entitled "The Forest Pool." The calendar is simple and at the same time exceptionally attractive.

F. H. Hopkins & Company, dealers in railway contractors' and mining supplies, Montreal, have favored the Canada Lumberman with a large and useful calendar for the year 1913. F. H. Hopkins & Company have branch offices and warehouses at Winnipeg and Vancouver, and carry a complete stock of all lines of supplies.

West & Peachey, Simcoe, Ont., manufacturers of the widely-known alligator steam warping tugs, have again sent out to their friends a large calendar with a colored illustration giving an excellent idea of the work for which their tugs are designed. The illustration shows one of the tugs towing a boom of logs and another pulling itself over a bit of very rocky shore.

Knowles & O'Neill, dealers in lumber, pulpwood, ties, etc., Hochelaga Bank Building, Quebec, P.Q., have sent to their friends an attractive calendar for the year 1913. The calendar is decorated with an attractive reproduction of the painting by Carl Kahler, entitled "The Winners." The picture is an excellent portrayal of two splendid horses' heads with a beautiful girl standing between them, whose head is entwined by the blue ribbon which has been won by the horses.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N.J., sent to their friends at New Year a souvenir which will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be included among their friends. Instead of the usual calendar or Christmas card they have favored their friends with a splendid assortment of lead pencils and erasers, neatly put up in a large box, the whole presenting a very attractive appearance and being unusually suggestive of Christmas and New Years.

Graddon & Owens, lumber and timber merchants, 11 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, have selected a most attractive picture to illustrate their calendar for the year 1913. The title of the picture is "The Forest Giants," and it represents a scene in the woods showing a number of large hardwood trees. The sunlight is filtering through the trees in long streaks and lighting up the leaves. The illustration is a reproduction of the photograph and is printed in two colors. The calendar pad is neat and in keeping with the general scheme of the picture and mount.

A handsome calendar has been received from Geo. Gordon & Company, Limited, Cache Bay, Ont. The subject of the picture is "Life's Sweet Summertime," reproduced from the original painting by Miss Zula Kenyon. The picture represents a young mother and her two children, accompanied by the former's younger sister, sitting on the cliff overlooking the sea. The mother has put down the book she is reading and is dreaming of the future of her children, who are playing at her feet. The size of the picture and calendar is about 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. and it will make a pleasing and useful adornment for any wall.

John Donogh & Company, wholesale dealers in white pine, red pine, hemlock, spruce, shingles and lath, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, have issued one of the most attractive and unique calendars for the year 1913, that we have been fortunate enough to receive. The calendar contains a series of illustrations in color, showing the different operations in connection with the harvesting of a crop of logs. The pictures are all extremely typical of the various operations, including scenes in the woods and on the drive. The centre of the calendar contains a striking picture of a log cutter. The calendar pad is large and the figures are in type of a size which will be easily seen across a large office.

A sample of Brazilian walnut which was recently received at London, Eng., met with quite as much attention as is usually given to a new wood, some of it realizing 5s per cubic foot, and since the sale the brokers have disposed of no insignificant quantity privately. In many respects the wood justifies its trade name of walnut, being uncommonly handsome and an efficient substitute for the genuine article. One sample had all the characteristics of a walnut burr, and would test the powers of an expert in walnut to no small degree to detect that such was not actually the case.



# Logging by Railroad in Quebec Limits

**Transportation Problems Solved by Railway Tracks, Geared Engines and Steam Loaders—The Fassett Lumber Company's Operations**

Logging is principally a problem of transportation, and though there are other important expenses, the greater the saving that can be effected in getting the logs from the limits to the mills, the greater will be the profits at the end of the season. With hardly any exception, at least in Eastern Canada, the logs are transported to the mills by water, often taking a year and even two years in the process and eating into the profits of the lumbermen.

An interesting exception to this method of transportation is afforded by the case of the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, of Fassett, Que., who conduct their logging operations exclusively by rail and have a system of transportation the equal of which is rarely found in connection with sawmill operations.

The Fassett Lumber Company's mill operations are located fifty miles east of Ottawa and seventy miles from Montreal on the north side of the Ottawa River, in the County of Labelle. The limits are situated about twelve miles inland on the Salmon River in what was originally known as the old Papineau Seignory. The area of the limits is 68,000 acres or about 100 square miles, which is splendidly timbered with pine, hemlock, spruce and cedar in the soft woods, and birch, maple, oak, beech, basswood, elm, ash and butternut in hardwoods.

Twenty-five miles of railroad, including the different switches to the various parts of the limits, connect the limits direct with the mills. The main line of railroad runs up through the eastern part of the limits and from it switches branch off which are built annually into that part of the forest in which the year's operations are to be carried on. Three Shea-geared Lima Ohio engines, one of 55 tons, one of 65 and one of 70 tons, in addition to one saddle-tank switching engine of 25 tons and two Barnhardt steam loaders, 60 log cars and 26 flat cars comprise the rolling stock of the company, and it is in operation daily, year in and year out, between the limits and the mill. By the use of this railroad and a hot pond 400 x 150 feet, adjacent to the saw mill, which is kept open during the winter months by exhaust steam from the mill, the company are enabled to carry on their operations throughout the year. On January 13th their mill started running double shift and for the balance of the season will cut hardwood night and day. During the winter season one engine is kept in the woods to handle the two steam loaders, while the other two engines, each handling 22 cars, are kept coming and going continuously. Each of the loaders handles 65,000 feet per day.

## Cutting and Skidding by Contract

The Fassett Lumber Company look after logs only from the railroad at the bush. The cutting of the logs and the skidding is done by contract, a set price being fixed at the beginning of the season. This is a great advantage, as it does away with the necessity for a supply store, the hiring of men and the employment of a big office staff, which is always required by logging operations. In this manner the company secure the distinct advantage of knowing just how much the logs are costing from the time they are cut until they arrive at the mill. During the present winter six large camps and several small camps are being operated by the contractors with over 250 men. A cut of over 25,000,000 feet will be taken out. The cut this



A Skid containing about four million feet of logs on Fassett Limits

year is being secured from a westerly part of the limits about three miles from the main line of the road. A switch is now under construction which will reach to within a mile of the heart of this section of the limits. The contractors cut the logs and skid them the short distance to the switch where their work ends and the logs are taken in charge by the lumber company. This section will be completely cut over before operations upon it come to an end. Even the small stuff will be taken, a market for it being found with the chemical company operating at Fassett. When this section has been completed a move will be made to another section and another switch will be placed as before. Constant inspection of the limits is made by the superintendent of the logging department, Mr. C. H. Haxton, a man who has had many years of experience in the logging business. Mr. Haxton was formerly connected with the Goodyear Lumber Company for a number of years. As to Mr. Haxton's ability to travel the limits rapidly and observe all that is going on about him, a representative of the Canada Lumberman can give eloquent testimony, as a result of a trip recently made through the woods in his company. The limits of the Fassett Lumber Company are thickly wooded with a splendid quality of timber. The stand of hardwoods is extensive and during the present season a large quantity of various classes of hardwoods will be taken out.

## Cheapness and Other Advantages

The method of operation followed by the Fassett Lumber Company is cheaper, they claim, than the old method of driving the logs down river. In fact they claim that it reduces the cost of operation materially. In addition to this, operation by railroads has the advantage that it enables the company to clear hardwood and soft wood at the same time. An additional advantage is, that by operating



One of Fassett Lumber Company's Camps



A Sample of the Fassett Limits—Logging Sup't, C. H. Haxton in Foreground



all the year round at the mill, the company are able to saw hardwood which is not water stained in winter. The method of manufacturing hardwood adds greatly to the quality of the timber. A further and most distinct advantage of operating by railroad is that the company are able to market their lumber much quicker. Moreover, special bills of long timber can be furnished readily. In fact, any quality can be secured from the limits and cut to order in a few days.

The Fassett Lumber Company's officers have long been connected with the lumber business. The president is Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, vice-president of the Second National Bank, Elmira, N.Y., who has long been successfully identified with lumbering operations in the United States. Mr. A. E. Edgecomb, Knoxville, Pa., is vice-president of the company, and Mr. Harry S. Thayer, Elmira, N.Y., secretary-treasurer. The manager of the business at Fassett is Mr. J. R. Collins, a native of Pennsylvania, who has had a life-long experience in the lumber business in the United States and as a result of whose successful management much of the remarkable growth of the Fassett Lumber Company has been brought about. Mr. Collins is ably assisted by Mr. S. J. Staniforth. On January 20th Mr. J. R. Collins with Mrs. Collins will leave for Tampa, Florida and other Southern points for a two months' vacation, and the entire management of the company will be left in the hands of Mr. S. J. Staniforth.

## Personal News and Trade Paragraphs

J. G. Robson, president of the Timber Land Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., has been appointed vicegerent snark of Western British Columbia. Mr. Robson expects to hold a concatenation in February.

Mr. E. W. Tobin, member of Parliament for Richmond and Wolfe, who is connected with several lumber enterprises in the Province of Quebec, is suffering from pneumonia. He was taken ill at Levis while on business.

Mr. Norman Beveridge, who has for five years been associated with the New Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company's plant in Millverton, N.B., has severed his connection with the firm. Recently he was waited upon by the employees and staff of the mill and presented with a very handsome gold watch and chain.

A report from Chatham, N.B., says: The J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, has closed out for cash its entire stock of sawn lumber for the English market, now lying on the wharves on the Miramichi, to Messrs. Frank Harrison & Company, of Liverpool, England. Mr. F. E. Neale, the representative of the latter firm, came from Montreal to complete the deal. The quantity is close to eight million feet, valued in the vicinity of \$115,000.

The C. G. Anderson Lumber Company of Toronto, wholesale lumber dealers, have moved from the first floor of the Manning Chambers to larger offices on the second floor of the same building. Mr. Anderson reports a very successful year for 1912, and states that they are going after business on a still larger scale the coming year. Mr. Anderson has had many years of experience in the lumber business in Canada, and his many friends in the trade will be glad to learn of his continued success.

Messrs. Churchill & Sim, London, Eng., advise us that their partnership expired by effluxion of time on the 31st ult., and that Mr. Alexander B. Sim and Mr. Frederick E. E. Elliott, who have been for some

time sleeping partners, finally retired from the firm on that date. Their Senior, Mr. Charles T. F. Churchill, also retired. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners: Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark, Mr. Thomas G. Sharp, Mr. A. Chatterton Sim, and Mr. Herbert G. Sharp; and they are admitting into partnership in their softwood department, Mr. William C. Mann, who has for many years been one of the managers of their Swedish business, and in their mahogany and hardwood department, Mr. Walter J. Sharp, who represents them in Liverpool.

### From Manager to Company Head

A report from Vancouver, B. C., states: E. E. Brooks, who has been sales manager of the Adams River Lumber Company, has left that company to organize the Brooks Lumber Company, which will have headquarters in Vancouver and will carry on a general wholesale trade. The position vacated by Mr. Brooks will be filled by W. F. Lammars, the present mill superintendent. Mr. Brooks is interested also in the Brooks-McKenzie Lumber Company, doing a retail business at Penticton, on Okanagan Lake. He is a man with much experience, and was one of the first four regular traveling salesmen from the Pacific coast who did missionary work in introducing Coast lumber through the Missouri River territory in the early nineties. In 1889 he represented in Seattle F. H. Lowton & Company, San Francisco; in 1892-93 he was with J. W. Godwin & Company, a commission firm of Seattle; then he sold shingles for Ferguson Brothers, of Latona, Wash., and following that was four years with the Seattle Cedar Manufacturing Company. He then joined the McGoldrick Lumber Company, of Spokane, acting as salesman in Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, at the end of five years being transferred to Chase, B.C., as sales manager and assistant manager of the Adams River Lumber Company.

### Reorganization of Ocean Falls Company

A London syndicate has taken over the holdings of the Ocean Falls Company, Limited, the \$6,000,000 pulp mills, saw mill and town site company, which has built a new plant on the main land, 375 miles north of Vancouver, B.C. Lester W. David, well known in Seattle, who was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the company, has disposed of the larger part of his holdings. The London financiers who have taken control announce an entire change of officers and board of directors. The new management began the manufacture of pulp January 1st. I. Hamilton Been, of London, is the new president of the Ocean Falls Company, Limited, with A. B. Martin, managing director of the plant, and A. E. Millington, managing director at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Benn was at the Hotel Washington yesterday. He left for the east recently. A. E. Millington, who will be managing director, with headquarters at Vancouver, was formerly manager of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, and has an enviable record of success in the pulp and paper industry. Mr. Martin, who is managing director at the plant at Ocean Falls, is well known on the Pacific Coast. The new plant at Ocean Falls, on which the stockholders of the company have spent nearly \$3,000,000, operated a short time last August, but suspended operations during the reorganization, which is now completed. The pulp will be marketed on the Pacific Coast, in Australia and in the Orient. Price & Pierce, Limited, of London, well known as timber merchants, will handle the entire sales of the plant. The main offices of the sales managers are in London, but they have branches, in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, New York, Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle. The Seattle offices are located in the White Building and are in charge of Allan Daugharty, who has a wide acquaintance in the lumber trade. The Ocean Falls Company, which has built its plant on Cousins Inlet, 375 miles north of Vancouver, has developed a waterfall capable of generating 24,000 horse power. The pulp mill and lighting systems will be operated by the power produced by the falls, while the lumber mill will be run by steam. The company has one of the four pulp concessions granted in British Columbia. It has 80,000 acres of fine spruce timber, stores, hotels, town sites and dwellings at Ocean Falls.

### Logging on the Upper St. John

Application is to be made to the State of Maine legislature this year to have the upper St. John River as far up as the mouth of Baker Branch incorporated for log driving purposes. An effort to secure similar legislature was made last year, by the St. John River Lumber Company, but met with failure. This year it is expected that the company's efforts will prove successful as some of the interests which opposed the legislation last year will take no part this time. That the St. John Lumber Company apparently feel confident that they will secure the legislation is evidenced by the fact that the company have made contracts with their operators here to take over their logs next year at the landings and do the driving themselves, feeling that the work can be carried on more cheaply if all the logs are driven together.



Contracting the Logging Railway Roadbed



# Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD

## Bright Prospects for Montreal Trade

Montreal, January 8th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—The New Year opens with the brightest prospects so far as the lumber trade of Montreal is concerned. The past twelve months have established a record in building operations, the permits for December of \$684,675, making a total for the year of \$19,641,955, as against \$14,579,952 in the previous year. Taking into account municipal and harbor buildings, miscellaneous, etc., there was a total of \$26,116,955. As far as can be judged, this should be exceeded during the current twelve months, as there are many important building projects, particularly in the way of ten-storey structures and apartment houses, under consideration, and it will be necessary to put some thousands of flats and houses up if the demand is to be met adequately. It is difficult to obtain houses even now, and those that are built are immediately let.

Wholesalers and retailers state that business is keeping up very well, the demand for lumber being stimulated by the open weather which continued until the close of the year. At this time of the year most wholesalers are comparatively quiet, but reports show that during December business was considerably ahead of the corresponding month of the previous year. Stocks are reported to be low.

There is not much change in the pulp and paper situation. Ground wood continues at low prices, the condition of the streams in the United States being favorable for domestic production, and consequently the demand for ground wood from this side is still small.

In chemical pulp there is a considerable shortage in the United States, especially in the higher grades, and appearances point to a still further reduction in supplies as the winter advances. Shipments from Europe will certainly decrease, and the high rates of freight are an adverse factor in this section of the market. With this reduction, it looks as if prices will continue on a high level for a long time to come.

Although the Quebec Government has decided to abolish the restrictions on the Crown lands of Price Bros., the Laurentide Company, the Belgo Company, and the Wayagamack Company, it is extremely unlikely that any of the wood will be exported to the United States—there is too great a demand for it on this side. It may be that, as the companies now have the unfettered use of wood from Crown lands, they will manufacture more paper from this class of pulp wood, which will leave additional private lands' wood available for export to the United States. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the companies have long been using Crown lands' wood, and that they will continue to do so, buying also, as in the past, whatever they require from free lands, so that the only difference due to the removal of the restriction will be that the companies will be relieved of the duty which the United States have hitherto put on paper made from Crown lands' pulpwood.

Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, Montreal, has been nominated as the representative of the lumber and mill interests on the board of the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

## Increasing Activity in Cape Breton

Sydney, C.B., December 30, 1912; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Cape Breton, N.S., is not naturally a lumbering country, but the ever-increasing local demand has led quite a number to attempt operations in a small way. The most prominent of these is Chappell Brothers & Company, Limited, who carry on a wood-working and contracting business with headquarters in the city of Sydney. For several years they have been cutting annually about three million feet of small lumber and about two millions of lath at the head of Sydney Harbor and have recently started another operation on the upper part of Mira River, which will produce about one and one-half millions yearly. Mr. C. A. Fownes and Mr. W. E. Dryden are the next heaviest producers. They operate on the Bras. D'Or Lakes and cut about two million feet each annually.

A large number of portable mills are being started throughout the Island which help to supply the local demand, which is becoming larger every year.

The Dominion Coal Company, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and the Nova Scotia Steel Company, are heavy consumers. The demand is good and taking into consideration the fact that practically one and one-quarter million dollars is being paid out every month for wages alone, within a radius of twenty miles of this city, it is natural to expect that it will be good for some time to come.

Chappell Brothers at St. Omer, P.Q., on the Bay Chaleur, report a fine season for skidding, so far they have had very little frost or snow, their limits being firm dry ground have not been effected by

the wet open weather as many others have. They counted on getting out a cut of six millions and are now ahead of their estimate for this date. This firm is closely connected with Chappell Bros. & Company, Sydney, N.S., who are lumbermen, woodworkers, and contractors, and one of the most progressive and reliable firms in Eastern Canada.

## Tonawanda Trade Tropics

North Tonawanda, January 7th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—There is an unusual amount of building under way or in prospect in the Tonawandas and vicinity. The character of the contracts ranges from factories that will cost \$100,000, down to \$1,000 bungalows. Already large plants are planning to enlarge, and new factories have plans nearly ready for breaking ground. There are not enough houses to go round and generally speaking there is more activity in the building line in the Tonawandas than ever at this season of the year.

Lumbermen in the Tonawandas and vicinity are not pleased with the statement from the New York State Engineer's office that the 1,000-ton barge canal that will have its terminus at the Tonawandas cannot be completed within the original appropriation of \$101,000,000. The information that more money will be needed comes in the form of a communication to the New York State Legislature that the \$101,000,000 originally appropriated will be exhausted in two years and that New York State will then be under obligations for further barge canal excavating, for which there will be no funds available. The additional expense is due principally to the increase in the cost of lands and waters taken for canal enlargement purposes over and above the estimates of 1903, when the work was begun. Another cause is increase in cost of labor and material since enactment of the barge canal law. The State Engineer says he will have the barge canal ready for opening in 1915. All of the plans for finishing it are now ready. Nearly \$3,000,000 will be spent at the Tonawandas the next two years in providing an outlet for the canal into Niagara River.

A resume of the lumber business for the year shows that the last six months of 1912 were much busier than the first six months, so far as the Tonawandas were concerned. A presidential election usually sees a slowing up in the local market, but last year there was no slump in business and the more satisfactory conditions continued right up to January 1, 1913. It is many years since lumber dealers and other lines closely connected with the lumber trade reported business almost as active in the middle of December as in mid-summer, but such was the case in 1912, and the prediction is freely made that 1913 will find trade holding up to the pace set by 1912, if not better.

The Steamer Wyoming, with 600,000 feet of hemlock, was the last lumber craft to tie up at the Tonawandas. Her cargo was consigned to White, Gratwick & Mitchell. During the season of navigation just closed nearly 450 lumber carriers in the lake trade brought cargoes to the local ports. About one hundred of these were loaded with lumber from Canadian mills.

Batt Brothers is the name of the latest addition to the local lumber trade. The new company was recently incorporated to carry on a general wholesale and retail business in hard and soft lumber. The officers are brothers: President, Norbert J. Batt; vice-president, Raymond M. Batt, and secretary and treasurer, Irenus J. Batt. President Norbert J. Batt was until recently the Syracuse representative of the W. G. Palmer Lumber and Woodworking Company. All of the Batt Brothers have had experience in the lumber trade, their father, the late Michael Batt, having been one of the pioneer shingle manufacturers and lumber dealers in the Tonawandas. Besides an office and yard on Sweeney street, North Tonawanda, Batt Brothers will have a branch office and retail yard in Batavia, N.Y.

The death of Moses Shire, counsel for A. K. Silverthorne, indicted on the allegation of larceny by the Lehigh Valley railroad, will probably result in further delay in trial of this case that has been hanging fire for nearly a year. Mr. Silverthorne is head of Silverthorne & Company, one of the largest wholesale lumber firms in the Tonawandas, with important holdings in the west and south, and his arrest and indictment on the serious charge was one of the sensations of the last year in the lumber trade in the United States. The North Tonawanda lumberman is accused of collusion with an employee of the Lehigh Valley railroad that resulted in the approving of waybills for more lumber than was actually shipped. The railroad employee is jointly indicted with Mr. Silverthorne.

Mr. W. G. Palmer, prominent local woodworker and lumberman, has been appointed a member of the North Tonawanda Board of Public Works. Mr. Palmer has for years been active in the public improvement department of the local Board of Trade.



The institution of the new parcels post, by which articles may be mailed weighing not more than eleven pounds and being not more than four feet in any dimension, was quickly utilized by local lumbermen and woodworkers. One enterprising shingle dealer sent out 2,000 sample shingles by the first parcels post that left North Tona-wanda. Another dealer mailed several hundred sample lath, and both dealers report unusually satisfactory results from the innovation.

### Soft Weather Delaying Logging Operations

Ottawa, January 6th; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman).—Though the mild weather which has prevailed since the commencement of the winter season up to the present has been good for some branches of the lumber trade, it has been harmful for others. Until last Saturday, outside building was as much in progress in Ottawa as it is at some periods in early spring. On Saturday a sudden drop in the temperature caused a halt in some quarters. The absence of snow and ice is inconveniencing work in the woods greatly. Logs are piling up all over the limits and until a good heavy fall of snow comes will have to remain there before they can be hauled down to the rivers. Mr. P. C. Walker, manager for Shepard & Morse, reports that he has been informed that in the lower provinces the mild weather has caused a number of saw mills to close down, because they cannot get logs from the woods.

Trade continues remarkably good in Ottawa and district though there is a temporary lull just now, while the dealers are taking stock and settling up the year's business. Cheques for large amounts of money are changing hands just now.

### Lumbermen Form Credit Association.

With the object of protecting themselves against the undesirable creditor, the retail lumbermen of Ottawa and the surrounding country have organized the Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Association. Mr. Harry Templeton, who was formerly assistant freight agent in Ottawa for the Canadian Pacific Railway, was appointed secretary on Friday, January 3rd, when the final plans for the organization were made. Offices have been rented in the Canada Life Building on Sparks street. Some of the retail lumbermen here have lost rather heavily of late through the bankruptcy of certain contractors. In some cases this bankruptcy is believed to have been arranged by the contractor for his convenience, after his property had been turned over to his wife. It is to protect themselves against such contractors that the lumbermen have organized the association. The financial standing of every contractor in the city and district will be kept on file, together with any other important particulars as to his business record. The expenses of the association will be borne proportionately by all the members. Some of the leading firms which are members, are: W. C. Edwards & Company; The McAuliffe, Davis Lumber Company; G. M. Mason Limited; The Greater Ottawa Lumber Company; Estate of James Davidson; Barret Bros.; M. N. Cummings, and others.

A large new shed, in which to store dressed lumber, is being built by the McAuliffe, Davis Lumber Company. It will cost, when completed, about \$10,000. Work on it started a few days ago, and it will be ready for use early in the spring. The shed will have a substantial frontage about fifty feet wide on Duke street and will run through to Britannia street, a distance of about 200 feet. The new yard offices will be located in the front of the new shed.

### Expansion at Pembroke

The Pembroke Shook Mills Limited, a new company, will soon be ready to commence box making operations in a large new factory in Pembroke. The building is finished and the latest box-making machinery is now being installed. By the end of February or the beginning of March everything will be in readiness to commence operating the new plant, which will employ between 125 and 150 men. The company have a steady market for their product. Contracts for the supply of lumber have been made with firms in Arnprior, Braeside and Pembroke. The building alone cost \$17,000, and the machinery and other equipment will cost about \$13,000. The factory measures 220 x 96 feet, and is quite an imposing looking structure, built according to the most modern principles for industrial plants. A brick and concrete power house measuring 50 x 50 feet is also being erected. Mr. J. S. Stewart is the general manager.

Business in the lumber trade is evidently good in Pembroke. The Pembroke Lumber Company are spending \$25,000 on extensions and improvements to their plant in Pembroke. The third extension this season to their sash and door factory has just been completed. The company is specializing in Canadian and English frames complete with shutters, inside windows and outside windows fitted and No. 3 doors. The new machinery installed includes two new double cutting band mill saws, one new Wickes saw and one new Marshon band resaw. With this additional machinery, what was formerly cut in twenty hours can now be cut in ten. The company is taking out about the same cut of logs this season, viz., 350,000.

The Estate of James Davidson entertained the retail lumbermen

at dinner on Friday evening, January 3rd, in the New Russell Hotel. Mr. Grant Davidson, eldest son of the late James Davidson, occupied the chair. Matters of business were discussed, after which a general good time was enjoyed.

### Higher Prices Predicted

An increase in the price of lumber in this district will shortly go into effect. An advance of six to ten per cent. on all good lumber will be made and from ten to fifteen per cent. on mill, box lumber, and dead culls. Shipping culls will sell at the same price as last year.

To keep abreast of their growing business, J. Oliver & Sons, Limited, furniture manufacturers, of Ottawa, have just completed a three-storey extension to their factory building measuring 80 x 45 feet. The most up-to-date machinery is now being installed and it is to be in readiness to begin work early in the spring. The cost of the new building and equipment will be \$20,000, and will give employment to twenty-five extra men. The seventy-five men now employed by the firm were entertained at a dinner given by Mr. James Oliver, president of the company, on Saturday, January 4th. The dinner was served in the top floor of the new building, and an enjoyable evening was spent. The total size of the factory is now 240 x 45 feet.

Mr. J. A. Ellis, M.L.A., who was persuaded to run for Mayor of Ottawa by Mr. J. R. Booth, Senator W. C. Edwards and some other prominent lumbermen and business men of the city, was elected tonight by a substantial majority over two other candidates.

W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, entertained all the members of their sales force and the head shippers at a dinner at the Chateau Laurier on Friday, December 27th. The guests present numbered forty-three, among them being Mr. Smith and Mr. Carrol, of the Robinson Edwards Company, Burlington, Vt. Mr. Gordon Edwards gave a luncheon at the Laurentian Club upon the same day to the salesmen. A meeting was held during the afternoon at which the salesmen and shippers were present, during which the business of the past year was discussed. After the dinner in the evening an excellent programme of music and speeches was gone through. The unanimous opinion of all present was that 1912 had been a good year for business and 1913 promised to be equally good, if not better.

### Bright Prospects for 1913 Business

Peter Lund, of Wardner, B.C., reports that lumbermen in the mountain district expect a splendid year's business during 1913. Already several of the mills are filled up with advance orders which will be rushed for spring building. The lumber industry all over British Columbia, according to Mr. Lund, will be more active than it has been for some years past. "We expect to have a big year," he stated in a recent interview. "The prairies are filling up very rapidly every year. The towns all over the West are growing bigger all the time and next year we expect to have one of the biggest building years in the history of the trade. This means that more lumber than ever before will be used and all the mills, both in the mountains and at the coast are making preparations for a phenomenal year's business. The many buildings still being erected and the fact that a lot of construction work has not yet been closed down makes it hard to get men for the woods and wages for lumbermen and helpers in the camps will be higher this year than ever before."

### Swedish and Wood Trade Active

A report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa, says:—The wood goods season of 1913 has opened well, Swedish gulf deals and battens commanding about 10s. more than a year ago. The Norwegian floorings sales have commenced under rather peculiar conditions. As a rule the south and east coast British importers have been the first to buy in order to secure their regular specifications of 7 inches, while the Liverpool and other west coast importers have held back and have usually bought at about five shillings below east coast prices. This year it is the west coast importers, however, who are the more eager buyers and a number of sales have been made at £11 2s. 6d. to £11 5s. 0d. basis 7 inch mixed white c.i.f. Liverpool and other west coast and Irish ports; business to the east and south coast on the other hand has been rather slow on a basis of £11 for 7-inch mixed white and £13 first reds c.i.f. The explanation is no doubt that narrow widths in whitewood, of which the importation to west coast mainly consists, are getting more scarce owing to small logs being used by the pulp mills.

### Barbados Lumber Markets

S. P. Musson, Sons & Company, Bridgetown, Barbados, report as follows under date of December 20th:—Lumberstuffs—W. pine—The Trn. Schr. "Laura C." from St. John, N.B., to our address, with a small cargo of 185 m. ft. is the only arrival to note for the past two weeks. Several cargoes to arrive, have, however, been contracted for at \$32 and \$24 for merchantable and second quality, respectively, and these will about fill present requirements. Spruce—No receipts, and the position is unchanged. Stocks are not heavy, and first arrivals should bring full rates.



# A Year of Changes in New Brunswick

**Strikes, High Ocean Freight Rates and Expensive Logging Operations Combined to Worry Manufacturers—Good Prospects for 1913**

St. John, N.B., January 6th, 1913; (Special correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—The year just gone by has been one of many changes, affecting the lumbering, the manufacturing and the marketing of all the logs and lumber produced in this section of the country. It has been a year of very great changes from beginning to end, and to-day the manufacturers in this section are much worried as to whether they are going to have sufficient snow to get a log hauled to the streams or not. It always has and always will be a very worrisome business. In the beginning of 1912 the outlook for selling spruce in this section was very black, the buyers of deals would simply make no offers, or if they did they were so ridiculous that no seller dare consider them even for an instant. Logs were costing about \$13.50 to \$14.00 per M. landed at the mill slips, and the offers made by the buyers ran all the way from \$12.75 to \$14.00 on sellers' wharves, this it will be readily seen meant a loss to any manufacturer who sold at those prices, and practically no one did sell at the price, but kept on manufacturing in the hope of brighter days to come.

The next trouble which arose, and it came just as the mills got under way, was a strike of the mill men, for an increase in wages of 10 per cent. all around. This the manufacturers felt they could not afford, but rather than tie up their plants they granted the increase, and after it was granted, during the whole season, the employees gave poorer returns than they did before the advance, going and coming when they liked, and in no way showing any appreciation whatever of their improved condition. In fact, all manufacturers in this section of the country concur in one thing, that the daily turn-out of the mills in this section was lower than ever before.

Along towards midsummer, prices began to rise, the Russians in the Baltic had a great set back, having had an unprecedented thaw during the winter, and were forced to leave a large quantity of their logs in the woods. Many of the mills which were contracted for millions, never delivered a foot, this made a severe shortage of Rigas in the English market, and buyers were forced to turn elsewhere for deals. But while the price of deals began to rise, the price of freights outran the price of deals, and steadily from 40 shillings they rose to 80 shillings per standard, the highest ever paid to steamers for ocean freight for fifty years. But the buyers had to meet the freights and pay to the manufacturer the increase in price plus the increase in freight.

## A Good Demand From Eastern States

Another important feature which also caused prices to rise suddenly, was the demand coming from New England and the Metropolitan district of the United States, largely for short average stock. Many of the manufacturers in the early season had offered to United States buyers the cuts of their mills turned into two inch, a very hard thing to saw, as it cuts into the scale of the log, besides cutting down the daily turn-out of the mill. The buyers in many instances would not offer anything at all, and said the market for short average stock, which is the larger kind of logs cut in this section, would fall by July 1st, and they would therefore rather only buy in limited quantities. As it turned out it was much better for the mill men, and the buyers have undoubtedly regretted it very much during the season, for instead of the price going down after July 1st, it kept steadily gaining from a \$21.50 base in early spring to \$25, and closed the year on a \$26 base price, the highest since 1907. It all goes to show that the mind of man is apparently not wise enough to see into the distance, as far as the lumber industry is concerned. While the operators in this section of the country have not had what they will call a banner year, still, they will all close the year much better off from a financial point of view than they expected or hoped for at the beginning.

## Cold Weather Urgently Needed

The year just beginning is looked at in a much different way from last year, the season or fall of 1911-12 was an ideal one for yarding. The fall had been fairly dry and men much more plentiful, and logs had been yarded even faster than the operators wished for. This year the conditions are entirely different. We have had an extremely wet season, one of the worst in years. All through the summer and fall rain has fallen very heavily nearly every week and the woods in some sections are impassable. Men have been scarce, wages rising from \$30 in early fall to \$38 and \$40 for choppers at the present time, and men scarce at that. The woods being so very wet retards the yarding of logs and in many sections where ground is low or mixed with swamp, horses cannot go and operators are forced to work on

ridges, which means scattered logs and therefore slowing up work. Should this keep up for another month it means that the cut of logs throughout the St. John River section of New Brunswick will be very much curtailed. As yet no one can tell the outcome. On the headwaters of the St. John both in the State of Maine and in Quebec, there is very little snow and it is covering ground unfrozen, which rots the snow and makes work doubly difficult. It is to be hoped that we shall have an immediate change to cold, hard weather so that the operators can reap some of the benefits which it is felt are in store for them after five or six years of up-hill work. In Nova Scotia it is said that conditions are even worse than they are in New Brunswick, and as many rotary mills have gone into the woods in the province it will spell ruin for them unless a change comes soon.

## Good Outlook for 1913

The outlook for the sale of deals to the English market seems good, the rates of freight are not as high, in fact it is said that vessels can be chartered to-day for 50 to 55 shillings for Bay of Fundy ports, that in itself being quite a drop. Stocks both on the north shore and at the ports of St. John are only about one-half of what they were last year. The unfavorable weather and also the stocks in all the English ports are lower than they have been for many years, and what parcels are going forward by liners are being taken from quay about as fast as they are landed. Prices are sustained, consumption is good and business in England is extra good. Also, as we look to the United States we find the stocks on yards are very light. Transportation conditions during the season, both by vessel and cars, prohibited any surplus being shipped. In fact, many orders are yet unfilled because of lack of cars and vessels, and buyers are flooding the country with new enquiries every day. Therefore, business in general and financial matters should keep pace, as they are doing to-day. If nothing radical should occur to mar the general outlook for good trade the world over, no reasons can be given except those already stated which will not help to make 1913 a good year for the lumber trade.

Some sales of deals for 1913 delivery have taken place in this section during the week. The price is said to be \$16 for a specification of fifty per cent. 7 x 8 x 3, balance 9 in. and up, with 3 x 4-5-6 ends and fourths at usual reductions, but it is felt that very few will sell even at that price under present conditions. There is practically no old stock of any kind left unsold, it being all in the hands of a few buyers here. Spruce boards cannot be had at all for less than \$14 at mills, and there are very few for sale.

Hemlock.—No stocks on hand except small quantities in retail yards, and they asking \$15 per M.

Low grade stocks of 1, 2 and 3-inch, have all been disposed of at about \$9.00 to \$9.50 per M. in yards.

Laths have all been sold.

Freights coastwise remain at a standstill as very little shipping is being done because it is felt to be more or less hazardous at this time of year. Vessels for New York are getting \$4, which is about 50c per M. less than heretofore. Ocean freights—the liners are taking small parcels at about 45 shillings, but space is very limited, general freight taking the place of lumber. The deal shipments from St. John to England showed a marked falling off in 1912, being only 79,000,000 against 129,000,000 in 1911—due to the mills not manufacturing as much for the English market and also the high rates of freights.

The stocks on the Miramichi are also low, only about 29,000,000, against 59,000,000 in 1911.

The schooner Wm. T. Donnell, carrying about 400,000 feet of lumber from this port for New York, shipped by Geo. McKean, was lost at Mace's Bay about twenty-five miles out of St. John recently. The cargo was fully insured.

It is said that Mr. Samuel Elliot, for many years identified with the scowing of lumber, will manage the new mill being erected by Mr. J. E. Moore at South Bay, N.B.

Reports from Fredericton, N.B., state that the amount of lumber cut at the head waters of the St. John river this winter will be much smaller than last year, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. There was only eight or ten inches of snow in the woods early in January, and the lack of frost in the ground made the swamps practically impassable. The men were then still engaged in yarding the logs.



## Sash and Door Markets in the U. S.

### Improved Outlook for Trade During 1913—Will Exports to Canada Diminish? Review of Trade

Sash and door manufacturers in Ontario have been studying closely the situation created by the extensive importation of doors from the United States. Conditions in the United States sash and door markets have had a great deal to do with the extensive exports to Canada. With rather sluggish markets in the States and plants equipped to turn out enormous quantities of doors, it was natural that an outlet should be sought in Canada. Conditions in the United States at present are encouraging, and there is a good prospect of the exports to Canada falling off on account of increased home consumption. The American Lumberman in its last issue published the following review of the situation in the United States.

Now that the holiday season is over buying of sash and doors is good, though the inventory period is interfering somewhat. Dealers, however, say business is much better than at the corresponding period last year. They are pleased with the present situation and the outlook for spring trade is promising. Inquiries from retail dealers have been large, but trade resulting from these inquiries will not materialize greatly until dealers finish their work of stock-taking and take up in earnest the demand that will come in the spring. Manufacturers are finding their stocks much more broken than a year ago.

Factories in Chicago are receiving a fair amount of orders, these coming chiefly from local dealers, but they expect their out-of-town trade to pick up materially within a short time. The weather conditions that have prevailed in Chicago until the last few days permitted building to proceed and kept up the local demand. Prices are steady and carload trade shows as much activity as any other.

While wholesale and retail business in the Northwest is quiet, the Minneapolis and St. Paul factories are not shutting down for any length of time, but are running on stock sizes in the expectation of a good spring trade. Buildings under way are numerous and there will be considerable special work from time to time, but the outlook for country trade later on is fine. It will be comparatively quiet for the next month or so.

This is, of course, not the time the sash factories are loaded down with work, but Baltimore (Md.) operators say they are getting enough orders to keep their factories in operation and the demand for their products is up to seasonable expectations. It is also to be said that prospects are most promising. Within the last week a number of building projects have been brought forward and the outlook for the sash factories is therefore decidedly promising. The high price of lumber naturally is causing an advance in the cost of sash and doors, but generally speaking the returns on mill products are fair and the margins of profit sufficiently encouraging to impart a feeling of buoyancy to the trade. To be sure plants are not pushed, but they are doing about as well as can be expected.

The door mills of Buffalo, N.Y., have found trade somewhat quiet since the first of the year, the weather not being favorable for any building work. Where building is only partly completed there is a fair demand for doors and sash to finish the work. The fir door trade in the eastern part of the State shows up well for the season and that variety of door is making much headway. Some salesmen state that they sell 10 cars of fir panel doors to one of any other kind.

While usually at this time of the year there is plenty of real winter weather in Cincinnati and the planing mills and retailers of millwork instead of working to capacity on special stock for immediate use are taking advantage of the lull in building activities and are keeping the mill hands busy making up stock sizes for spring business, the remarkable weather conditions have been so favorable to outside work that builders have kept on and consequently the millwork dealers have had all calculations upset and are busy getting out all kinds of interior finish, which will not be completed for the next five or six weeks and they will have very little time to work up very much stock for the spring building. The only thing for them to do is to buy heavily of this material that they are unable to manufacture and the out-of-town manufacturers of millwork should have an increased business in this line in this section. This market has always been a good buyer of stock sizes, but the coming year will be bigger than ever for the reasons given. Prices are all high, due to the high cost of rough lumber, coupled with the heavy demand throughout last year. According to the architects more homes than ever before will be finished in red gum during the coming season, as the results obtained with this wood from past experiences are so satisfactory that they do not hesitate to advise prospective home builders who are looking for a hardwood finish and do not care to pay the price of some of the more expensive hardwoods, to use gum, and many of them are taking this advice. There will be, of course, plenty of oak finish, both plain and quartered used, as usual, as nobody will deny the excellence of this wood for finishing purposes and substitutes are being used

only as a matter of effecting a saving and with a satisfactory result obtained at the same time. The prospects for another big year are the very best, and dealers in all kinds of building lumber and millwork are now in the market for their requirements or soon will be.

Now that the figures for the old year are in it is evident to the millwork trade of St. Louis that 1912 was a much better year than the dealers supposed it was going to be. It is also evident that the conditions governing are vastly better than they have been in January for a number of years. This has put heart into the local trade and the dealers are once more viewing the coming season with optimism. There was a larger volume of realty transactions in St. Louis last year than there was for several years previous and this presages an era of building during 1913 which will make work for the local sash and door houses. The same condition prevails throughout a large part of the so-called St. Louis trade territory. Inquiries are already stronger than they usually are for January, and orders are more plentiful. The price tone of the market is still unsatisfactory, on account of bitter competition in the sash and door trade. Mixed car business out of St. Louis is considerably in evidence.

There has been little stir in the market at Kansas City during the last week. A combination of holidays, inventories and snow has kept orders down to the minimum, but that is by no means discouraging to the manufacturers and dealers. Inquiries are unusually large in volume and size and mills here are looking for a better season than the one just passed. Prices have started up from the low level that ruled for much of last year and scarcity of mill material practically assures further advances. Also there is evidence of an increased amount of building. Yard men generally are figuring on a strong country demand. It is notable, also, that the country demand is each year for higher grades of sash and door.

Sash and door manufacturers at Tacoma, Wash., say stocks are light and demand good, with every prospect of a big spring trade. While the 1912 volume of business has been large, prices have not been wholly satisfactory, but the way 1913 is opening indicates that doors and columns are going to do better this year. There has been considerable increase in output during the last year in the district tributary to Tacoma in both doors and columns, but the factories all report orders ahead, a firm market and a bright outlook.

Heavy inquiries for window glass were received during the last few weeks of the old year and all the factories began the new year actively engaged in filling orders. Stocks are well cleaned up and jobbers have placed orders that will readily absorb all the glass that is produced for the next few weeks.

### Larger Door Plants Needed

Hamilton, Jan. 7, 1913

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The great difficulty with the Canadian manufacturers of sash and doors is that our trade, until recently, has not been sufficient to turn out doors in such a large quantity as the United States manufacturers. These United States factories are no doubt dumping doors here, but they are just putting in what we call stock sizes which they make in large quantities, and when you see the door, you will readily see how cheaply they are made. But for any odd sizes that are ordered from them, they charge a better price than we obtain in Canada. Another difficulty about the Canadian door trade is that, in the busy season, from June 1st to Dec. 1st, the manufacturers have sufficient to do, and then in the slack time, I suppose largely because of shortage of capital, and incidentally also because of lack of storage room, they are unable to run long time. It is in this slack time that the U. S. manufacturers pile up stock and endeavor to get orders in Canada to keep their mills running.

Also, those people who have money and ability, are not satisfied with the profits that are obtainable in the sash and door industry, so the only hope that I can see is that the Canadian manufacturers will stick together and work point by point until they become a little better educated and a little more unselfish towards one another. With mutual assistance and information we will eventually grow stronger and be able to command the trade for the doors that the U. S. manufacturers are now making, and be able to make them as cheaply. The U. S. manufacturers are great perseverers in trade and they dig up trade in season and out of season at all times and have great confidence of manner. They come over here and actually persuade people that they can make a cheaper and better door than we can.

Yours truly,

F. W. Brennan.

During the months of September, October and November 1912, 10,684 doors were imported into Canada at Toronto. These originated for the most part at Oskosh, Wisconsin, and from the State of Washington.



# Use of Flumes in Logging Operations

## Advantages of an Artificial Water Way for Taking Out Logs in Difficult Mountainous Regions—Principles of Construction

By W. D. Starbird

There are large quantities of standing timber, desirable for the various purposes of the manufacturer, located in the mountainous regions of the West difficult of access, that present many serious problems to the logger and lumberman desirous of getting the product of these forests to market at a practicable cost.

With the methods of transportation commonly utilized in logging operations throughout the West, in the mountains and the lower country as well, lumbermen, are, no, doubt, perfectly familiar. The logging truck and sled, the dry log chute, the donkey engine with ground lines and sky lines, the locomotive and railroad track, and streams navigable for floating logs, all have their place and use in these operations. Of these the railroad and navigable streams only are practicable as a means of transportation where material must be moved any considerable distance.

Streams large enough for navigation by tug boats for towing logs in rafts or booms are seldom to be found in the inland districts; and those in which it is practicable to economically float or drive loose logs are only found occasionally available.

The railroad has many disadvantages, especially in the mountain districts, where the building of railroads is difficult and expensive. Serious and often insurmountable obstacles in the way of difficult engineering feats and prohibitive cost are met with. Frequently the grades are so steep as to make a railroad impracticable to operate and at best the cost of constructing and operating are both likely to be excessively high. After a costly grade has been built and the steel laid, high power and expensive equipment are required, creating a large overhead expense, and then accidents are almost sure to be frequent and the cost of maintenance high. It is only possible to handle comparatively small quantities of timber at each trip of a train and the cost of loading and unloading is quite an item to be considered.

### Solving the Transportation Problem.

In a great many instances where railroad costs would seem to be prohibitive, a V-flume of the proper dimensions and practicable construction would solve the problem of transportation satisfactorily.

The style of flume mentioned has been in successful use for a great many years for various purposes of transportation, more particularly for floating sawn lumber, railroad ties, cordwood, etc., but so far as I know has only been utilized for handling saw logs in a very few instances.

Water and a descending grade are the only requisites absolutely essential for a flume proposition. The volume of water necessary will vary greatly, depending on the size of the flume required, which will be determined by the size of the timber to be floated. Where the water supply is deficient, it is generally feasible to provide storage ponds by means of dams and in this way secure ample water for fluming a part of the time. A flume has a surprisingly large capacity for floating logs and in consequence it will generally be found that it is not necessary to have it in operation more than a small part of the time.

A flume, when at all feasible, has many advantages over a railroad. It can be utilized and is practicable in the roughest, most rugged country to be found in the timbered sections of the mountains. It can be built at a practicable cost and successfully operated on steep and rocky hillsides, over or around rock cliffs, and through narrow, rock-bound, winding canyons, where a railroad could not be considered possible.

A flume is ordinarily built on trestling, and a difference of a few feet in the height of the trestles makes little difference in the cost of construction and none in its successful operation. It is largely due to this feature that it can be built much cheaper than a railroad, especially in a rough, broken country. On hillsides where grading for a railroad would be heavy all that is required for a flume is a couple of footings every 16 feet.

Where large boulders and rocks are to be passed over railroad construction requires expensive blasting, cutting, and filling, while the flume is carried over by trestling. If an occasional cut for a flume cannot be avoided, it is usually much less expensive than for railroad construction.

Grades varying from one-tenth of 1 per cent. to 25 and even 30 per cent. are practicable for a flume while 10 or 12 per cent. is, I believe, conceded to be the maximum permissible for a railroad.

It is not necessary that the grades be either uniform or constantly descending. If the average fall or slope of the country over which a line is to be built is sufficient, high points can generally be passed

over by flattening the grade line above and making it more steep below.

The steeper the grades are the greater capacity a flume will have, while the volume of water required is not increased. Owing to the velocity attained by a log running on steep grades, it will have an added buoyancy which combined with its momentum causes it to run faster than the water on which it is floating. The result is that it banks the water in front and creates an increased body on which to float.

On the other hand, where the grades are flat, say with a fall of anywhere up to 4 or 5 per cent., if a log is too large to float free its progress will be retarded and the water will accumulate around and behind it, forming an extra head that will float it. This is always provided the flume has been built of a size large enough to give the depth of water necessary to float such a log free.

### Curvatures Permissible in Flume Construction.

The sharpest curvatures permissible in flume construction will vary greatly, and can be satisfactorily determined only by careful consideration of all the conditions to be met in each particular case.

Generally speaking, if the size of the flume is figured close to the requirements necessary to float a log of the largest diameter to be handled, a maximum curvature of 20 degrees can be allowed for logs up to 24 feet in length, and 25 degrees for logs not over 20 feet in length.

Under similar conditions, a curvature of from 4 to 6 per cent. would be the limit for logs 60 feet in length.

Increasing the size of the flume and the volume of water makes sharper curves possible.

These curvatures are, however, extreme and are based on the presumption that the longest logs handled will not be cut from the timber of largest diameter and that the sharpest curves will not be required where grades are exceptionally flat.

Sharp curves are to be avoided when possible. They increase the strain and wear on a flume and reduce its capacity both as to the size of timber that can be floated and the quantity that can be shipped.

When, however, they are unavoidable, care should be exercised to secure a grade sufficiently steep to give the log enough momentum to insure a velocity around the curves exceeding that of the water in the flume. If this is done, the front end of the log will accumulate a surplus head of water, which will raise it at that end, while the rear end will be lowered by getting ahead of the regular flow of the water. The result is that the log will readily pass around a much sharper curve, without detriment to the flume, than would be possible where the speed of both the log and the water is equal.

### Length of a Flume Limited.

The length to which a flume can be extended without prejudice to its practicability or economical operation is limited only by the possibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of water and descending grades.

Any flume more than two or three miles in length should, if possible, be provided with feeders at intervals as frequent as practicable. It is probable that there will be branches coming into the stream from which the original supply of water was secured and that there will be little difficulty in turning this additional supply together with what has escaped from the flume into it again by means of a flat-bottomed flume built on a nearly level grade. These feeders are generally short in length and inexpensive. It is not always essential to have these feeders. I have seen stretches of flume 8 to 10 miles in length without one.

### Cost of Constructing and Operating a Flume.

The cost of constructing a log flume will depend on its size and the general topography of the country through which it is built. Taking as an example a 54-inch flume, which is large enough to float logs up to about 60 inches in diameter, if cut from any of the more commonly known species of timber the minimum cost per mile will be about \$6,000 and the maximum cost should not exceed \$8,000, under the most difficult conditions. This estimate is based on lumber at \$10 a thousand feet and common labor at about \$2.50 a day of 10 hours.

The quantity of lumber required per mile will range from 300,000 to 350,000 feet and \$500 per mile will ordinarily cover the cost of nails, telephone equipment, and other material necessary.

The cost of operating such a flume is very small and the capacity



is surprisingly great. Therefore, the cost of transportation per thousand feet of logs per mile is very low.

As compared with railroad costs figured on the same basis under similar conditions, the advantage is very much in favor of the flume. The cost of loading logs on cars for hauling by rail is considerably higher than the most expensive method of loading them into a flume, while the cost of unloading is entirely eliminated.

There are several different ways of getting logs into a flume. When it can be done, the cheapest and best way is to provide ponds into which the logs can be dumped and floated into the main flume either direct or by means of a branch flume. In this way one or two men will ship out as many logs as the flume will carry, up to 400,000 or 500,000 feet a day of 10 hours.

Where it is not possible to utilize a pond, skidways may be provided along the sides of the flumes, built up to a convenient height for rolling the logs in over the tops of either side. If the flume should be so located that this cannot be done, a jammer can be used to good advantage and at a lower cost per thousand than for loading on cars by the same method.

The costs of maintenance and patrolling are practically the only other costs of operating a flume. Stations should ordinarily be established every two or three miles and provided with telephones and a patrolman placed at each station.

These men should keep the flume in repair without additional help except in case of a bad breakdown.

The material and supplies required to keep a flume in repair for the first two or three years should not exceed 1 per cent. per annum of its first cost, and it should not exceed 5 per cent. per annum to make its life perpetual.

#### A Successful Example of Flume Construction.

In conclusion, will call your attention to the flume constructed last year on Rochat Creek, near St. Joe, Idaho, for the Milwaukee Land Company, which has been in operation since early in the spring of 1912 and has demonstrated the advantages to be gained by the use of this method of transportation.

The country through which it was built was exceptionally rough and difficult; a narrow rock canyon had to be passed through; the creek bottom was narrow, and fire had swept over the territory the year before and filled the canyon and entire bottom with partly burned timber and windfalls. The decision to build the flume was reached only after it was found impossible to get a railroad in. Its length is approximately five miles. The average grade is about 11 per cent., the steepest grade 15 per cent., and the sharpest curvature 20 degrees.

A wagon road was first built through to where it was proposed to start the flume, and a portable sawmill was installed to manufacture the lumber required. Construction of the flume was started at the mill and the lumber used was shipped through the flume as fast as completed to the head end.

The regular V-box type of construction was used, built up on trestles set 16 feet apart supporting stringers on which the box rested. The trestles were built of 4 by 8 timbers, sills, posts and caps and cross-braced with 2 by 6 planks. The stringers were 5 by 10 with 2 by 6 lateral bracing and round pole supports in center of bent. The brackets supporting the box were built of 4 by 6 sills and arms braced with 3 by 6. The box was built of 2-inch rough plank battened with 1½ by 4-inch strips set in between the brackets, which were set two and four feet centers.

The cost of this flume including its six feeders and telephone line and equipment was approximately \$40,000 or a little more than \$8,000 a mile. It would be hard to find more difficult or expensive conditions for the construction of a log flume than those governing this proposition.

After the flume was completed late last fall, it laid idle through the winter, covered with snow, which attained a depth of 8 to 10 feet, and this spring the water was exceptionally high, but it withstood these severe tests and without any repairing was said to be in as good condition as when completed.

Up to July 1st of this year between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet of logs have been run through, and the only expense has been in loading them into the flume. There have been no patrolmen employed and the only repairing necessary was caused by a couple of trees falling across the structure during an exceptionally severe wind storm.

Experienced loggers who have closely watched it in operation say that its capacity is limited only by the number of logs that can be gotten in.

Many different ideas have recently been advanced with reference to changes in the type of flume constructed for the Milwaukee Land Company, the most notable being a plan to use a circular or oval instead of a triangular box. Either type would be much inferior for several reasons. A greater volume of water would be required to fill such a box to the same depth and floating capacity attained by the V box. It would have to be of greater size to give clearance for a log of the same dimensions in passing around curves. There would be

## The Use and Value of Forest Maps

### Timber Growth and Topographic Maps Give Important Information at a Glance

By K. Mc. R. Clark

The history of all great industries shows a succession of improvements, not only in the methods of doing the work, but also in the organization and management of the business. Thus it is that as we look over the records of the lumber industry, from the days of the individual logger with his single pair of oxen and his water mill to the present big corporation with miles of railroad and highly organized mills, the fact which first strikes our attention and even wonder, is the steady advance in all branches of the business. With the slogan "timber land is going up," logging methods have become more and more efficient, and actual economies of cutting are doing much to preserve the lands now timbered. The woods manager of to-day has many things to absorb his attention and even with the most modern business methods, is bound to be much of an office man. Often he can no longer obtain knowledge of his timber lands at first hand, but is obliged to rely on others for his information. Of course, the larger the holdings of his company the greater the difficulty that he finds in knowing all that he should know in order to meet all problems as they should be met, and the more need he has of exact and reliable information.

To supply such information there has been developed the systematic reporting of forest assets and conditions by men trained for such work. These men may be regularly in the employ of the company or be experts brought in to report on the land only once. As in the other branches of lumbering, the methods employed by these experts have undergone marked changes to meet new demands put upon them. Thus it is to-day that the old eye-estimator has largely given way to the man who actually counts his timber or a part of it and he in turn is being superseded by even more exact methods. Of much importance is the system of plainly and simply putting the data obtained in the woods on paper. First class, accurate, and comprehensive maps enable the estimator to show the manager, himself unable to see much of his timber, just what conditions exist in the field.

#### Maps For Northern Forests.

The best modern forest maps for the north are usually made in pairs, one map showing topography, while the other is a timber or growth plan. The topographic map acts as a permanent map of the area under consideration and is, therefore, made on some good serviceable drawing paper which will stand hard usage. This map should show the boundaries of the tract according to the best data obtainable, usually at a scale of at least four inches to the mile in order to delineate all important features, and so that it may be used with the timber plan. Besides, the exterior lines and any interior divisions that are made, this map should give the location of streams, rivers, lakes, bogs, and other striking natural topography. Elevations are expressed by contour lines at intervals of 25 to 100 feet in elevation, their location to be determined in the field by aneroid barometer, with level lines as a check, or by some other method suitable to the country. Other information of value to the lumberman, such as highways, tote-roads, important hauling roads, railroads, tramways, sluices, dams, camps, telephone lines, mills, etc., should be accurately located on this map. This plan, as well as everything else done in making reports, or estimates, is for the benefit of the man who cuts logs. It is for his assistance that such work is done, and it is by his judgement that the lumber expert stands or falls.

The growth or timber plan is usually made upon tracing cloth so that it may be superimposed upon the topographical map. This is, however, unnecessary, if the topographical features except the contours, be shown. This plan is temporary, as the timber which it shows changes rapidly, especially on a tract where there is extensive lumbering. Timber is set forth on this map by colors, each color representing a separate type of growth. Thus for instance, mixed hardwoods are shown by one color, mixed softwoods by another, pure spruce by a third, burnt-land by a fourth, etc. The quality, age, and general condition of the stand is indicated for part of a type by specific notes written on the map where they apply. General logging conditions, such as the footing for teams, the roughness of the ground and the difficulty or ease of swamping roads, are also shown in this way. In order to do all this in a legible manner, the scale of the plan should be not less than 4 inches to the mile. In case this scale be too large to allow the handling of one big map, the plan may be made in sections, and the topographical map, made at a smaller scale, be used as a key. Streams, roads, dams, camps, etc., should appear on the growth plan, as they are important in their relation to the timber.

A good set of such maps is of untold value to a lumber company. Often they serve a possible investor or bonding house as a graphic greater opportunity for logs to double up and jam, and the leveling and alignment would be more difficult to maintain.



picture of the extent and character of holdings. Together with the detailed report which should accompany them they answer any question that those interested may in reason ask. Special features, such as water storage possibilities, may be included to meet the demands of the particular tract or proposition.

The greatest value of these maps, however, is probably found in their relation to the administration and management of the operations of the company. On large holdings it is almost impossible for the manager to be acquainted with conditions over all his property at first hand. A case of this kind came under the observation of the writer in his work with Mr. James W. Sewall of Old Town Maine, for the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, in Quebec. The holdings of this company, on which the work was done, extend back about 70 miles from the town of Chicoutimi, the company's headquarters. The last 35 miles of this land is virgin, and offers many difficulties to one wishing to look it over in a short period. No manager can trust to memory for knowing such a country. But good forest maps will give him the essential facts. He will know not only the amount, but also the quality and location of the timber, and the best methods of getting at it. Thus the manager may see at a glance, timbered and untimbered areas, and the location and extent of past and present cuttings. He can plan his operations far in advance so as to utilise his road and water systems to their highest efficiency, and keep his cut distributed over watersheds as occasion demands. By a comparison of the timber plan with the topographical map, the natural outlet of each bunch of timber can be seen, and, in fact, most pertinent questions in laying out a general scheme of the work readily be answered. At times for instance there may be two or more outlets for a certain bunch of timber as was the condition found by the writer in his work for the Davison Lumber Company, Limited, in Nova Scotia. A good set of forest maps shows such lays of the land on the topographical plan.

The value of forest maps is not temporary, they make a permanent record which is ever at the disposal of the company. Cruisers' reports rarely express explicitly all information so that a stranger to the property can thoroughly understand it. A new manager often lacks the knowledge which his predecessor has gained from long familiarity with his territory, and unless he has some means of knowing the character of his proposition he will be apt to make mistakes, costly both to his company and to himself. Good forest maps avoid this complication. The new manager can see his whole area before him as soon as he comes into the office while no manager need be any longer dependent upon the presence of a subordinate who holds all that is known of a region in his head.

#### A Record of All Operations.

Nor is the use of these maps confined to the manager alone. To the directors of the company, many of whom can have but a very rough idea of conditions in the field, such maps are a great aid in the determination of policies to be adopted. The manager, asking for permission to undertake new methods, or to open up new areas, and the directors, seeking to follow the work of the manager, will find that a good map is the best means of explaining or understanding the proposition. Then, too, the timber plan may be used as a means of keeping a continuous record of changes in the character of the holdings. As cutting goes on from year to year the areas cut over can be noted by shading or some other method, while notes may be made as to how much timber was taken in each year's operation, and how much left. The extent of fires and the damage done by them may be indicated, when they occur. Damage by blow down, the depredation of insects or disease can be followed up and given measures be taken to save the timber. In a word, the manager and directors have always available a graphic running account of their woods situation and work.

In this brief article a few of the uses to which the modern forest map can be put and the value it has in the business of the lumberman are shown. How much do these maps cost? Under ordinary conditions a reliable concern will make them for from ten to fifteen cents per acre, with the lower price prevailing unless the property offers undue difficulties. This will, on the ordinary tract, not amount to more than about two cents per thousand board feet. No wiser expenditure can be made, and no greater insurance against mistakes of administration or construction be acquired.

#### Canadian Western's Extensions

A recent report from New Westminster, B.C., referring to the extensions under way at the plant of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, says: When the 75 carloads of machinery now in transit is installed in the addition to the plant of the Canadian Western Lumber Company at Fraser Mills, at an expenditure of \$550,000, a capacity of half a million feet will be the record of the combined plant for a ten-hour shift and the daily output will be close to a million feet per day. While the Fraser mill at present has the record of turning on one floor the greatest board measures of any mill in the world, this new addition will make the mill's general daily output greatly in excess of any other plant in the world. At the present time a total of

750,000 feet is the daily output and the number of employees 1,130, but when the new plant is in shape in April 500 more employees will be added. The new cedar mill buildings have been completed and the machinery will soon be installed. This will give a capacity of 350,000 shingles each ten-hour shift. In addition to the present plant seven new dry kilns have been erected, making three more for shingles and four for lumber, and giving the plant seventeen in all. Besides this a large storage shed, a veneer factory 100 by 200 feet in size, a sash and door factory, 100 by 300 feet with a shed 100 by 200 feet, will also be installed.

The new plant will be electrically driven, and with the exception of the turbine engine installed in the new plant of the British-Canadian Lumber Company at Queensborough, this machine will be the largest in any mill on the American continent. The turbine will be of 1,875 kilowatt, low pressure.

#### Cooperage Logs in Short Supply

James Innes, Chatham, Ont., in a recent letter to the National Coopers' Journal discusses the cooperage business as follows:—"We really do not know just where we stand at the present time, as we have had no winter in our part of the country, namely through Michigan, Ohio and Ontario. Indiana does not cut very much figure any more in the cooperage business as far as winter stocks are concerned, as what stock they put in they put in irrespective of the sleighing. We are having balmy weather here just now; in fact, all through the northern part of the country, as you undoubtedly have noted by the weather reports, and operations have ceased except skidding in the woods.

"Up to the present time there has been no logs put in at the mills in the northern manufacturing district, embracing the country in the States and Canada north of Cincinnati. While there were a few days of cold weather in December, the weather at this time of writing is a great improvement on the ordinary December weather of southern California—mild, balmy, and no overcoats, except in the evenings.

"In the Southern States the weather has been a little more favorable for lumbering, but still at this season of the year many of the mills are closed down for the holidays, and consequently the production is light. The stocks, both north and south, at the mills have been depleted to almost the vanishing point, so that there is practically no stock on hand of any description at the manufacturing centres.

It is, of course, too early to figure on next season's business, but the consumers of cooperage stock are already trying to contract ahead—not only the large consumers, but even the small apple barrel coopers—so that evidently they are figuring on a short crop of stock for next season.

"The demand for stock at this season of the year, of course, is lighter than at any other season, but still the manufacturers find it difficult to supply the demand, although it is extremely small, as is usual at the end of the year.

"The past year has been a fairly remunerative one for the manufacturers of cooperage stock and the coopers, and there seems to be a growing confidence between the producer and the consumer, which is certainly conducive to better business conditions than where the two parties are antagonistic.

"The outlook for next year is very good, as business does not seem to be disturbed to any appreciable extent by the political situation. The manufacturers are increasing their outputs all along the line, consumption is increasing, and consequently general trade throughout the country is excellent.

"It is difficult to figure on what prices for cooperage stock will be for next season, as the manufacturers do not care to contract to any extent until they have their logs and bolts on the premises, and the consumers do not feel like contracting to any extent on the basis of present prices. We feel, therefore, that it is not safe to prophesy very much at the present time, and that we would be better prophets a month or six weeks from now than we are at the present time.

"The demand for tight cooperage stock continues heavy, the production is comparatively light, and prices remain steady. Contracts for next season have already been made to a considerable extent, and, as most of this business is done on long time, stock being bought for from three months to a year ahead of the actual requirements, most of the manufacturers are pretty well booked up for all they care to sell at the present for next season's delivery. The general opinion among the producers of light barrel stock is that 1913 will be a banner year for this industry, provided the manufacturers can get the timber in to produce the stock."

#### B. C.'s Forestry Administration Plans

Formal announcement of the administration scheme for the Forestry branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands may be expected in the near future. A conference of provincial forestry



officials will be held in Victoria soon to hear and act upon reports of the men who have been studying the field with a view to arranging for the various divisions, the jurisdiction of each, and the system for keeping records of the service. No detailed announcement of the number of divisions of the forestry service to be established in the province can yet be made. The forestry officials are studying the needs of the province and working out a method whereby those in charge of the various offices will be relieved of routine clerical work.

### A Good Year at Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. John Carew, the well-known lumber manufacturer, of Lindsay, Ont., reports that 1912 was the best business year he ever had. The indications also are that the year 1913 will be even more satisfactory than that which has just passed. In order to be prepared for a large increase in business Mr. Carew recently acquired the limits of the Cavendish Lumber Company, of Lakefield, Ont., comprising over 20,000 acres, which, with his present holdings, will total somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 acres. Mr. Carew is operating four camps himself and also has four jobbers at work this winter. Altogether the camps are employing over 200 men. In addition to other lines, Mr. Carew's camps will take out a large quantity of white pine which is expected to keep his large mill at Lindsay, Ont., running to full capacity throughout the season.

### Wood Markets of the Far East

A United States trade report from Honk Kong, China, says: The Far Eastern importers of Pacific coast lumber are not buying great quantities at present owing to the increased export price and the high freight rates, which have been nearly doubled for future delivery. The stock on hand is estimated at about 1,150,000 board feet, and to this should be added 350,000 as unfulfilled contracts, a portion having already been shipped. Altogether there is a sufficient amount of lumber for present needs, and there are certain inquiries for future delivery of 650,000 feet. There is a good trade in Pacific coast lumber the year round, as the daily sales of 10,000 to 12,500 feet testify. The present (November, 1912) market quotations are from \$25 to \$25.50 gold currency per 1,000 feet board measurement for planking and \$26.50 to \$28 for timbers ex-godown; but at present there is a slight temporary lull in the demand.

### A Sales Manager to His Men

In a letter sent to all of its resident and traveling salesmen, governing their official conduct during the coming year, the sales manager of a large firm of wholesale lumber dealers incorporates the following remarks:

When I sold a new stock it would always be for cash, and then it would be my pride to see if I could not get a cash payment to send in with the order by telling the man what a good impression it would make on the firm to send in a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars with the order, and as he had the money lying right in the bank, why not let me have it now? etc.

If I found a chronic slow payer among my trade I would try to cure him, and if I failed I would ask the president to try his hand at it, and if this did not work I would quit him because he, the merchant, is sure to fail unless he becomes a prompt payer.

I would not be a cutter of prices because I am convinced from past history that no cutter of prices is ever successful in any great measure, nor would my firm ever want to call me to any very important position if I were a price cutter, especially on little things, and also because there is no record of a price cutter ever becoming well to do.

I would study close economy in my expense accounts and be as careful of the firm's money as I would my own, doing my utmost to decrease the expense of doing business so far as my part of it is concerned.

I would never try to ask a man what he wanted, but always rather tell him.

I would tell each customer the name of my sales manager and how he is watching us and how pleased he would be to be of any service to the customer, and how delighted he would be to attend to any mail order, and to be sure to ask for him personally whenever he, the customer, is in town.

I would try to remember that there are a world of traveling men and but very few salesmen; hence, I would try to be a real salesman, as shown by my results. I would never speak ill of a competitor. I would never write a mean letter to my firm nor to any sales manager.

I would never be familiar with a salesman for a competing firm, and never ask him "how is business," for he would be sure to try to mislead me.

I would invariably keep my promises and if called off my time card would promptly notify my customers by mail.

I would try to be a good listener—many a lumberman likes to talk;

don't deny them this pleasure—and a good salesman is, at times, a good listener.

I would always be neat and clean in my attire. I would avoid burdening my firm with petty details lest they call me an "old maid."

I would remember that while I did not know it all about the business and my goods neither did my customer, and what I did know I would use to the very best advantage.

### A Good Liniment for Horses

One of the most important matters in connection with lumbering operations in the woods and also in the handling of stock at plants and retail yards, is that the horses employed should be kept in the best possible condition of health. Money invested in horses is like money invested in machinery. It must produce results in order to be justified, and if the horse is at all out of condition money is being wasted. Horses for all kinds of lumber work are subject to the hardest hauling under the most severe conditions and it is necessary to use great care in order to keep them always in a fit condition for work. Horses are always liable to sustain small injuries, which, if not attended to promptly may develop into lameness or disfigurement and this reduces the working capacity of the horse and impairs its value from a sale standpoint.

These facts are very well known to lumber operators and it is natural that all of them should keep on hand something in the form of a liniment to be used upon the horse at the first possible moment in case of injury or ill-health. One of the best liniments that can be used upon such occasions, and one which has made a splendid reputation for itself wherever it has been used is "Absorbine" an antiseptic healing preparation. This preparation assists nature rapidly in bringing about a cure for almost every serious class of injury or ailment to which a horse is liable. It produces prominent and complete results without blistering and leaves no blemish. One of its many distinct advantages is the fact that the horse can be kept at work while the cure is being effected. "Absorbine" is not a new lotion but a remedy of long standing which has been tried in all conditions and has many years of successful use to its credit. It is a highly concentrated liniment and only a few drops are required at each application. Readers of the Canada Lumberman who are interested in this matter would do well to write to W. F. Young, P.D.F., 424 Lyman's Building, Montreal, Que., for information regarding this excellent liniment.

### New Catalogue of E. Long Sawmill Carriages

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., well-known manufacturers of saw mill machinery have sent out an excellent illustrated catalogue (No. 100), dealing with their standard and heavy duty sawmill carriages. The catalogue is published upon a fine quality of calendared paper, which shows up the illustration in splendid manner. Each of the carriages and parts catalogued is illustrated and a detailed description is included from which one may secure a good idea of its capabilities. Those who are interested in saw mill carriages will do well to write to the E. Long Manufacturing Company for a copy of this catalogue and are requested at the same time to mention the Canada Lumberman.

### Foreign Trade in Forest Products

Canada's exports of forest products for the seven months ending October, 1912, were valued at \$26,593,727. This shows a falling off of about \$600,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and of \$4,700,000 as compared with 1910. Compared with 1909 there is a falling off of about \$5,700,000. The following table shows the value of exports of wood and manufacturers of wood to the United Kingdom and to the United States during the seven months ending with September, 1912.

|                            | 1911.         | Total.        | 1912.<br>To United Kingdom. | To United States. |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Wood and mfrs of—Total     | \$ 30,382,316 | \$ 33,279,003 | \$ 8,631,039                | \$ 32,353,130     |
| Logs                       | 416,892       | 601,107       | 44,731                      | 554,483           |
| Lumber—Deals, pine         | 1,056,887     | 1,147,717     | 1,081,072                   | 49,949            |
| " spruce and other         | 4,469,962     | 4,235,600     | 3,631,028                   | 557,275           |
| Laths, palings and pickets | 1,283,640     | 1,333,851     | 41,796                      | 1,274,085         |
| Planks and boards          | 12,519,534    | 13,163,928    | 1,263,159                   | 10,477,101        |
| Shingles                   | 1,022,555     | 928,096       | 90                          | 902,749           |
| Timber, square             | 653,180       | 1,168,030     | 147,247                     | 6,877             |
| Wood blocks for pulp       | 3,550,888     | 4,687,183     |                             | 4,687,183         |
| Wood pulp                  | 2,731,730     | 3,221,191     | 621,164                     | 2,573,472         |

### Great Britain's Wood Imports

Great Britain's imports of wood and timber during the eleven months from January, 1912, to November, 1912, were valued at £26,363,683, which is an increase of £2,125,281, as compared with the corresponding period of 1911 and £1,672,281, as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.



# THE WOODWORKER

## Veneers and Veneering

By A. O. Wilson

So much has been said on this subject that it may seem to many that further discussion is quite unnecessary, but it should not be dropped until there is a much better understanding of the many things which are quite necessary for all to know. I hope no one will get the impression that I think my head contains all there is to know about this very important part of furniture manufacture, but it does a fellow good to let off once in a while and then have the other fellow tell him some things he doesn't know.

The importance of this subject grows on us as we read and hear more about it, for we hear so much now from our great men about the preservation of our forests, and we see the forests consumed at a tremendous rate. While the demand is increasing for furniture woods, the supply is decreasing, and we are compelled to use veneer or else run the price up on good furniture—and some dealers are of the opinion that built-up stock is better than solid stock anyway, which, of course, it is, for some purposes. But I believe competition in prices has more to do with the use of veneer than the stability of the furniture, except in specific cases, for one cannot go through an up-to-date furniture store without seeing imitations of high-priced woods; and the fraud works pretty well, for only an expert can tell the difference without a very close examination.

Thus far I have tried to make it plain that the question of veneers is a vital one and becoming more so all the time, and having done this I wish to say something about the art of veneering, for it certainly is an art. The building of the core has been discussed at length, and we think we understand that pretty well, but we are only beginning to understand the facing of it. C. J. Louis, in a recent article entitled "Glue Room Talk," is on the right track sure, and if he only follows up his lead he will find many interesting things. He thinks built-up stock, say of five-ply or more, should be glued and pressed separate from the veneer, with less glue and less pressure for the face veneer, and if the stock were run again before the face is put on, as he suggests, we would avoid what we find so many times in finished varnish work. This defect is called "blister." You can find the blisters by tapping lightly with the ends of the fingers on top of the face. When you touch the spot it sounds like tapping on an empty egg-shell. Examine it closely and you will find there was a low or hollow place in the core at this point, and if not filled full of glue you now have an air-cell under the veneer. But, you say, it is small and will do no harm. But ask your wood-finisher about it, and if he is a practical man he will tell you that where the veneer is very thin, as is the case generally, the air soon loosens the varnish and the result is a bad finish. It looks sometimes as though it had been bumped, but of course the price we are to get for the product of the factory will determine whether we can stand for any extra operations in the mill or not.

Then as to the effect of too much glue, on the appearance of the finished product. One writer has said it would show through in streaks after it had aged a little. This is no doubt true in some cases, as in mahogany, maple, sycamore, ash, birch, or in almost any of the delicate woods, but in walnut, golden oak, or the many kinds of "missioned" oak, this will hardly ever develop to a serious degree. It should be remembered, however, that these woods will grow darker with age after they are finished. For example, golden oak will be much darker and duller in finish at the end of six months or a year than it was when first finished. And then sometimes a veneered piece of work is uneven when it is taken from the press and sanded, and the face is almost cut through in places, so that if it happens to be over a core of soft-wood, the pressure used in finishing will penetrate the face and color the core, so that there will of course be darker places that might be mistaken for glue coloring. This would only be prevented by a heavy body of glue under the veneer.

Here is another very important point, which may seem a contradiction of the foregoing statement, but it will be found, if read aright, to be in harmony with the above. That is, in regard to the use of too much glue in putting the face on. I shall never forget my first lesson in veneering, when I attempted to put some thin walnut veneer on for a facing on soft-wood core. As this was my first, a sure job it must be, so on goes lots of glue, and then some more for good luck, and then it was put under a good pressure for two or three days, as I was not in a hurry. When taken out the glue had soaked out through the face in some places. But I scraped and sanded until it was in fine shape for stain, and then, oh, my! did you ever pour water on a duck? Well, this was worse, for the stain would run off the glue-soaked places and leave them white, while the other parts were al-

most black. And you will find this to be true in almost every case where too much glue is used on thin veneer; the pores of the wood will be sealed, and the finisher will have a mighty hard time to get any color to his work. So if any good brother thinks he is a furniture-maker, he is badly mistaken unless he knows a great deal about finishing also, for he may be doing the very things in the cabinet department that will be the undoing of the finishing room.

One thing I would like some good, practical veneer man to give us light on is: You know there is a great tendency in crotch mahogany, and sometimes in oak and other woods too, for the veneer to check open and raise up on edge after it has been varnished for some time—sort of sits up like a pompadour hair-cut, and spoils the whole thing. I have seen thousands of dollars' worth of furniture spoiled in this way, but am ignorant as to the cause or the best remedy. The president of a cabinet company told me that he had trouble of this kind with certain kinds of work. He took the wood just before sanding for the finishing room, and dipped it in a glue size of fifteen per cent. glue and eighty-five per cent. water. After it was dried he sanded and finished it, and had no more trouble. His idea was that the glue set the grain of the wood without interfering with the stain in the least. But I am afraid this would not work well in all cases, and would advise that the finisher be consulted before it is tried to any great extent.

Another manufacturer said he used a thin cloth in veneering with crotch mahogany, laying it on the core and then laying the veneer on top of that, and that it was a great thing to prevent checking; but that doesn't look good to me. However, I have never seen it tried and would like to hear what others have to say about some of these things.—The Wood-Worker, Indianapolis.

## The Young Filer's Troubles—Cracking

By C. Hapsburg Liebe, in Berlin Quality

There is nothing in the calendar of mischief that will cause the beginner to think of the back to the farm movement quicker than persistent cracking of his bandsaws. As I am fond of saying, perhaps, a fracture now and then is only in line with good work on the machine; but when it gets to be a thing requiring frequent brazing, it is heart rending. I say the latter advisedly; I have been there.

Of the question of cracking in bandsaws, one may set forth a few of the whys and wherefores in: their causes, their prevention, their treatment.

Considered on the surface, a stiff place along the edge is a fruitful source of fracture. This condition, however, is always noted after the crack has developed, and the stiffness is usually caused by the letting out of the tension inward from the crack. I used to think that stiff, or tight places under what would have been properly speaking the tire, caused more fractures than anything else.

But later experiences and experiments have led me to believe a little different from that theory. Cracking will result from that condition, but not so much as it will from other causes, away up at the top of them being irregular tension.

Too near the edge with the tension is a fruitful source of fracture; and in this one must be guided by good judgment and keep a little farther away with his rolling. Even when he tensions the proper distance from the edges, if he puts the roll down too hard at the tire he brings to bear undue and unnecessary strain on the rim, and fracture may come as a result. A dished place, pounding as it must, through the guides, will cause cracking; so also will a wire lump; if it is let go too long.

If the guides are made of metal that is too hard, or of metal that glazes from the rubbing of the saw, or if the guides are of the right kind of metal and set out of line, fracture may be expected. In my experience, I have found that endwood makes a splendid guide. The next best thing is good babbitt metal. Guides made of brass and composition metals will bear watching.

The wheels themselves may cause fracture by becoming worn badly. Also, if they have been turned badly—by a tool that digs, especially—they are very hard on saws. Owing to the proneness of tools to work unevenly, the best authorities are advocating the use of the emery wheel for truing band wheel faces. But worn wheels, it may be well to mention, have more of blame to bear than have wheels that have been turned out of true.

It is a well known fact that case hardening will result in cracking. The case hardened surface is in reality little more than the thickness of thin paper; but even that is often enough to start the devilment, a sort of invitation. To prevent this evil, rub the backs off with a piece of emery wheel now and then, while the saw runs



slowly; in the grinder use a wheel of the proper grit and grade and kind and grind evenly and not too hard.

Sharp throats, throats that have too little room in them to chamber the dust, too much mill-strain or too little mill-strain, too high speed or too low speed, saws too thin for very hard wood or too thick to stand the bend of a small wheel, vibration, carrying the crown idea too far, about complete the category of fracture causes.

The old axiom to the effect that a little of prevention is better than much of cure holds mighty good in this feature of saw practice that I am writing about. Start a saw right. When the new band is taken from the case, it should be wiped off on both sides, placed on the bench, and gone over for the purpose of removing all bends resulting from the close confinement in the box.

Usually, the best sawmakers put out a product that will stand one run from the case, once the bends mentioned have been removed. So the new saw may be allowed to make a run, after it has been put in the brackets about the grinder for a look at the swage. Most sawmakers send out saws with far too wide spread, which is to show that the steel is of such quality in temper and make-up that it will stand swaging readily.

But let that initial trip of the new blade be a short one. Put it on the bench and you will find that the tension is now very irregular—because a new saw is sensitive and will pull and change more on the first run than it will again in a single trip. Help it to find itself. Handle it carefully. The next time it may make two runs before going on the bench. After this, it will have settled pretty well into its stride. An observance of the foregoing will mean that fewer good saws will be returned to the sawmakers as defective.

As to the treatment of cracks, once they have made their appearance, with good care and judgment one may carry a fracture, if it does not go too deep, for a long time. Now and then one may even wear a front edge crack out with the grinder. First, of course, the fracture should be punched to arrest its progress into the blade. There are many kinds of punches; the centre-punch kind, the half-moon, the straight-cutting—which is but a cold-chisel. Then, too, there is the crack drill. I have had little experience with the latter.

My favorite is the centre-punch variety. And those who have trouble with this method of stopping cracks usually set the point of the little tool too high up on the crack, which only splits the saw farther down and aggravates the case. The crack surely goes farther into the saw than it appears to the natural eye; so one should set the point of the punch lower than the place where the fracture seems to end.

I have had good results by punching twice on either side of the punch that I had placed at the bottom of the crack, these latter running slightly toward the middle of the saw, making a crescent-shaped marking, with the bow turned outward. The saw should then be tensioned and leveled correctly keeping the same distances from the bottom of the crack that one does from the edge at any other point. And if you are using a half-moon punch, try turning the bow of it outward instead of inward.

### Shop Wrinkles for the Machine Woodworker

By C. H. Brown

Don't stop a panel or other piece of work in a sander and expect to have the work come out nice and smooth. It is more than probable that the paper will cut a groove in the wood at whatever place the work stops while over the drums.

Don't pull a cut-off saw through the work so rapidly that the saw has to break off the wood instead of cutting it smoothly. No amount of careful fitting will get a saw to cut cleanly if the feed is more than the number of teeth can take care of. Use the Italian system, the up strokes heavy and down strokes light.

Don't run a saw for ripping until the set or swage is worn too close and try to make up for the poor condition by muscular exertion and an assortment of cuss words. Neither will help matters very much when a saw is out of shape.

Don't pour oil all over the top and sides of a box and a little dribble of it in a small hole for the journal and expect the box to keep cool by the process of absorption from the oil on the outside. If the maker of the machine has made only a small hole in the cap as an evidence of good faith, so that it may be seen that there is a journal there, have originality enough to let the journal realize that the refresher has come its way.

Don't make a lump in the belt at the joint. If lacing must be used, try to make a decent joint and not have it look like a woman's tie in a sheet holding a week's washing. One of the first evidences of a poor mechanic's work is in lumpy-looking belts.

Don't run narrow stock on a wide machine long enough to have the knives worn bumpy in spots from filing only in one place. If it is objectionable to use short knives on a long cylinder, change the place of the guides and side-heads to a fresh position on the long knives.

Don't think that because a shop is small the boiler and engine

can be run in just any old way as long as there is a shovelful of some kind of fuel in reach. People do that or its equivalent and live to tell the tale while others miss the combination and go to a place that is hotter than this.

Don't allow a box on the line shaft to work loose on the frame or on the pivots. If the box persists in getting loose, better examine the shaft for alignment and get it right. A shaft out of line increases the consumption of power very fast and causes an increase in the wear of all the belts hung to it.

Don't let the shop get so dirty and littered up with scraps that it requires as much effort to climb over the stuff as it does to do the work. Have a regular time to clean up the cull pile and don't let it overflow half of the shop. It costs money to have men stumbling over a pile of trash to get at the work and machines.

Don't wait until there is a breakdown before buying a small bolt or other small necessities for minor repairs. The time lost usually amounts to more than the whole job would cost if done in proper time. The time to make these small repairs is just before the break happens. It can easily be done if the man in charge is onto his job.

Don't let the ends of stock lap in feeding a resaw unless the stock is of the same thickness. It is likely to make rough-ended work and does not do a saw any particular good to have a short end rattling against the blade. Not much time is made by this way of sawing.

Don't cut down one pattern of knife to make a cutter for some other mold if the knife is for regular stock. This practice is more general than is commonly supposed and should be severely condemned by owners who are really responsible for most of it.

Don't let the gage glass and cock connections become so badly choked up as to be useless for the purposes for which they are intended and then depend upon a small leak somewhere in the outfit to indicate the water level. Don't smile when you read this, for it is a fact that one large planing-mill has followed this practice for a long time and a "mysterious" boiler explosion would not be a surprise to me if it occurred there at any time.

Don't forget to give the bottom valve of the collector enough opening to make the shavings feed freely to the furnace when using the feed to the furnace direct from the separator. A choke-up in the feed pipe is frequently caused by neglecting this valve.

Last, but not least, don't neglect to take and read the best books or papers you can get that cover your line of work, and if you cannot buy all of them, don't hesitate to borrow from those who do buy, until you form the reading habit and get in a position where you can spare enough money from your other needs to pay for the reading.—Wood Craft.

### The Safest Way

In installing new machinery or equipment it is best in all cases to be on the safe side by seeing that everything is right and properly adjusted before starting. A little incident brought this to my notice a day or two ago. Two new bearings were being put on the line shafting in different buildings of the same plant. Both were just alike in every respect. The first one put up was in line and right every way, as far as could be seen. It was a ring oiler, and properly filled with oil, but it had not run more than an hour when it was smoking hot, and upon examination was found to be melted so it could not be used till it was babitted over again. The man who put it up said the bearing was no good.

A couple of days after I put up the other new one myself. Before putting the bearing in the hanger, I tried it on the shaft and found it badly edge-bound. I scraped the edges free, put it up, and it has never even got warm. If the other bearing had been freed on the edges it would have been all right. These ring oiler bearings are the best made, I think. They are made to fit standard sizes of shafting, but should be fitted a trifle before putting on, and then will give no trouble.

The same principle applies to any new machinery. Of course, the bearings are supposed to all be properly fitted before leaving the factory, and generally they are, but it is best to try them and see that they are right before starting, since a careless machinist may have left them a little edge-bound, or the cap too tight, with the consequence that the bearing gets hot so quickly that the metal starts before it is observed, and then it is too late to save it.

There is nothing more edifying to a good mechanic than to see a nice new machine set up and started, then run week after week without a single hitch, doing its work well and proving to be a credit to its makers and to the man who is overseeing it; but when a machine goes to the bad, and first one thing and then another goes wrong, parts are broken and bearings melted out, one begins to think there is something wrong with somebody's think box, and it ought to be scraped or rebabbitted, an extra liner put in and the screws tightened down, and then perhaps the other machine would work better.—G. H. H. in The Wood-Worker, Indianapolis.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

### Pine and Spruce

Wanted for next year's delivery cars, or cargoes No. 1 Pine Culls, also Spruce. Apply Box 671, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### Wanted

A large quantity of good hard maple billets, 2½-in. and 3¼-in. square, 48-in., 54-in., 60-in. 66-in. and 72-in. long. J. H. Still Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont. 1-2

### Box Factory Lumber

When you have any box lumber to offer, write us, giving quantity, description and price Chicago, delivered either water or rail. Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, Chicago. 1-4

### Birch Logs Wanted

Wanted about 500 logs, Prime Quebec Birch, 18 inches and up. Quote F.O.B. Box 711, c/o Goulds Advt. Offices, 54 New Oxford Street, London, England. 23-2-82

### Birch Veneer Wanted

In one-eighth inch thicknesses, cut to sizes specified. For boxing purposes. Large quantity required. Quote. C. A. Spencer, Eastern Townships Bank Bldg., Montreal. 2-2

### Wanted

One million feet 4 x 4 to 8 x 8 Maple, Beech, Birch or Elm Squares. Will accept hearts of knotty stock, for rough work. Delivery now or during 1913. Box 638, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 22-1-67

### Wanted

500,000 ft. Maple squares 1¼-in., 1½-in., 1¾-in., 2-in., 2¼-in. and 2½-in. Any length from 12-in. up. Car lots and upwards. M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 2-5

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.

1 x 1 x 48.

1 x 1½ x 42.

1 x 1½ x 48.

1 x 1¾ x 42.

1 x 1¾ x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## Logs Wanted

Reliable Canadian firm wanted to stock Western Ontario mill. Any kind of logs will be accepted on basis of sawing by the thousand. Will also buy several thousand feet of logs on cars. Good shipping facilities on Grand Trunk. Box 662, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3-9

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

### For Sale

50 000 sets Red Birch Wagon Hubs, turned and mortised to patterns. Correspondence solicited. Address Box 686, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

### For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

### For Sale

Birch, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 No. 1 Common and Better. Elm, 4/4, 12/4 No. 2 Common and Better. Maple, 8/4 No. 1 Common and Better. KNIGHT BROTHERS CO., Burks Falls, Ont. 2-2

FOR SALE.—One Hundred Million Choice British Columbia Timber. Cheap. No cash required. Terms over ten years. Excellent lumbering chance. Wire for particulars. John Sanders, 964 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver. 2-5

### For Sale

Two hundred thousand feet of Yellow Birch, 6/4 and 8/4, 5-in. wide and up, 10 feet long and up. Delivery to commence in January. Boston rate of freight 14c per hundred lbs. John S. Eagles & Co., 39 Canterbury Street, S. John, N.B. 1-2

### For Sale

50,000 ft. 3-in. Soft Maple, No. 1 Common and Better. 20 000 ft. 2-in. Soft Maple, No. 1 Common and Better. 100,000 ft. 1-in. Soft Maple, No. 2 Common and Better. Choice, wide, dry stock. Apply ROBERT BURY & CO., 79 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 2

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine. 200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine. 200,000 ft. 1½ in. Basswood, Log Run. 500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in. Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,

Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

125,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Maple; 25,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Beech; 10,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Oak; 35,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Pine and 300,000 pcs. 1½ x 48-in. No. 1 Spruce Lath. The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont. 1-3

### For Sale

200 M. ft. Hemlock. Can be cut to order. Several cars telephone poles; also square Birch, Beech, Maple and Elm from 3 x 4 to 10 x 10, 10 to 16 ft. long or longer. 4 ft. slab wood and sawdust. Hall Bros., manufacturers and wholesalers, 174 Mutual street, Toronto, Ont. 24-98 t.f.

### For Sale

500,000 ft. Maple squares, 1¼-in., 1½-in., 1¾-in., 2-in., 2¼-in. and 2½-in. Any length from 12-in. up.

Car lots and upwards.

M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 23-2-79

### FOR SALE—BAY POPLAR

At our Ayden Mill, freight rate to Norfolk, Va. 8c

Baltimore 15c

Philadelphia 16c

New York City 20c

Boston 23c

We offer 400 M feet 1 x 6 in. and wider bay poplar, thoroughly bone dry and straight, good widths and lengths, beautiful stock, piled for 1st and 2nds, but will likely down grade in shipping about 20 per cent. No. 1 common. This stock is cut heavy and most of it would dress two sides 1 in. thick. For quick shipment will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.,

24-3-99 Pittsburg, Pa.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

### For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine. All in good condition and ready for immediate shipment. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 657, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3-3

### For Sale

One fore and aft, compound, direct acting, surface condensing Marine Engine. High pressure cylinder, 14¼-in. diam. Low pressure cylinder, 26-in. diam. Stroke 18 inches, with condenser attached. In first class order. Apply Saint John Iron Works, Limited, St. John, N.B. 1-4

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd., 22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

### Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.

1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.

1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.

1 Upright Band Resaw.

1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.

1 6 Saw Murray Edger.

1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.

1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.

1 Refuse Burner.

1 Lath Machine.

1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc.

2-5

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

As manager of saw mill, three years' experience. University education; executive abilities. Box 681 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

A young lumber salesman of real merit will be at liberty March 1st. Commission or salary proposition. A rare opportunity to acquire a high grade man. Box 682 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-2

WANTED—By practical experienced man, position as manager of lumber or pulp operations. Can handle any kind of proposition from stump to market, including financing. Highest references. Bond if required. Reply Box 663, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-2

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

A Band Resaw Filer, yearly position. Reply Edouard Ruel, Lauzon Levis, Que. 1-3

Experienced mill managers looking for positions are requested to read the announcement under Box 676, on page 53. 1-3

WANTED—First-class lumber salesman. State salary expected, experience and age. Apply Box 678, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### For Sale

Three townships heavy timber. New gang and band mill. Best proposition on the north shore of Lake Huron. Apply Box 672, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1-2

### For Sale

Timber limit, containing 20,000,000 feet mixed timber. Latest improved saw mill, new; capacity 30,000 feet lumber in 10 hours, logging this winter 2,000,000 feet. Apply Geo. S. Nesbitt, Rupert, Que. 24-2-2

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

### For Sale

About six acres of pine timber, en bloc, in logs or as lumber. Some oak, chestnut, walnut, maple and basswood. Sawmills at Beamsville and Grimsby, 2½ miles distant. On H. G. & B. electric line; half mile from Grand Trunk. H. H. Dean, Grimsby East, Ont. 2-2

### For Sale

Established lumber business with first class sawmill, extensive planing mill, a sash and door factory, a flour mill, all modern machinery and equipment. Good timber limits; cedar, pine, spruce, birch, maple, etc. Good roads. Mills conveniently located, near railroad and wharf. First-class water power. Address James Roy, St. Ulric Riviere-Blanche, Ce Matane, Que. 1-3



**For Sale**

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-711f

**MISCELLANEOUS****For Sale or Trade**

Two hundred acres hardwood bush, District of Parry Sound. Small mortgage of \$1,000 against it. What will you trade?  
B. J. McCORMICK,  
Welland, Ont.

**Vanderbilt's \$680,000 Profit on Timberland.**

George W. Vanderbilt invested \$136,000 twenty years ago when he bought for \$2 an acre 68,000 acres of mountain forest land, most of it along the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railway. This fall Mr. Vanderbilt sold the large timber from the tract for \$12 an acre, or \$816,000. He made a profit of \$680,000 on his investment, and he still has the land and all timber under 14 inches. This is an example of profits on a large scale from Southeastern timber lands.

The purchasers are given twenty years to remove the 25,000,000 feet of lumber estimated to be on the tract. It is agreed that the timber shall be cut with a view to the proper conservation of the forest.

The lumber will be manufactured at Pisgah Forest station on the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railway, where the purchasers of the big timber tract will erect a mill. Wood waste has been purchased by the Brevard Tanning Company.

**Sugar From Wood.**

According to recent press dispatches from London, England, the production of sugar from wood is in a fair way of being established on a commercial basis. One of the telegrams on the subject discusses with considerable enthusiasm the new extracting process, after this manner:

British chemists are enthused over the fact that experiments have resulted in a discovery which it is said may revolutionize the sugar refining industry. By a new chemical process the manufacture of sugar from wood and sawdust has become an accomplished fact. Large quantities of the commodity actually has been produced and it is said that arrangements are in hand for the establishment of factories throughout England for the exploitation of the process.

"Sacchulose" is the term applied to the new product. The results obtained are what are called "classed process," in which sawdust is subjected in closed retorts to digestion with a weak sulphurous acid solution, and under the pressure of about 90 to 100 pounds to the square inch ef-

fective transmutation takes place. Of the resulting product 25 per cent. is sugar. The constituent sugar so formed is dextro in part and fermentable to an extent of 80 per cent. The rest is not fermentable.

Horses fed on quantities of the new sugar increased in weight 70, 30, 35 and 65 pounds, respectively.

**Purchase of Poles for 1911.**

Preliminary report for 1911 issued by the census bureau shows that the number of poles purchased by telegraph and telephone companies, steam and electric power companies in the United States was less than for 1910 and 1909 by 452,674 and 320,720 respectively but exceeded the total for 1908 and 1907 by 168,866 and 134,752 respectively. The total reported purchase in 1911 aggregated 3,418,020, of which 70.3 per cent. were made by telephone and telegraph companies, 23 per cent. by electric railroad, light and power companies, and 6.7 per cent. by the steam railroads, says the Hardwood Record.

The decrease in the 1911 totals as compared with that for the preceding year was confined entirely to a falling off in purchase by the telephone and telegraph companies and steam railroads. On the other hand, a substantial increase was shown in purchases by electric railroads and electric light and power companies. The decreases in 1911 in purchases as reported by the telegraph and telephone companies was not general, being confined in the main to states in which there was no more than usual activity in the construction of telephone lines during 1910.

During the period of five years covered by the report, the total pole purchase was 17,559,876, of which white cedar contributed 64.2 per cent.; chestnut, 17.8 per cent.; oak, 5.3 per cent.; pine, 4.5 per cent.; cypress, 2.4 per cent. These five woods furnished 94.3 per cent. of the total, but the tendency has continued to substitute less expensive woods for these five. Other woods used are redwood, osage orange, and locust.

**Seeks the Cream of the Oak Forests.**

Oak veneer has been growing in popularity for more than a decade and it has spread out very rapidly the past few years in both plain rotary cut and in the quartered veneer. By its use manufacturers present the beauties of the oak strikingly and at the same time, improve the structure of the furniture, provided they use it rightly. Manufacturers of veneer are becoming more conspicuous as contenders in the market for the best oak stump-

age. Just a few years back the tight stave barrel people were regarded as the most formidable competitors of the saw mill men for the best oak timber and they devoured, at a great rate, the cream of many oak forests—at times leaving lots of good timber going to waste in their wake. There are some of them after oak timber yet, but the stave business, which called for the highest grade of oak, has been dragging so for the past year and a half that there has been little seeking for fresh supplies, except by a few fortunate members of the trade who own timber. When the veneer man goes into the woods, he must take a saw mill along, as a part of his plant; or he may stay in the city and buy logs and flitches. Some buy the quarter flitches; others buy logs for both rotary cutting and quartering; still others by timber and have their logs gotten out; some do it one way some another, and with it all the veneer man is becoming one of the most important factors in the scramble for the good oak timber that remains. He is not so conspicuously after it now as he would be if business were a little livelier but he is beginning to overshadow the oak stave man and, if he keeps growing in prominence, it looks as if the time was coming when he will overshadow everyone else in point of prominence where the

cream of the oak forests is to be found.

**HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY  
Chartered Accountants**

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada

Office and financial superintendence

**James W. Sewall  
A. B.**

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Working Plans—Men Experienced in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Towne, Maine,  
U. S. A.

# Good Opportunity for Progressive Canadian

Capable mill manager wanted to take charge of a large timber limit and manufacturing establishment in Quebec Province.

The owners of this limit intend manufacturing lumber and sulphite pulp on a large scale, and require the services of a high-class capable Canadian who thoroughly understands all departments of a sawmill business, viz., the woods, labor, manufacturing and shipping.

Splendid opportunity for a good man. All applications treated confidentially.

Apply, giving full particulars regarding experience, to Box 676, CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto.



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

As stocktaking has followed the holidays, very little business has been transacted during the last fortnight, although wholesalers have been able to purchase some small quantities of desirable lumber at reasonable prices, as the sellers did not want to take this lumber into this year's stock. From now on, however, trade is likely to become brisk again.

The almost complete absence of snow has prevented hauling in the woods, and for this reason lumbermen have been wary in accepting many orders, and unless a good fall of snow arrives very shortly, the supply is likely to be seriously affected.

Owing to the present general high prices, very little lumber is being sold for forward delivery except for cash, and buyers are mostly purchasing only for their immediate requirements.

No further change in prices has taken place. In soft woods, hemlock, white pine mill culls and spruce are in the greatest demand. In hardwoods, the low end of birch, 2 and 3 common in particular, is very scarce, as are also dry soft elm and good dry ash. There also does not appear to be much dry basswood offering.

## Eastern Canada

The indications at present point to an excellent year for the lumber trade of Montreal and for the industry in general throughout Quebec. In the city of Montreal, during the past twelve months, building operations increased in value, according to the permits granted, by over \$5,000,000, as compared with the year 1911. It is expected that a further increase will take place during 1913. The lumber trade at present is keeping up in a satisfactory manner, according to the reports of wholesalers and retailers. The open weather stimulated the demand for lumber until the close of the year. The quantity of business transacted during December is reported to have been much larger than during the corresponding month of 1911. Stocks at present in Montreal are low. The pulp and paper situation in Quebec is unchanged with ground wood at low prices on account of the quiet demand, and chemical pulp at high prices on account of the shortage in the United States.

Prices of Eastern spruce at New York are held firmly, although business is not so active as it was a few weeks ago. Supplies at mill points are scarce. Local yards are fairly well supplied. No price shading is expected at the opening of the spring trade. Hard wood prices are strong at New York, although a noticeable falling off in the demand is reported. Indications are that the spring trade, both foreign and domestic will be good. Birch and maple are holding their own and a satisfactory trade is reported in ash and basswood. Hemlock prices continue firm at New York. Mill stocks are reported scarce and a shortage is expected in the spring. Inquiries for early spring shipments are reported in the market.

Eastern spruce at Boston has been quite active of late. One large Boston wholesale firm is reported to have contracted for the entire cut of a large northern mill for January, February, March, and April at a price which is supposed to be the highest in many years. It is understood that they agree to take the whole cut at a base price of \$27., less 5 per cent, on a Boston rate of freight delivery. Small dealers however, are reported to be offering frames at \$26. In this case, however, the schedule must be made up to the dealers satisfaction. Trade in hardwoods at Boston has been quieter although prices are high. Plain oak is being quoted at the highest price in many years and is scarce. Quarter oak also is held at firm prices. Maple is firm and scarce especially in the higher grades. Hemlock is unchanged at Boston, dealers declaring that it is too high to enable them to handle any quantity. The trade in shingles is quiet with prices unchanged.

Logging conditions in New Brunswick up to the present have been most unsatisfactory. Much rain fell throughout the summer and fall of 1912, and now the woods are practically impassible in many sections. Men are scarce and wages are increasing. In the early fall the wages were around \$30; now they are about \$38 per month and \$40 for choppers. On account of the wet woods the work of yarding logs has been greatly impeded. In many sections operators have been forced to work on the ridges and abandon the swamps.

The immediate outlook for trade is promising. The English market for deals is good and ocean freight rates are not so high. Vessels have recently been chartered for 50s to 55s from Bay of Fundy ports. Stocks on the north shore and at St. John are only about half what they were a year ago, and it is reported that stocks at English ports are lower than they have been for many years. Deals have recently been sold for 1913 delivery at \$16 for a specification of 50 per cent. 7-

in. and 8-in. x 3-in., balance 9-in. and up, with the usual reduction of 3-in. x 4-in. x 5-in. and 6-in. ends and fourths. It is not expected that many owners will sell even at that price. Spruce boards are selling at \$14 at the mills. Hemlock is scarce and is all in retail yards. It is bringing about \$15. Low grade stocks of 1-in., 2-in. and 3-in. have all been sold at \$9 to \$9.50 in the yards. Lath are entirely sold out.

## Great Britain

Reports from London indicate that the last few weeks of the year 1912 were characterized by the busiest lumber trade that has been experienced at that season in many years. As a rule the very opposite is the case. Agents and brokers have been working late in their efforts to satisfy anxious buyers, and in some cases, stock lists have been completely sold out. The question of prices does not seem to have had much to do with the progress of business. After the New Year, trade slackened off somewhat. Deliveries at London docks for the week ending Dec. 14th, amounted to 5250 standards as compared with 4640 standards during the corresponding week of 1911.

At Liverpool the business towards the end of the year was limited on account of the holiday season. Apart from this the season for importation from the important centres had come to an end. The spruce deal market was reported strong at the close of the year. A very large steamer cargo of spruce deals mostly from West Bay and partly from St. John, N. B., was sold to the Liverpool district at the highest price obtained the past season. Reports indicate that those who hold stocks of spruce deals, of any specification at all, will be in a fortunate position early in the year. The c. i. f. market remains steady with prices very firm. There are no immediate indications of change. Operations are confined to parcels of varying sizes by liners, and shippers are obtaining full prices for these as they are quickly bought by importers. The spot market at Liverpool continues firm with indications of an advance in price early in the year. Stocks were greatly reduced during the month of December.

The Timber Trades Journal referring to the situation says "stocks have become very materially reduced this month; when it is realized that the bulk of this month's consumption has been supplied from yarded stocks the true position will make itself apparent. The present rate of consumption cannot be gauged by the actual demand shown by the consumers at the moment, because they have mostly covered their immediate requirements, and will not make fresh purchases before the turn of the year, as at that time stock taking is the more important factor. Consequently sales are confined to small quantities, but are inclined to anticipate a good demand in January, when the stocktakings have disclosed the shortages of consumer's holdings.

The last arrivals of pine goods from Canada have now been stored by importers, and all transactions until the opening of next season will be of the usual retail character.

## United States

The first week or two in January is, as a rule, a dull period for the lumber trade in any country. During the past fortnight, however, business in the United States has been fairly extensive and satisfactory. A great deal of building is still in progress and the mild weather has been an important factor in the continuance of the good lumber business. Receipts of lumber at Chicago for the year 1912 amounted to 2,670,696,000 ft. which is an increase of 536,129,000 ft. as compared with the year 1912.

Chicago—The holiday season affected trade conditions in northern pine and the volume of orders fell off. The prospects for good trade in the early spring are bright. Prices for all grades are firm. The hardwood trade was also rather quiet during the Christmas season but wholesalers and retailers expect renewed activity as soon as the inventory season is over. There is a satisfactory demand for plain red oak and white oak and a steady improvement is reported in quartered white oak. Birch and maple are moving fairly well. The activity in the building trade continues to furnish a strong demand for hemlock. Retailers are placing orders for early delivery. Prices are quite firm. A fair demand continues for southern pine factory and yard stock. Stocks at the mills are still reported in bad shape. The outlook for 1913 is said to be excellent. Only a small demand has been reported for cedar shingles. Prices remain unchanged. White cedars are moving fairly well and prices are firm. Lath are strong.

Buffalo—Unusual activity is reported in the market for northern pine. The lower grades are most in demand and quotations are at exceptionally high figures. Trade in eastern spruce is fairly active and stocks are hard to secure.





A Winter Scene at our Mills in Sarnia.

# We Saw all Winter

¶ You can always be sure of getting what you want from us because we saw all Winter and all stocks are always "piled high."

¶ Norway and White Pine a specialty. We are able to make large or small shipments on very short notice.

¶ Are you in the market for heavy timbers? We cut them any length required up to 60 feet from Pine and B. C. Fir.

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## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

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A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.   F. H. GOFF, Vice Pres.   E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr.   W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



# Machinery and Equipment

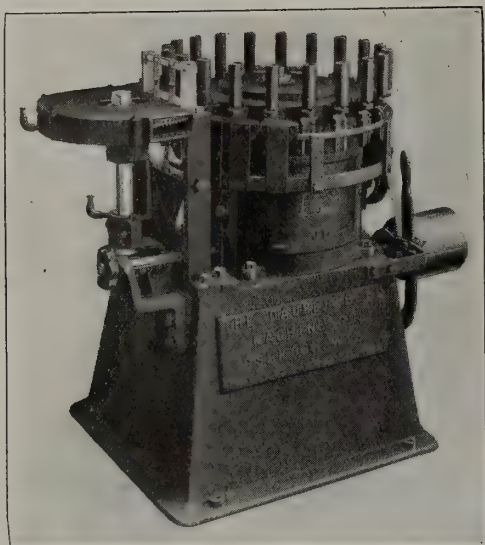
What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## New Machine for Cutting Off and Pointing Dowels

The machine illustrated herewith is the latest product of the Dauber-Bell Machine Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., manufacturers of dowel door and chair machinery. It is designed for cutting off and pointing dowels of all sizes. In the machine, use is made of entirely new principles and it is claimed by the manufacturers to be by far the fastest, simplest and most satisfactory machine ever produced for this work. It is adjustable to cut dowels of any length from 1¼-in. up. The cutting off and pointing is all done by three saws mounted on one arbor. This arbor and the shaft which drives it are geared together with bevel gear and rawhide pinion and are the only two fast running parts on the machine.

In this machine, the rods, as they pass the saws are revolved and are also caused to follow the line of the circumference of the saws while revolving. This insures an even bevel all round the pin. The finished pins are delivered from the machine into a basket or other receptacle, while the remnants of rods too short to make another dowel are delivered at another point.

The machine handles rods up to sixteen feet in length and handles smooth, grooved or spiral rods equally well. It will handle any sized pins from the smallest furniture pins up to those six inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The saws are ad-



New Dauber-Bell Dowel Cutting and Pointing Machine

justable in and out for more or less bevel on the pins or to take up wear on the saws. This machine is exceedingly easy to operate, the operator sitting down to his work. As there is no limit to the number of pins per minute that the saws will handle, the capacity of the machine is simply limited by the ability of the operator to keep the turret full of rods. This machine is already in use in some of the largest sash and door and chair factories in the United States. The great features of the machine are, the extreme rapidity with which the work is done, high quality of work turned out, simplicity of design and operation, economy of up-keep and the fact that it is an absolutely safe machine for the operator.

Full particulars and names of users will be gladly furnished on application to the makers.

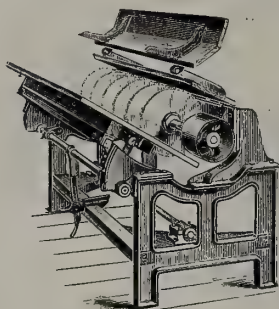
## Simonds Manufacturing Company Introduce Pension Plan

The Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., advise us that the employees of their company have been given a Christmas present of a unique and valuable nature, in addition to the annual gift which the company gives for Christmas. In sending around their customary Christmas gift the company informed their employees that they had adopted a pension system which would be applied to all employees in the company's shops and offices. Roughly speaking, the system is one which provides that after a period of employment covering more than 20 years, a employee who has reached a minimum age limit is provided for in a liberal manner upon his retirement. The system had already been tried out in a quiet way by the company and had proved extremely satisfactory. This pension plan will now be applied to all the company's employees in the U. S. and to the employees of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited.

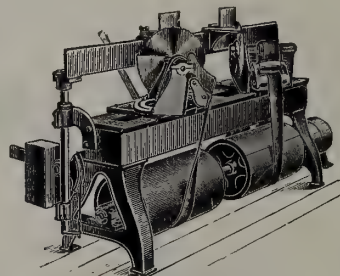
## B. G. Luther Company's Box Machines

The machines made by the B. G. Luther Company, Limited, manufacturers of patent box machinery, 91 Foster street, Worcester, Mass., are very well known to box manufacturers in all parts of the country. Improvements, however, are so frequently being made to machines of this type and the importance of having the best class of machinery in a plant is so great that we take pleasure in calling attention to some of the machines turned out by this enterprising company. The patent double mitre machine shown in one of our illustrations, is a machine which has long been required in the manufacture of boxes and also for mitreing door jams and various other fittings for buildings. The machine is constructed entirely of iron and steel and is built in the most thorough manner. Its capacity is as follows:—Saws can be changed to mitre from 12 inches (long corner) to 60 inches long, without stopping the arbors. They can be set on any angle from 90 degrees to 45 degrees and will cut exact duplicates as to length until changed. All the arbors and shafts have self-oiling boxes. The machine is furnished complete with two 12-inch cut-off saws and belts to run the arbors. The weight of the machine is 1,150 pounds, and it occupies 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. of floor space.

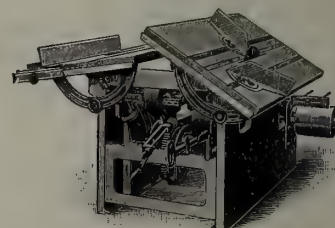
Another of our illustrations shows the B. G. Luther Company's patent double cabinet saw. This machine is of entirely new design, and, as will be realized from the illustration, the variety of work that can be done upon it is exceptionally wide. The machine is constructed of iron and is sufficiently heavy to absorb the vibration of the arbors and counter shaft. The tables will tilt from horizontal to an



Patent Kindling Cutter



Patent Double Mitre Machine



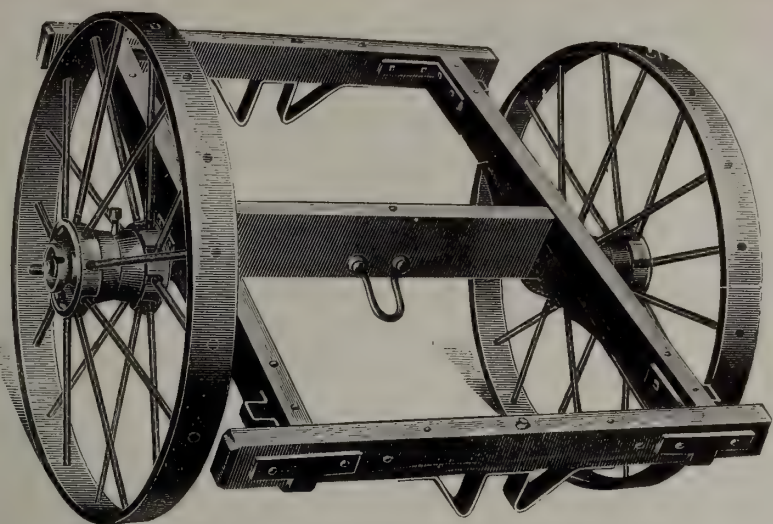
Patent Double Cabinet Saw

angle of 45 deg. and can be held firmly at any point between the two extremes. The arbors are of cast steel and run in the best genuine babbit boxes. The arbor pulleys are between the bearings, thus giving equal strain to both ends of the arbor. For resawing a deep gauge can be readily attached to the low end and held in place by a set screw. The endless 4½-in. belts are used for driving the arbors. One 14-in. rip saw and one 14-in. crosscut saw are furnished with the machine. The counter shaft is furnished with tight and patent self-oiling loose pulley, 10-in. x 4½-in., and two drive pulleys, 20-in. x 4½-in. It is designed to make 450 turns per minute. The weight of the machine is 1,250 pounds.

Another of our illustrations shows the patent kindling cutter manufactured by this company. This machine is adapted to the cutting of the edgings made in box-making. It is automatic self-feeding. The machine is arranged with a heavy steel arbor and 8-in. diameter by 6-in. face arbor pulley, supported in three self-oiling boxes, connected to a very heavy frame work. It carries six saws, and is set to cut 8 in. or 10 in. long, as the purchaser desires. The edgings are fed to the saws by endless sprocket chains, the shaft of which is connected directly with the arbor. The counter shaft is provided with swivel open, self-oiling box hangers and 10 in. x 6 in. fast and patent self-oiling loose pulley, and 20 in. x 5 in. driving pulley, and should make 650 revolutions per minute. The machine weighs 1,400 pounds.

F. Reddaway & Company, manufacturers of the well-known "Camel" and "Camel Hair" brands of belting and linen fire hose, stitched cotton belting, etc., 595 St. Paul street, Montreal, Que., have sent out their friends a useful little pocket diary neatly bound in red leather. The diary contains pages for memoranda of various kinds as well as a useful assortment of general information upon subjects which everyone wishes to have at his finger ends. The company advise us that although the supply is limited they will reserve a few copies of this useful little pocket book for readers of the Canada Lumberman who may inquire for it.





## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

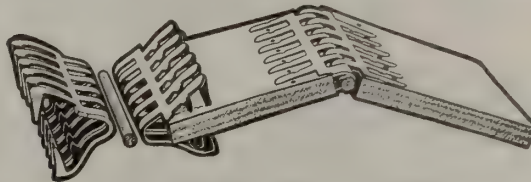
The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

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## "LIMESTONE" Wood Split Pulleys

The Strongest Wood Pulley Made. NAILED and GLUED

We carry the largest stock of Wood Pulleys in the Country.



Also Lukenheimer Valves, Lubricating Oils and Greases, Packings, Hose, Paints, etc.

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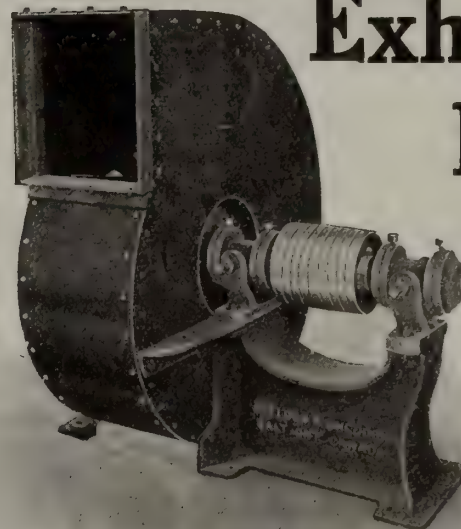
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The Superiority of the **Sheldon System** is due to our exclusive method of manufacture and to the quality of materials used. Saving in power and speed of 25% to 40%

Catalogues on request

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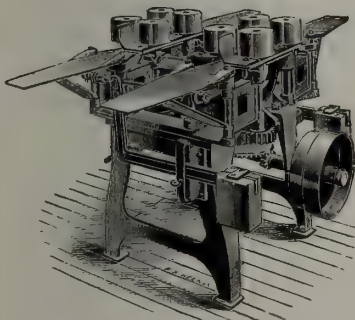
Toronto Office, 609 Kent Building

Agents

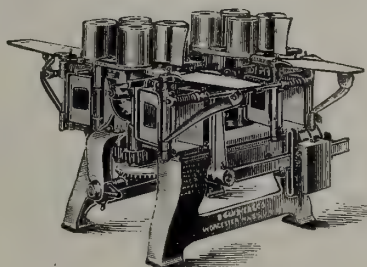
Ross & Greig, 412 St. James St.  
Montreal  
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley,  
Calgary and Edmonton.

Robert Hamilton & Co., Bank of Ottawa Bldg.  
Vancouver  
Grose & Walker 259 Stanley St.  
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## Woodworking and Box Makers' MACHINERY

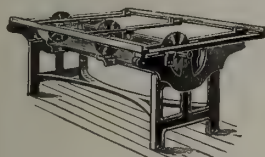


Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 1

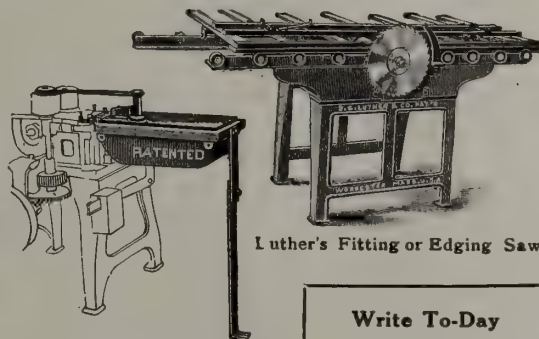


Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 2

We Build a Full Line of Box Machinery



Luther's Patent Double Cut-Off Saw



Luther's Patent Glue Attachment

Luther's Fitting or Edging Saw

Write To-Day for Full Particulars

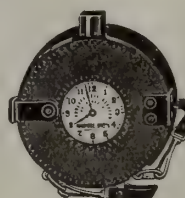
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Worcester,

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CLOCK

ensures the regular patrol of your property. Absolutely tamper proof—entirely mechanical—unit system—any number of keys or stations, reliable and continuous service. Write for catalog and prices.



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## ELMIRA Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

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## CEDAR Shingles

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Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

**Woodstock Lumber Co.**

Buyers of

**Spruce and Hemlock**

either in carload lots or entire output of mill.

We solicit correspondence concerning immediate or future offerings.

**We Pay Cash.**

**131 State Street**

**Boston, Mass.**

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

F. J. Gadke, Lakelet, Ont., has sold out his saw mill to Wm. Gadke.

Rudolph & Son, Elmwood, Ont., are advertising their hardware and lumber business for sale.

S. Jarvis, lumber dealer, Maple, Ont., suffered loss by fire recently. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

The Lake Superior Paper Company have started their fourth mill, which will make the total capacity of the mills 60,000 tons per annum. The whole of the present year's output has been sold.

John Forristal, manager of the London and Petrolia Barrel Company, Simcoe street, London, Ont., will shortly have plans prepared for the erection of a fibre box factory. He will then be in the market for machinery.

Reports from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., state that the second two machines are now being installed by the Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, and that the mill will have a capacity of 200 tons a day when they are in operation.

Alphonse Tessier, Chatham street, Penetanguishene, Ont., will build a planing mill and sash and door factory. The building will be of cement foundation and brick construction. Mr. Tessier will be in the market for machinery.

Oscar C. Teal, Dufferin street, Bridgeburg, Ont., has commenced the erection of a planing mill on Erie street. The plant will be one storey high, of cement foundation and concrete block construction. Mr. Teal will require equipment for the plant.

Preparations are being made to clear the right of way for the branch line of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, which will connect their proposed plant at Iroquois Falls with Iroquois Junction. The company's factories will be supplied with motive power from the Falls. The company will have a colonization scheme which will help many settlers to secure ready-made farms.

The Elmira Furniture Company, Union street, Elmira, Ont., will build an addition to their furniture factory. It will be three storeys, 100 ft. x 50 ft. The ratepayers of Elmira recently passed a by-law for a loan of \$10,000 to the company. The president of the company is Mr. Thos. Dillon, and the manager is Mr. A. Steinke.

The Harriston Furniture Company, Webb street, Harriston, Ont., are considering plans for extending their furniture factory. The proposed addition will be two storeys, 60 ft. x 80 ft., cement, brick and stone, fireproof construction. The company will need new machinery and freight elevators. The manager is H. Leighton, John street, Harriston, Ont.

The Dryden Timber and Power Company, of Dryden, Ont., expects that its new paper and sulphate mills will begin operations on February 1. The company has been delayed owing to the fact that its electric alternators have not yet arrived. The fire which visited the power plant last month was confined altogether to some wooden forms which were to be used for the concrete work of a part of the construction of the power house. The damage was small.

Haileybury, Ontario, will shortly have its first large industry. It will be a plant for the manufacture of ground wood pulp, paper and numerous by-products. About 750 hands will be employed in the works when completed. M. J. O'Brien, the well-known lumberman, mine operator and contractor, of Renfrew, Ontario, is one of the leading members of the company, and arrangements for starting construction have been under way for some time, but have been delayed until the present owing to power privileges, freight rates and other details.

The Canadian Barker Company, Limited, with capital of \$40,000, has been incorporated with head offices in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The company is empowered to manufacture and sell pulp wood barkers and more especially those manufactured according to the several inventions of Alexander Roberts, Arthur Libert and Fred Libert. The new organization can also engage in the manufacture and sale of paper making, wood working and other machinery. The incorporators are: Samuel H. Cady, Alexander Roberts, William Cleere-man, Edmund H. Manger, Phillip A. Haegers and Charles W. Schroeder, all of Green Bay, Wis.

Mr. Robert Bruce, of Alex. Bruce & Company, Fort Frances, Ont., with head office at Glasgow, Scotland, left for Scotland on January 4th. In an interview with a representative of the Canada Lumberman, Mr. Bruce stated that his company were at present turning out about 3,500 preserved railway ties a day at Fort Frances and that this amount would be increased to 8,000 by next spring. The process of preserving which Messrs. Bruce & Company are using is the B/M system, which is a German process, and they own the sole rights for it in Canada. The mixture used is zinc chloride and sulphate of alumina. By this system the ties are not only preserved but are also made fireproof and odorless. At present Messrs. Bruce & Company have sufficient order on hand for railway ties to keep their Fort Frances plant busy for some time to come, but they will shortly erect plants at Edmonton and Vancouver and will then be ready to preserve lumber for many other purposes.

### Eastern Canada

Deshaies & Dupont, lumber dealers, St. Flore, Que., have dissolved.

The Canada Lumber Sales Company, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000.

The Chadsey Lumber Company, Danville, Que., has dissolved, F. B. Chadsey is continuing under the same style.

Messrs. Andrews Bros. & Robb, Townshend street, Sydney, N.S., are contemplating the purchase of woodworking machinery.

Chappell Bros. and Company, Limited, Brookland street, Sydney, N.S.,



are contemplating the erection of a warehouse and offices to be three storeys high, 45 ft. x 40 ft.

The Partington Pulp & Paper Company, St. John, N.B., will enlarge the capacity of their plant fifty per cent. this year. They have had a very successful year's business.

A report from Fredericton, N.B., states that a large new mill will be erected this spring at the mouth of the Taxis River. The names of the promoters have not yet been made public.

The Jas. McLaren Company, Limited, Buckingham, Que., are building extensions to their pulp mill, which will be one storey high, 180 x 80 ft., with concrete walls and floor. The company will require machinery. The new plant will use 5,000 cords of spruce per year.

Plans have been completed for the power development at Grand Falls, N.B., and also for the construction of a pulp and paper mill. The work will commence early in the spring. Sir Wm. VanHorne is president of the company. The power development is estimated to cost \$8,000,000.

An important lumber transaction was recently completed by which the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company purchased the entire holdings of Mr. J. E. Roberge, in vicinity of Lambton, P.Q., on the Q. C. R. branch, Tring Junction to Megantic. The property consists of five thousand acres and the price paid was \$35,000.

N. N. Walley, Lansdowne street, Sherbrooke, Que., is in the market for 100,000 feet of dimension timber for trestle work at Ascot, Que. The longest pieces are to be 35 ft., 75 per cent. of the timber is to be 6-in. x 6-in. and it is to be delivered f.o.b. cars, Ascot, not later than June 16th, 1913. Specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. Walley.

Mr. Charles E. Lockhart, who conducts a lumber mill and general store at Notre Dame, Kent County, N.B., has sold his mill and timber limits to Mr. John H. Crandall, of Moncton. It is understood that others are associated with Mr. Crandall in the purchase. Mr. Lockhart retains his store. The mill and timber lands are situated at Notre Dame. Mr. Lockhart has been in the timber business at Notre Dame for some years and is well known.

Negotiations between the Government of New Brunswick and the Grand Falls Company, Limited, have been practically completed, and the company have deposited \$50,000 with the government to take the place of a deposit of a similar amount made by the old company. The company's plans call for the construction of a pulp and paper plant in two units, which, when completed and in operation, will employ upwards of 2,500 people. The estimated expenditure in the development scheme is said to be at least \$8,000,000, and work will be commenced in the early spring.

A report from Fredericton, N.B., tells of the destruction of Aiken Brothers' lumber camp on the Keswick. The loss amounted to about \$1,000. About thirty men had been living at the camp and the Messrs. Aiken lost all their supplies for the camp, while the men lost their personal effects. It will take some time to build another camp, and in the meantime the operations have had to be suspended at a period when conditions are more favorable than at any time this season. Mr. William Aiken was a heavy loser personally by the fire. He lost wearing apparel to the value of about \$100 and \$75 in bills was also burned with his effects.

Lumber interests in VanBuren and North Aroostook County, in the State of Maine, are behind a bill which is to be presented to the Maine legislature this winter, authorizing the building of a railroad bridge between VanBuren (Me.) and Saint Leonard's (N.B.), connecting the Bangor & Aroostook railroad system in Maine with the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial railroads. The VanBuren Lumber Company is using Canadian logs cut on the line of the Canadian railroad which are hauled across the international bridge at VanBuren. In order to make the Canadian supply more available, and to keep the mills running almost the year round, the mill owners are using every effort to bring about the connection by rail.

Work is being rushed upon the construction of the plant of the Donnacona Paper Company, about thirty miles from Quebec at Capeau Sante, near the junction of the St. Lawrence and Jacques Cartier Rivers. The foundation has already been completed and the walls are partly up. The building is to be of brick and concrete, 550 feet by 125 feet, and most of it will be two storeys in height. The equipment will be about seventy tons of paper per day. The dam will be about 1150 feet in length. It is expected that the mill will be ready some time next fall. The contract for the dam has been awarded to the Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Company, Limited. Contracts for paper machines, boilers, electrical equipment, grinders, etc., will be awarded shortly.

#### Western Canada-

The Columbia River Saw Mill Company, Kault, B.C., will erect a large modern saw mill at Sicamous next spring.

The Adams River Lumber Company, whose sawmill at Chase, B.C., has shut down for the winter after cutting 30,000,000 feet of fir, cedar, spruce and white pine, will build the longest log flume in the world. The work will be started at once.

A match factory has been opened at Neepawa, Man., which is financed by a number of leading citizens. About fifteen hands are employed and everything used in the manufacture of the commodity is obtained from the immediate district save the sulphur.

A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, B.C., is completing a mill on the Canadian side of the International boundary, a short distance north of Porthill, Idaho, with the object of cutting timber from limits in that neighborhood. This will be the third mill under the operation of the Wattsburg Lumber Co.

Application has been made, through Mr. A. Reid, of Enderby, B.C., by Mr. J. J. Steele, of Vancouver, for the right to take and use 500 inches of water from the Spallumcheen River at a point near King Fisher Creek, Enderby, for industrial purposes. It is understood Mr. Steele represents a strong financial syndicate of Eastern Canadians, and that the industrial purposes to which this water is to be applied will be in the manufacture of paper and pulp. There is an unlimited supply of timber in the vicinity of the site selected that could be utilized in the manufacture of paper pulp, and the manufacture of this material into pulp will afford employment to a large number of men, and at the same time aid in clearing a vast acreage of valuable agricultural land.

# White Pine Spruce Hemlock

*Particulars furnished on request*

**J. H. REDFERN,** LUMBER  
MERCHANT

920 Charlevoix Street, MONTREAL

## Dry Mill Cull and Box Lumber Becoming Scarce

These grades are being rapidly picked up. We have still a nice stock of last season's cut.

## White Pine *for the* Wholesale Trade

We advise you to write, wire, or 'phone without delay and get the benefit of our low prices.

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

Ottawa  
49 Metcalfe Street

Montreal  
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### Increasing Use of Substitutes For Wood

Dealing with the production of lumber and the market for it, over a period of years the United Forest Service, in a recent bulletin, discusses the natural substitution of other building materials for wood and the consequent lessening in the demand for lumber for building purposes. "The situation which confronts the wood-using industries," says the bulletin, "embraces conditions which are certain to work against the continuation of the present methods of production and organization. The influence of some of these is already felt to a degree that makes continued profits along present lines extremely uncertain." The document deals with tendencies of forest utilization. Continuing, the bulletin says: "Production has outrun consumption until a condition of over-supply has been reached. This has prevailed without much change for four years.

"Side by side with the present over-cutting exists an excess capacity of production, amounting in some of the principal timber states to from 50 to 100 per cent. This excess of capacity facilitates over-production whenever conditions become in any way favorable.

"Efforts to safeguard the timber supply against the ill effects of fire, windfall, insects and wasteful lumbering have been successful to a degree which insures a supply for many years to come.

"The increased use of substitutes for wood has brought the demand for lumber almost, if not quite, to a standstill and promises still further to decrease the demand in the future.

"Prices for medium and low grades of lumber have remained practically at a standstill since 1907 and cannot advance to any extent without opening the door still wider to substitutes.

"It is obvious that future profits must come from increased utilization—from the manufacture of products which will absorb the material now wasted or utilized without profit—rather than from increased prices. Mere adjustment of total supply to demand will scarcely meet the situation. A method must be found to limit for each grade the quantity produced to that actually needed for consumption. With higher grades this will not be difficult; there exists no oversupply in these. Year by year the quantity required is about the same as that produced.

"It is with medium and low grades that the difficulty will come. It is in their case that over-supply prevails and competition rules. To reduce the quantity of low grades it will be necessary to find other avenues of use for the material which now goes into them. Obviously, the problem calls for the most thorough study. Possible starting points, however, are not lacking. One such point is found in the fact that the minor woodworking industries are going into the forest for their raw material, when in many cases inferior materials from the sawmills would fully meet their needs. Approximately 75 per cent. of the 140,000,000 railroad ties used each year are hewed. These could as well be sawed. By making the ties at the sawmill a considerable part of the timber now going into inferior lumber could be turned to that use."

### Pulp and Paper Magazine Growing With The Trade

The New Year number of the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, published by the Industrial and Educational Press, Limited, Toronto, has just come off the press in its enlarged size, and will hereafter appear twice a month, instead of monthly, as formerly. This is the first number from the pen of the new editor, A. G. McIntyre, formerly Chemical Engineer for Price Bros. & Company, Limited. Mr. McIntyre is a graduate of Acadia University in Arts and Science, and McGill University in Chemical Engineering, and joins this magazine after a wide engineering and paper mill experience. The year's progress and development are fully reviewed in this number, and many valuable articles are contributed. Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., of Montreal, writes an able and exhaustive resume of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec, with references to those of other countries. John Norris, of the American Newspaper Association, has a timely write-up on the matters of interest in the newsprint world. The new mills of Price Bros. & Company, Limited, are fully described in an illustrated article by the editor. The new development of utilization of wood waste for gas producers is discussed by E. B. Archibald, B.Sc., of Montreal.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, director of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, outlines the Dominion Forestry policy. The Canadian water powers, timber regulations, pulp and paper tariffs, exports and imports, and the entire condition of the trade and its many ramifications are dealt with. All this, with numerous special technical articles, make the magazine an excellent publication for the pulp and paper industries and trade.

The building contracts awarded in New England since the first of this year have amounted to \$103,066,000, as compared with \$166,906,000 for the corresponding period last year, and \$153,282,000 for the corresponding period of 1910.



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# Jenckes Boilers

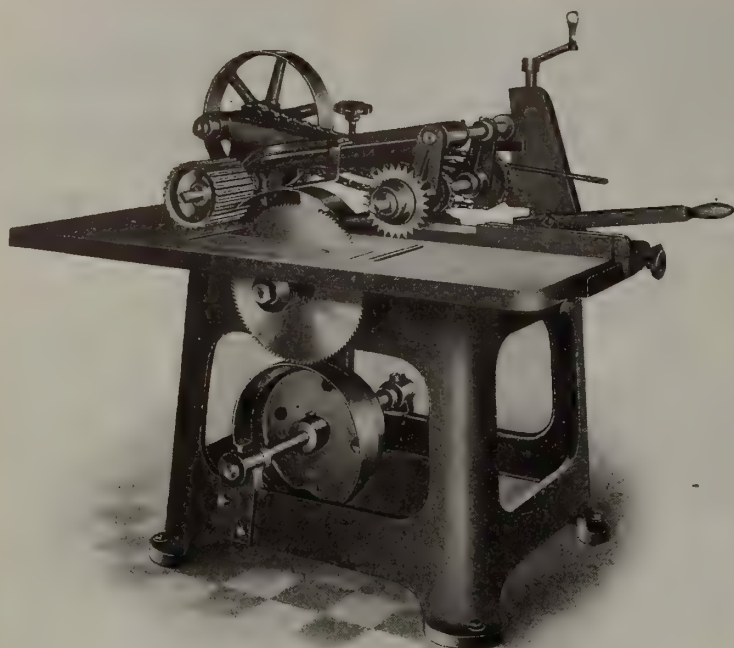
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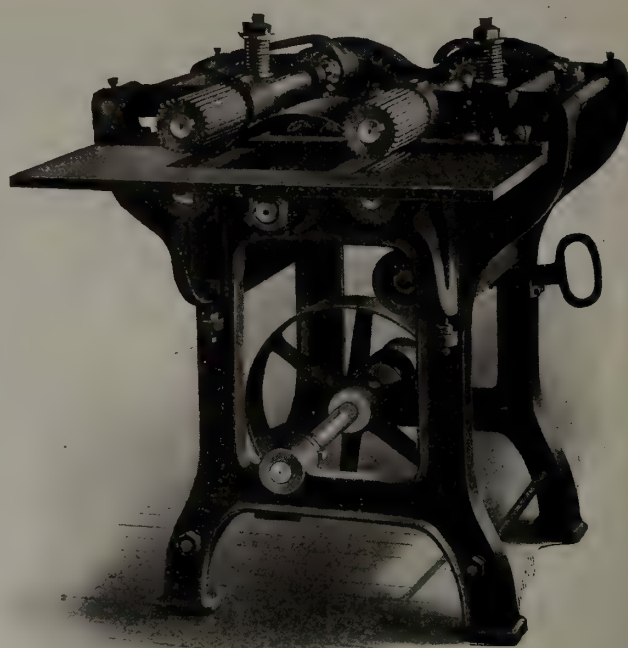
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Self Feed Gang Saw

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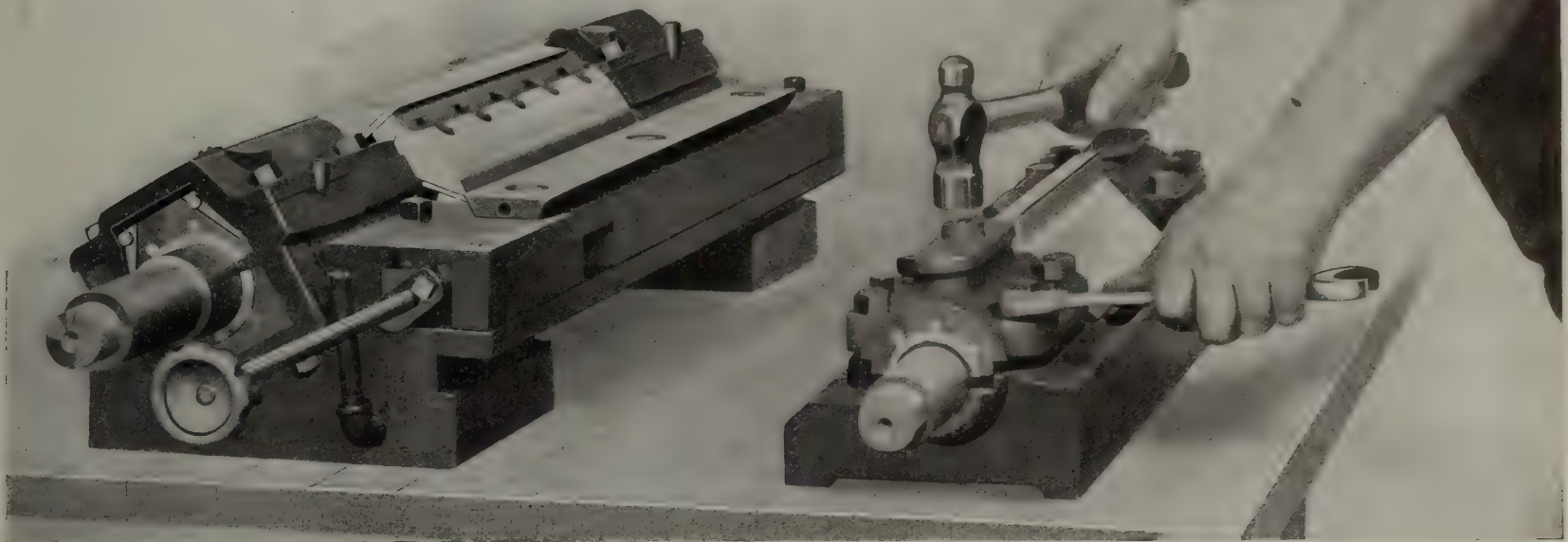
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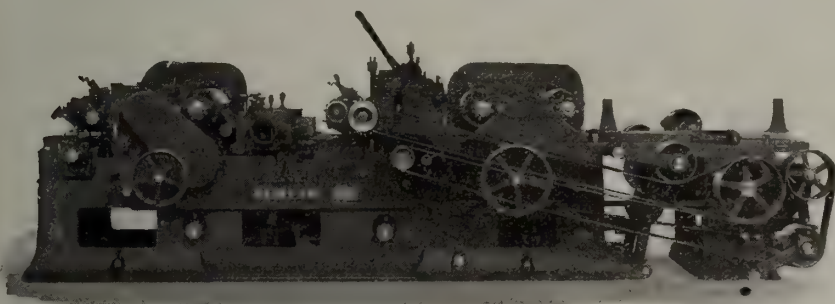
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An illustrated circular of the several models of this machine sent upon request

### Berlin Automatic Take-up Box

1. Berlin Automatic Take-up Boxes adjust with wear without any attention whatever from the operator, except oiling.
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Automatic Take-up Boxes on Berlin Matchers run for months and years without any adjustment whatever.

Write to-day for further data on our new series of Matchers.

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| <b>E</b>                                                     | King & Co., W. O. . . . . 21                                  | Ramey Company . . . . . 72                                    | Yager, A. W. . . . .                      |          |  |                                        |  |
| Egan Company . . . . . 14                                    | Knowles & O'Neill . . . . . 8                                 | Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd. . . . . 55                       | Young Company, W. L. . . . .              |          |  |                                        |  |
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TORONTO - MONTREAL







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## "ACME WATERPROOF" BELT

This belt is especially made for a rough and trying service. It has less stretch than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent.

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**J. L. Goodhue & Company, Limited**  
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## Sheep Lined Coats

**Made up expressly for Lumbermen**

We are the leading manufacturers in Canada to tan our own Sheepskin and we guarantee them to be the best.

This coat has 7" Wombat Collar. 8 oz. Duckshell Leather Arm-shields. Reinforced Pockets. Knit Wool Wrist. And Storm-proof Fly Front. Double stitched throughout.

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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

## White Pine:

|                                 |         |       |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better    | \$60 00 | 65 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better   | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better     | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.            | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better     | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                  |         | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts          |         | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                  |         | 57 00 |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                  |         | 30 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts          |         | 45 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                  |         | 47 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                  |         | 23 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts          |         | 30 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                  |         | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts               | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing   | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing       | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing       | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing      | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing      | 39 00   | 41 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks— |         | 23 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings         |         | 20 50 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out   |         | 25 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out   |         | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out   |         | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out   |         | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out  |         | 31 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out  |         | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                   |         | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common             | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common            | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common      | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common           | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings          | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts           | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway           | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway           | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.          | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.         | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.          | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Spruce mill run                 | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Spruce mill culls               |         | 18 00 |

## Hemlock No. 1:

|                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                      | 18 50 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                        | 21 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                          | 21 50 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                  | 23 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                  | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                     | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                       | 23 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                     | 22 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                            | 22 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                            | 24 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                          | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.                          | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                          | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.  | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                | 55 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                      | 65 50 |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                  |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12,                   |       |
| 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                              | 35 00 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,                   |       |
| 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18                       |       |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                 | 35 50 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20                         | 36 00 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,                 |       |
| and 16x20                                        | 36 50 |
| 10 x 20                                          | 37 00 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                   | 37 50 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                   | 38 50 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: |       |
| 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;           |       |
| 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5             |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                         | 44 50 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                | 45 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and                     |       |
| 2-in. Fir rough                                  | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath.                    | 4 50  |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                          | 4 00  |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                               | 1 60  |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                  | 3 75  |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                     | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                         | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                        | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                       | 3 20  |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                          | 2 40  |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                             | 3 30  |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                              | 3 52  |
| XXXXX                                            | 3 75  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                          |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 55 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                 | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 48 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better            | 37 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4     | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                | 35 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4         | 30 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4        | 38 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4      | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4               | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 38 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4       | 33 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common            | 17 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds     | 42 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.       | 37 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better        | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 36 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4       | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common            | 16 00 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2            | 38 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4       | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and    |       |
| 8/4                                      | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 31 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4         | 25 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds     | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4       | 27 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds     | 43 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4 | 60 00 |

## Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| and 16/4                              | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4  | 58 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½   |       |
| and 2-in.                             | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 |       |
| and 16/4                              | 70 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4  | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts   |       |
| and 2nds                              | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common         | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Pine good sidings:                |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up              | \$53 00 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up      | 56 00 60 00   |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up              | 58 00 65 00   |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up       | 40 00 45 00   |
| Pine good strips:                 |               |
| 1-in.                             | 45 00 47 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                 | 52 00 54 00   |
| 2-in.                             | 50 00 55 00   |
| Pine good shorts:                 |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up              | 42 00 44 00   |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.            | 32 00 36 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                 | 48 00 53 00   |
| 2-in.                             | 52 00 56 00   |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings          | 25 00 27 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings      | 34 00 36 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips       | 29 00 31 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts       | 22 00 26 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips   | 20 00 21 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips   | 21 00 22 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips   | 23 00 24 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips   | 22 00 23 00   |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.    | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.     | 29 00 32 00   |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.          | 18 00 20 00   |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                  | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in. | 16 00 18 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5         | 22 00 25 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6         | 23 00 25 00   |
| Pine shorts 6'-11' 1"x10'         | 20 00 21 00   |
| Pine, box boards:                 |               |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'               | 15 00 17 00   |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'              | 16 00 18 00   |
| O. culls r & w.p.                 | 11 00 13 00   |

## Red Pine, log run:

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| mill culls out, 1-in.  | 18 00 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in. | 19 00 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in. | 19 00 21 00 |

## Mill run Spruce:

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'        | 16 00 17 00 |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'       | 18 00 20 00 |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'   | 20 00 22 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16' | 20 00 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'     | 20 00 22 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'  | 24 00 25 00 |

## Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| and B)                        | 27 00 28 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull            | 10 00 12 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run         | 13 00 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16' | 15 00 18 00 |
| Tamarac                       | 13 00 15 00 |

## Basswood log run, dead culls

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| out                             | 22 00 25 00 |
| Basswood log run mill culls out | 26 00 30 00 |
| Birch log run                   | 19 00 22 00 |

## Soft elm, common and better,

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1, 1½, 2-in.           | 20 00 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run    | 25 00 28 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn      | 33 00 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn      | 23 00 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn | 22 00 23 00 |

## Pine mill culls, strips and sid-

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12- |             |
| ft. and up                      | 15 00 18 00 |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12    | 20 00 22 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. |             |
| and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.         | 14 00 16 00 |

## Lath per M:

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft. | 3 75 4 00 |
| No. 2 White Pine                | 3 25 3 50 |
| Mill run white pine             | 3 00 3 25 |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.         | 3 00 3 25 |
| Red pine mill run               | 3 00 3 25 |
| Hemlock, mill run               | 2 75 3 00 |
| 32-in. lath                     | 1 60 1 80 |

## Pine Shingles

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| xxxx, 18-in.      | 3 00 4 00 |
| Clear butt 18-in. | 2 50 3 25 |
| xx                | 1 75      |

## White Cedar Shingles:

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| xxxx, 18-in.       | 3 75 4 25   |
| Clear butt, 18-in. | 2 75 3 25   |
| 18-in. xx          | 2 00        |
| Spruce logs (pulp) | 13 00 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal | 85 90 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

|                                               |       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|
| By the dram, according to average and quality | 65 72 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|

## Elm

|                                                              |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet | 80 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet | 60 65 |

## Ash

|                                                    |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality | 25 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                    | 30 40 |

## Birch

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 14 inch | 19 21 |
| 15 inch | 22 25 |
| 16 inch | 28 30 |
| 18 inch | 32 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$18 00 19 00 |
| Oddments                      | 15 00 16 00   |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 15 00 16 00   |

## Birch Planks

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 19 00 |
|------------|-------------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00       |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00       |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00       |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00       |
| 4 inch           | 50 00       |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 38 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00       |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 25 00 |

## Box

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 21 00 25 00 |
| No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.    | 19 00 23 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in. | 18 00       |
| 1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.   | 19 00       |
| No. 2                 | 17 00 18 00 |

## Lath

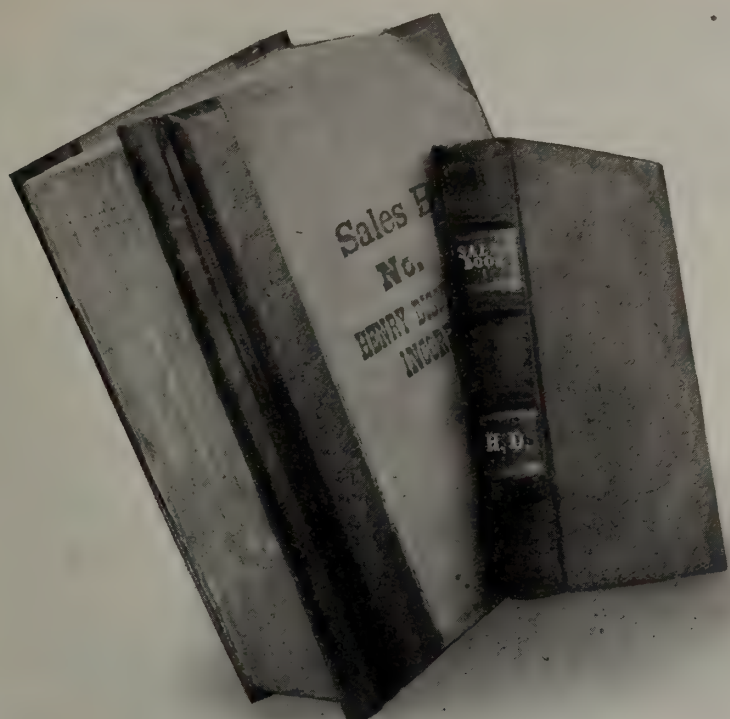
|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 3 75 |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 50 |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 25 |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

| Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E. |       |       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
|                                       | 6 ft. | 8 ft. | 10 ft. 14x16 ft. |
| 2 x 4                                 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 22 00 20 00      |
| 2 x 6                                 | 18 00 | 18 00 | 22 00 20 00      |
| 2 x 8                                 | 18 00 | 18 50 | 22 00 20 00      |
| 2 x 10                                | 19 00 | 19 50 | 22 50 21 00      |





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Keystone Tool, Steel and File Works

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Established  
1840



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We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL, TORONTO

**Friday, January 24th., at 11.30 a. m.**

Business of vital importance to the sash and door industry of the province will be discussed at this meeting,

Every manufacturer of these products is entitled to attend.

**W. D. Cargill,**  
President.

**F. W. Brennen, Secretary**  
P. O. Box 107, Hamilton, Ont.



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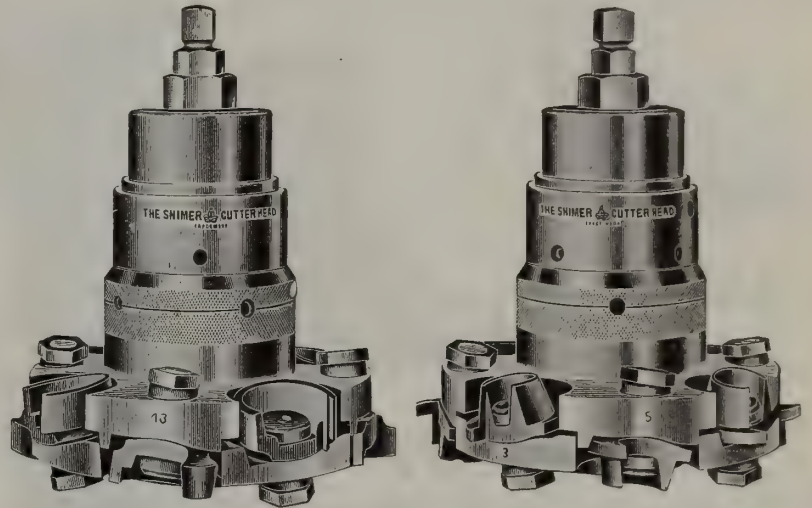


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We are Equipped to Dress and Bore  
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For Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap, Jointing, Double Ceiling  
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Made of Steel Forgings, they represent the greatest possible strength in compact and workmanlike manner, embodying the vital principles of clearance to all leading Bit Points. the alternate and shearing effect of the cut reduces to a minimum the tearing-out tendency of cross-grained lumber. Cutters have exact shape in their exterior circles, and uniform product is maintained indefinitely without extra trouble or expense.

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Soo Line Logging Tools—The Favorite of the Practical Lumberman

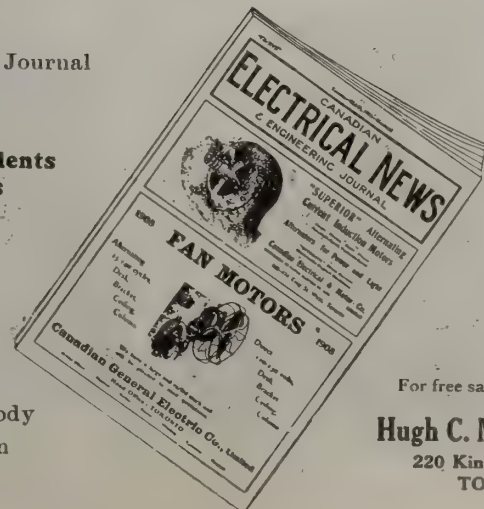


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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1 Moulding 5/4 .....     | 58 00 |
| No. 1 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 58 00 |
| No. 1 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 58 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 .....      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up .....       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 .....             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 .....             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up .....      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| White Ash                 |             |
| 1st and 2nd, 1 inch ..... | 40 00 42 00 |
| 1 3/4 to 2 inch .....     | 44 00 46 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 4 inch .....     | 48 00 58 00 |
| Strips .....              | 22 00 24 00 |
| Common and culls .....    | 14 00 22 00 |

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Black and Brown                      |             |
| 1st and 2nd, 6 inch up .....         | 40 00 42 00 |
| Common good culls .....              | 14 00 20 00 |
| 1st and 2nd 6 inch and up, red ..... | 40 00 42 00 |
| 1st and 2nd, white, 6 in. & up ..... | 30 00 32 00 |
| Common and good culls .....          | 16 00 18 00 |

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Elm                                   |             |
| 1st and 2nd, rock, 6 in. and up ..... | 34 00 38 00 |
| Common and culls .....                | 16 00 20 00 |
| 1st and 2nd, soft, 6 in. and up ..... | 28 00 32 00 |
| Common and culls .....                | 13 00 18 00 |

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Maple                   |             |
| 1st and 2nd hard .....  | 26 00 30 00 |
| Common and culls .....  | 14 00 22 00 |
| 1st and 2nd, soft ..... | 26 00 28 00 |
| Common and culls .....  | 14 00 22 00 |

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| BOSTON, MASS.                      |             |
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in. .... | 100 00      |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch .....         | 90 00       |
| Fine common, 1 in. ....            | 72 00       |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. ....   | 74 00 75 00 |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....              | 45 00       |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. ....     | 58 00 60 00 |

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....          | 35 00 37 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 45 00 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 ..   | 51 00 52 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                | 39 00       |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                 | 38 00       |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                | 42 00 43 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                | 35 00 36 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                 | 34 00 35 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                | 33 00 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                | 28 00 30 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                 | 28 00 29 00 |

|                                                                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Canadian spruce boards .....                                                           | 26 00       |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension. ....                                                    | 26 00 27 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen. ....                                                    | 25 00       |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up .....                                      | 24 00 25 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up .....       | 21 50 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up ..                               | 21 00 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s. ....                             | 21 50       |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled ..... | 23 50 22 00 |

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1 3/4-in. spruce laths ..... | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths ..... | 4 00 |

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

|                                                          |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Extras .....                                             | \$4 25    |
| Clears .....                                             | 3 85 3 90 |
| Second clears .....                                      | 2 75      |
| Clear whites .....                                       | 2 60      |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..                           | 1 65      |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ...                           | 1 50 1 60 |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. ....           | 3 80 4 20 |
| Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in. ....         | 4 35      |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4 .....             | 4 90      |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar ..... | 3 80 4 10 |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2¢ per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4¢ per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.



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**Wear Like Iron**

**W**E tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

Next time you buy larrigans see that you ask for "John Bull."

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Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

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Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

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Cures while horses work or rest.

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Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

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Gives new life to old harness.

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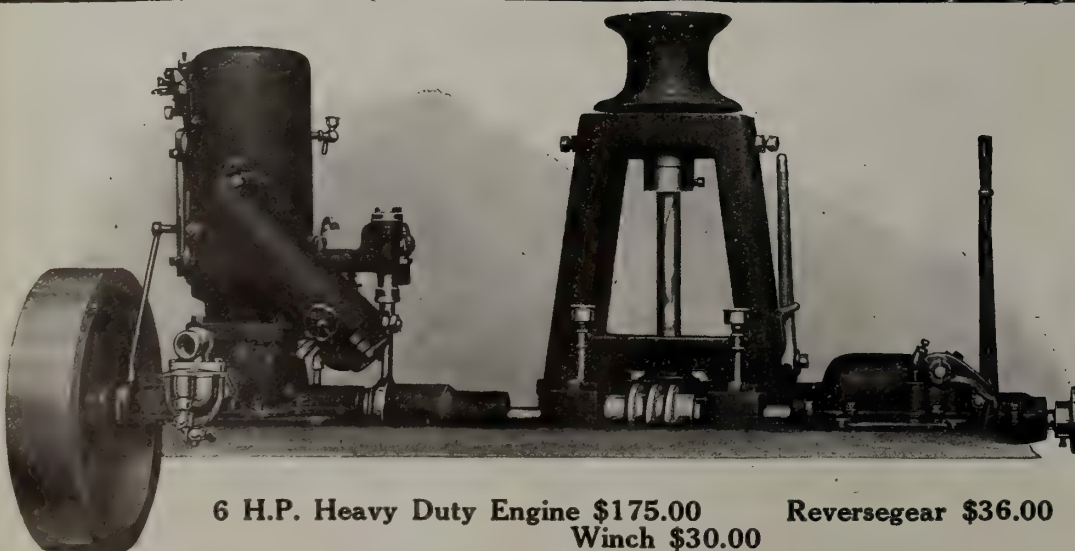
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will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

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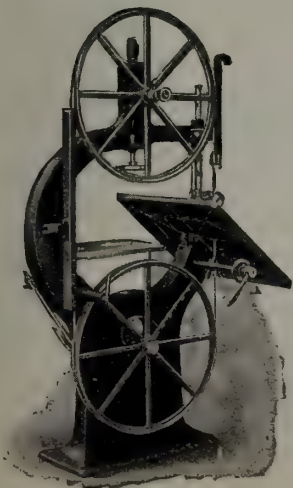
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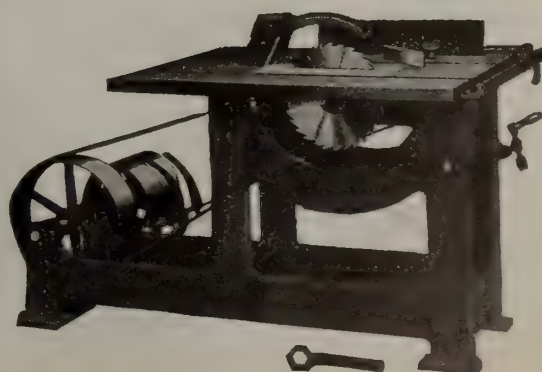
Silver's machines are high pressure machines. They will do your work and do it well, save you money and labor, suit you in sizes and in prices too.

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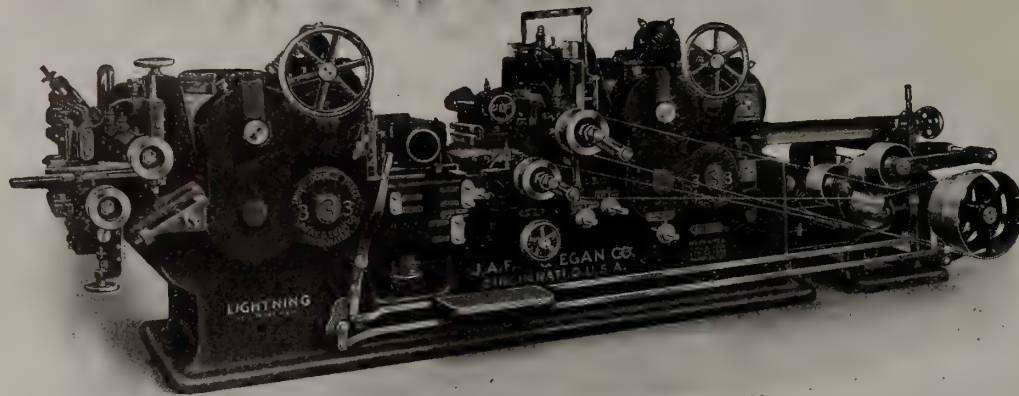
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Side View of No. 333 Matcher with No. 288 Profiler

Have you stopped to consider the dollars and cents value to you of a **FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING" No. 333?**

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ALL CONTRACTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS, DELAYS OF CARRIERS AND OTHER CAUSES UNAVOIDABLE OR BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

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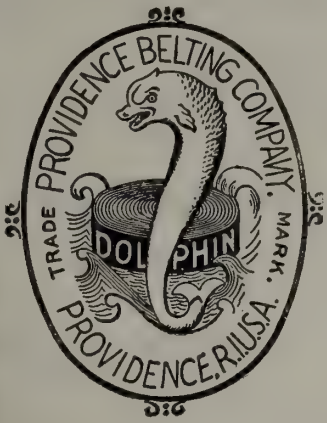
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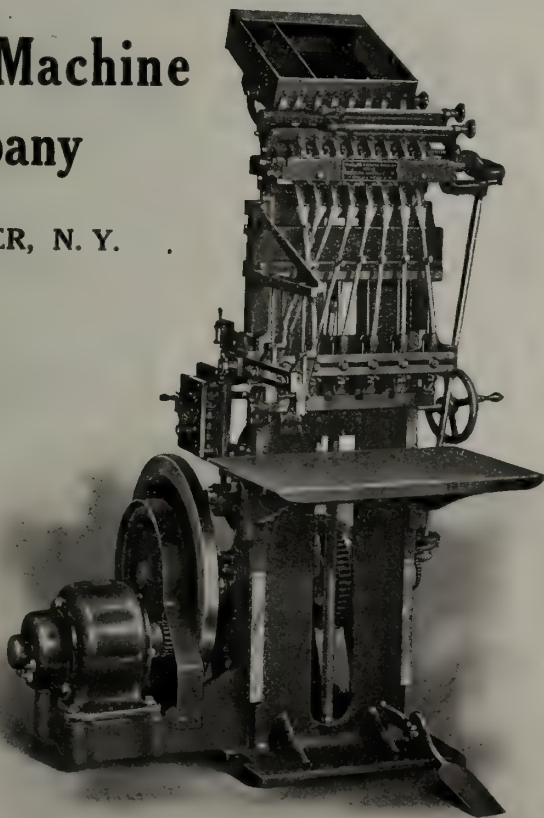
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Saves the price of one man and will pay for itself in one month's time.

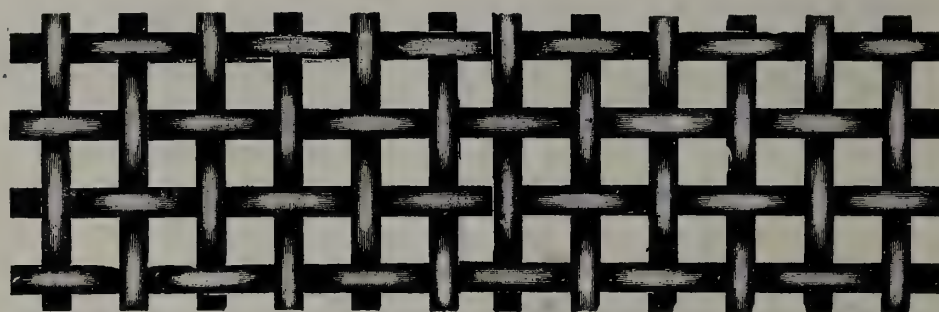
Will not clog or choke up—Built especially for the Circular Saw Mill.

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Write for Sample and Full Particulars

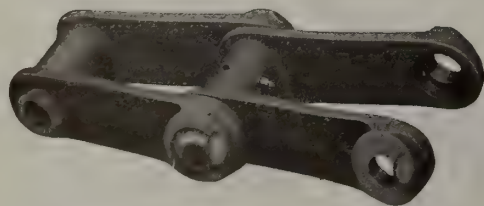
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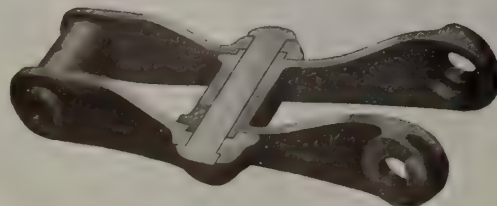
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Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

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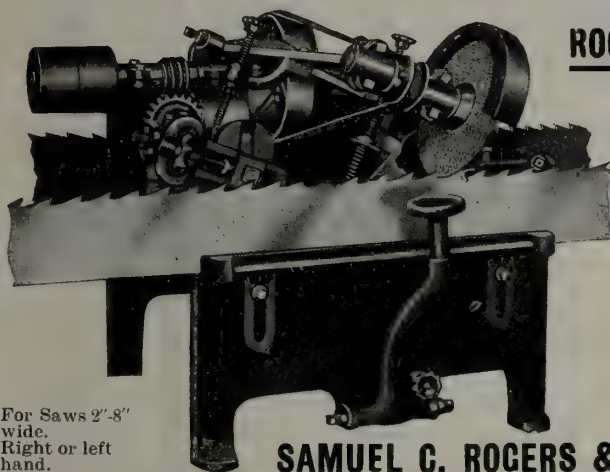
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Why! Because our machinery is built on principles and it represents quality. We can save you money on your equipment.

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For Saws 2'-8" wide.  
Right or left hand.



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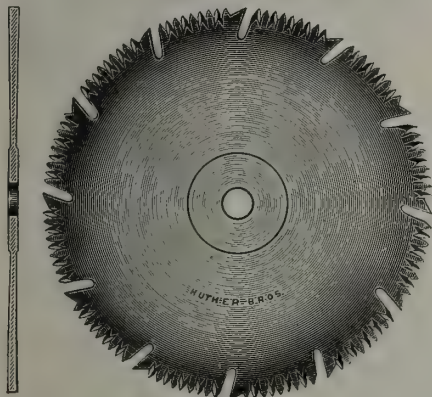
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

Patent Groover or Dado Head

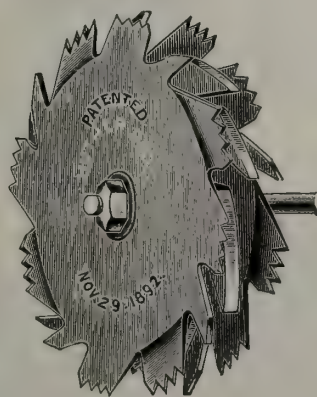


For either Rip or Cross Cutting

Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel

For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

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Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

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# AMERICAN

## MODEL 5

### NO 77

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a term used by us to  
signify the advanced  
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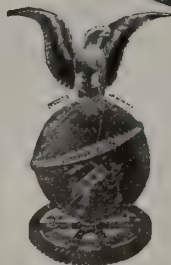
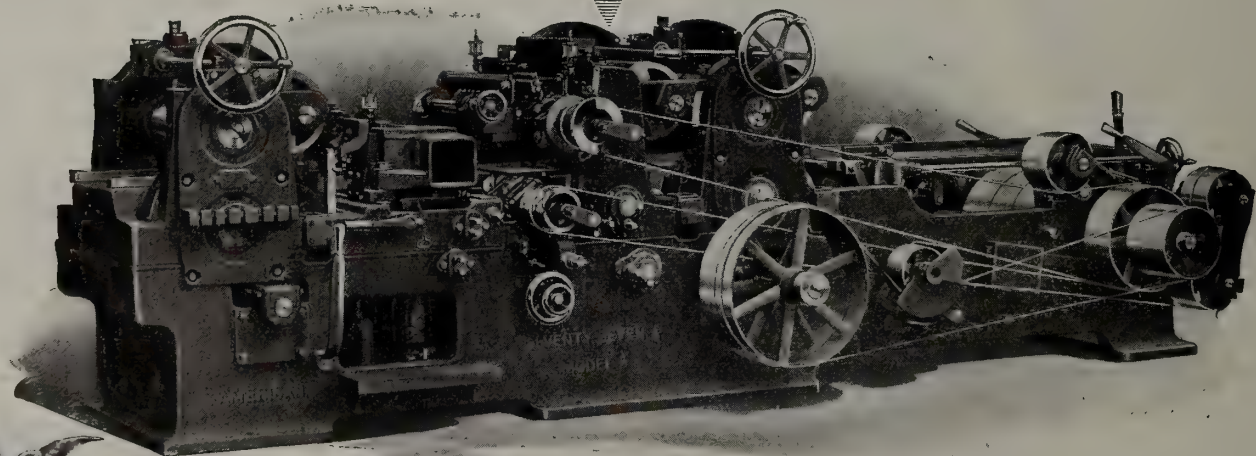
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PLANER AND  
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From the standpoint of mechan-  
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reflects the highest in the evo-  
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machines, as they are construct-  
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us when you compare the

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with all others.

*We invite comparison.*



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Does not  
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All Sizes  
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Give it a good fair chance to prove its worth—let your filer learn for himself that the Aloxite Wheel will cut fast and clean, without burning or case hardening the saw—let him test the wheel for durability and for its ability to hold its shape.

These are just the qualities that have recommended Aloxite Wheels to hundreds of filers—the qualities that will prove to **your** filers that Aloxite Wheels will give better gummed saws in less time—at less wheel cost.

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Strong  
Waterproof  
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For  
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Work

☐ Maple Leaf is the most economic and efficient belting for power transmission and conveying, etc.

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Write for sample and prices to the sole manufacturers

**DOMINION BELTING CO.**

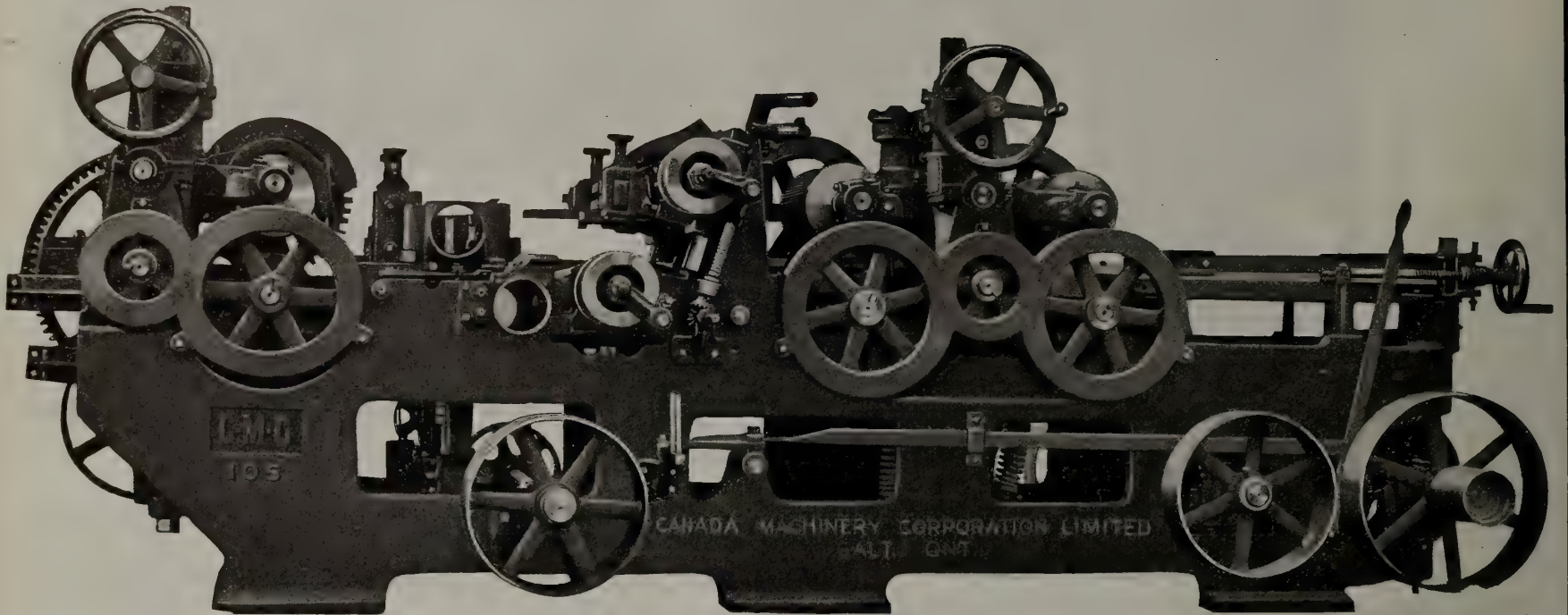
HAMILTON, CANADA



**No. 105  
MATCHER**



**No. 105  
MATCHER**



C. M. C. No. 105 Medium Weight Matcher.

Our No. 105 Matcher is not our heavy duty fast feed machine but is a high grade medium weight matcher. It is a general purpose machine and for work up to 100 feet per minute ; is without an equal.

It is supplied with five rates of feed from 45 to 100 feet per minute.

Bulletin No. 105 fully describes this machine and will be gladly sent on request.

Have you our complete catalogue? If not let us send you one.

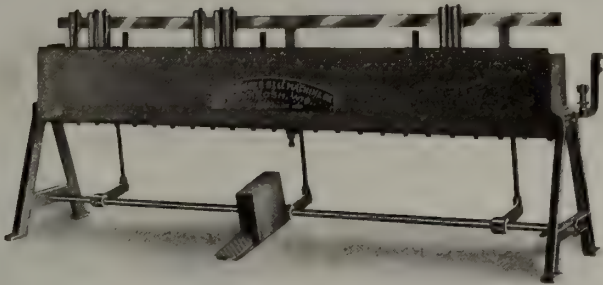
**We Make the Most Complete Line of  
Woodworking Machinery in Canada .**

**Canada Machinery Corporation Limited**  
**GALT, ONTARIO**



**Look at the Picture!**

**Look at the Names!**



The picture is of our stile gluer.

The names are of some of its users. Some of them have sent in duplicate and triplicate orders unsolicited. Are they the kind that would do that if the machine was not a money saver?

**It Glues the Whole Stile in a Second.**

Foster-Lotham Mills, Oshkosh, Wis.; Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. McMillen Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Radford Bros. & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wis.; Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa; Estate James Davidson, Ottawa, Ont.; Roach & Musser Sash and Door Co., Muscatine, Iowa; Allen Mfg. Co., Shreveport, La.; Rock Island Sash & Door Co., Rock Island, Ill.; Riverside Lumber Co., Calgary, Alta.; Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man.; Cream City Sash & Door Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Enochs Lumber & Mfg. Co., Jackson, Miss.; United Sash & Door Co., Wichita, Kans.; Hardwood Products Co., Neenah, Wis.; Vance Redwood Lumber Co., Eureka, Cal.; Chehalis Fir Door Co., Chehalis, Wash.; Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co., Dubuque, Ia.; Robinson Mfg. Co., Everett, Wash.; Southern Mfg. Co., Gadsden, Ala.; Waco Sash & Door Co., Waco, Texas; Pacific Mfg. Co., Santa Clara, Cal.; Standard Lumber Co., Sonora, Cal.; Geo. W. Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Fox Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Weed Lumber Co., Weed, Cal.; Cedar Creek Mill Co., Brewton, Ala.

MANUFACTURED BY

**The Dauber-Bell Machine Co., Oshkosh, Wis.**

Dowel Door and Chair Machinery

## WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and hitches, from either hard or soft woods.

### ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES —taking all your small logs just as they come from the pond and cutting them up into boards or dimensions, getting every board there is in the log, never over-slabbings (wish we could say this of all head sawyers.) Built to handle either one or two logs at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY FROM THE HEAD SAW and CARRIAGE entirely, raise your cutting capacity, and install economy by the same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write us for Details.

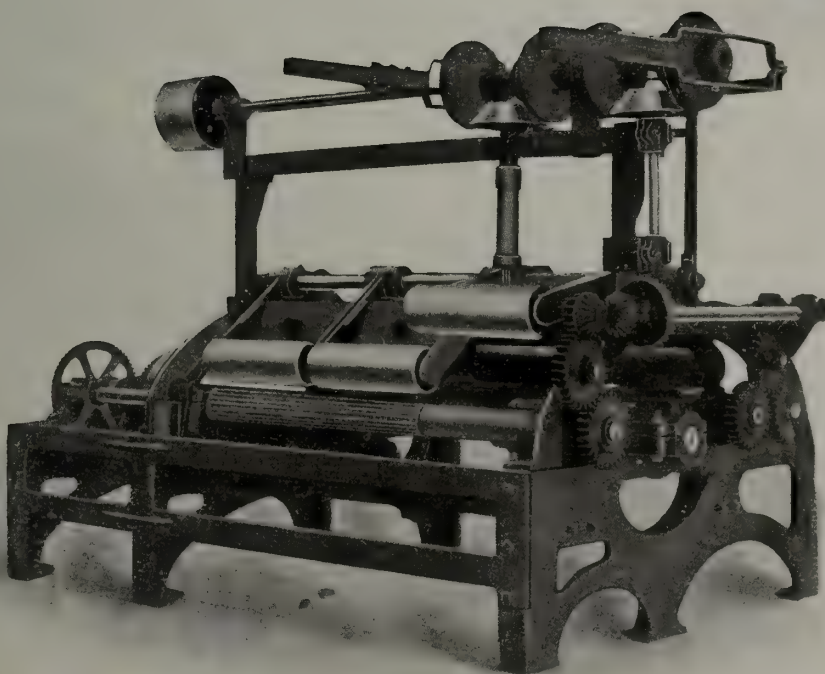
**"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."**

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# The Popular Jumbo Edger



The Jumbo combined gang and Edger is one of the most popular pieces of saw mill machinery that we manufacture, and we have some very flattering recommends for it.

12 saws are used on the machine, 8 on the gang side and four on the edger part. "Jumbo" will rip up cants to 8 inches thick and it is impossible for a cant to fly back. Reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and this prevents saw from being burned.

Let us quote you on saw mill equipment and repairs.

*Our literature will interest you*

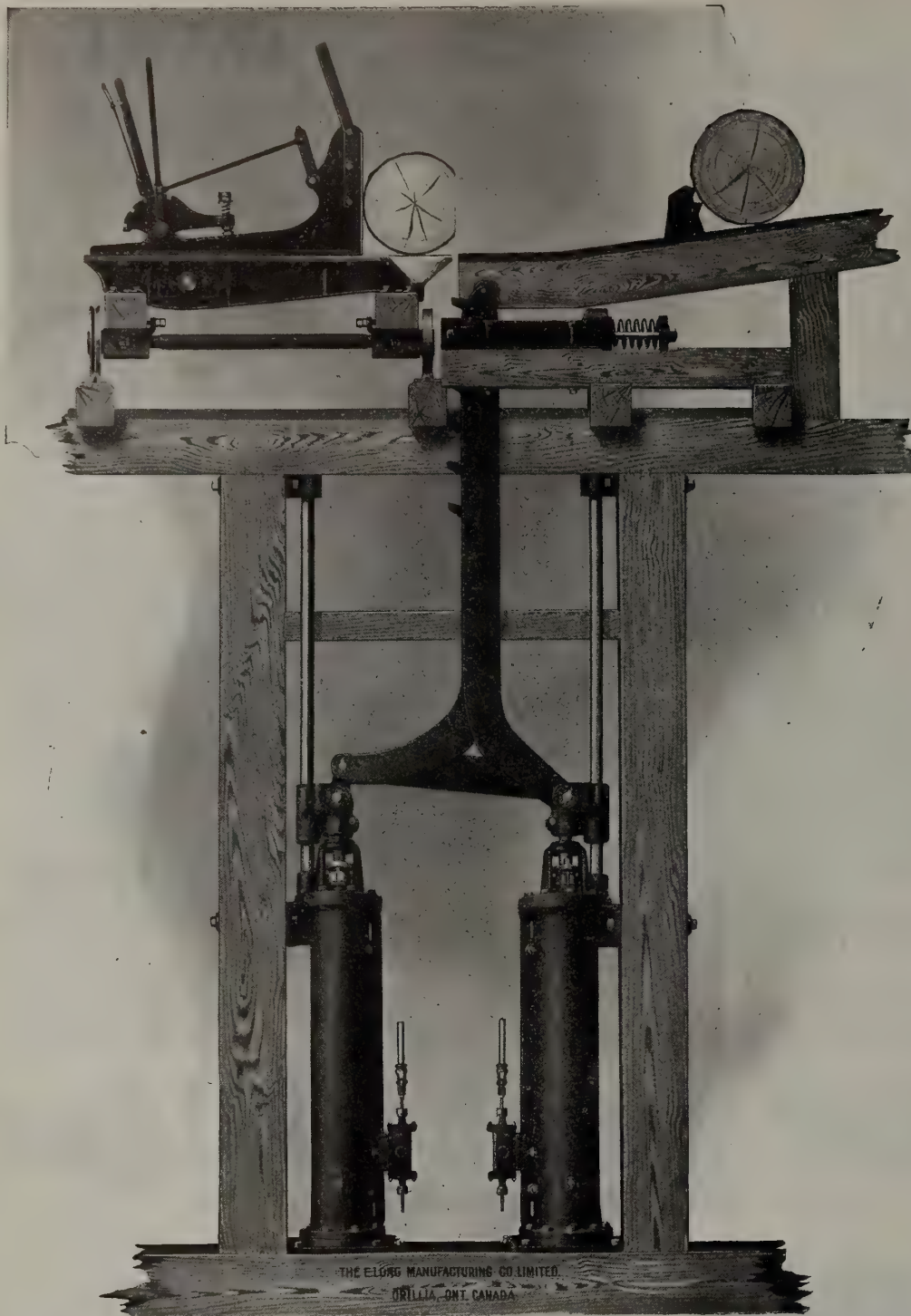
"Everything for the Saw Mill

From the Motive Power to the Trimmer"

Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated here

## MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario





**Standard Steam Nigger**  
Built with

6" and 8", 8" and 10", 10" and 12", 12" and 14" Cylinders

#### *Points Worthy of Notice*

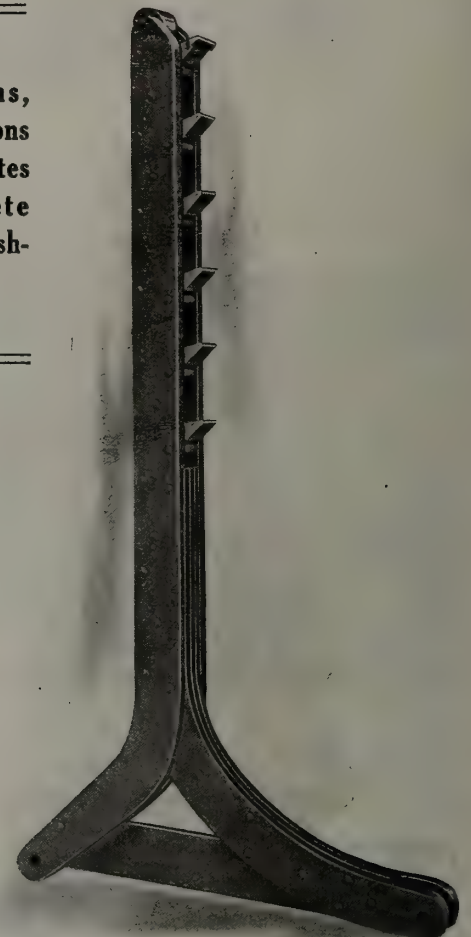
We guarantee a positive steam cushion at each end of stroke. Fitted with double ported balanced valves, absolutely guaranteed not to kick or stick. Face of valve chamber is scraped to bearing, and bolted to cylinder, not requiring packing.

*The  
Mark*

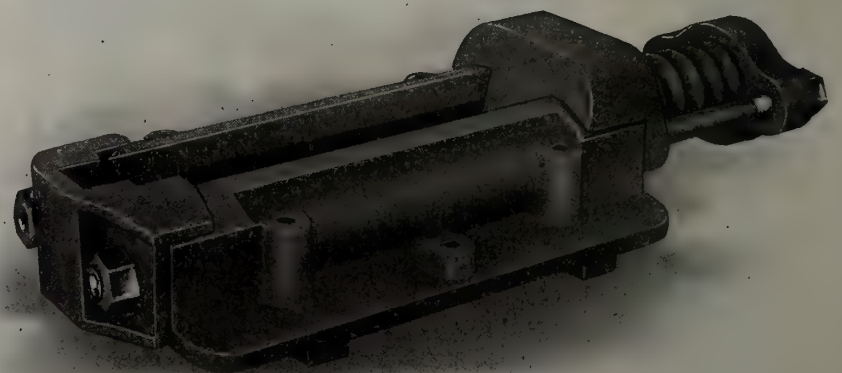


*of  
Quality*

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of complete  
mills furnish-  
ed.



**Solid forged steel nigger bar**  
(No castings to work loose and  
cause trouble)



**Nigger Floor Plate**

## **The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited** **Orillia, Canada**

**Agencies :** MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



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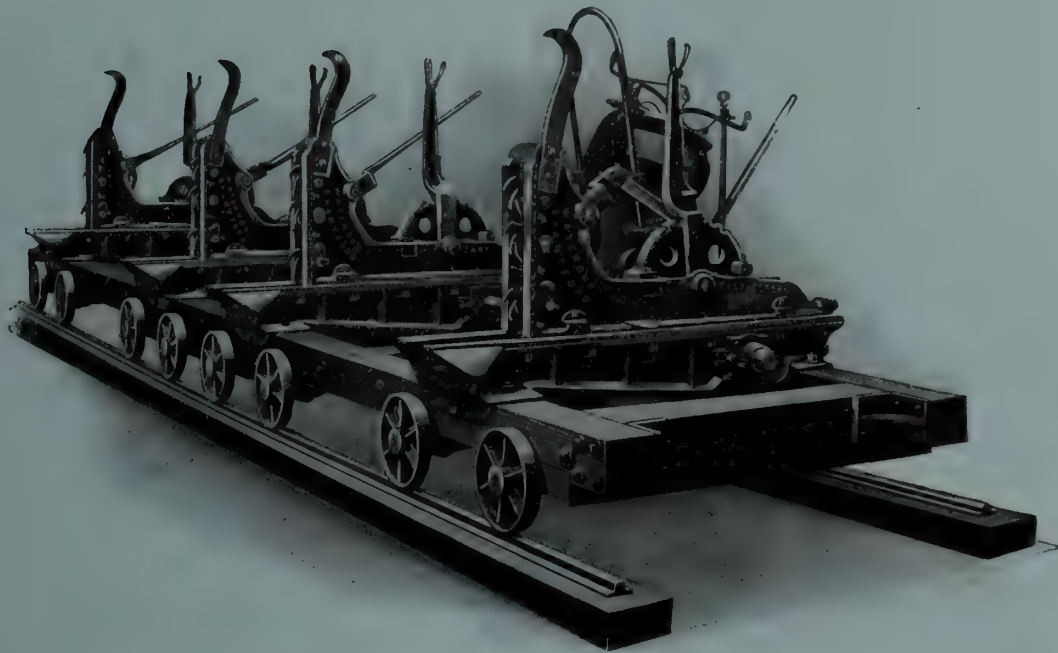
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# Waterous Steel Carriages

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For Fast Cutting "Up-to-date" Saw Milling



These Carriages have built into them every improvement that the increase of cutting speed and the demand for better, finer and more accurately cut lumber have suggested. A Waterous 1913 Carriage IS a 1913 Carriage.

Waterous Steel Carriages combine fast cutting features with improvements in design that make perfect and permanent alignment an absolute certainty. They are turned out with a "built-rightness" and strength in essential parts that spell real value from the standpoint of service.

Built with knee openings 36", 42", 50", 60" and 72", and with any number of head blocks. They are adaptable for rope or steam feed.

---

*We stand behind every Carriage we turn out.*

---

## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Brantford - Canada

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**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.  
**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.  
 Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada.**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
 Veneered Doors  
 Newel Posts  
 Sashes - Flooring  
 Trim  
 Pine Doors and  
 Frames  
 Turned Newel Posts and  
 Balusters  
 Cypress Greenhouse  
 Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS  
 WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
 BELT**  
 THAT'S  
 KNOWN  
 OUR  
**"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
 WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
 VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited  
 General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

## H. Walters & Sons Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
 FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
 IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of



VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 1142 Homer Street

Branches:  
 WINNIPEG, MAN.  
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**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

chain broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909

25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS

Sold by  
**McKinnon Chain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.



## STRONG GRIPPING POWER

One of the characteristic features of Dick's Belting is the strong gripping power, which ensures the transmission, positively without loss, of the whole power given off by the engine. The entire absence of stretching or slipping is another important quality Dick's Belts possess. It will pay you to investigate these belts before buying any other make.

Get a copy of Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

3

## F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY

SOLE MAKERS OF

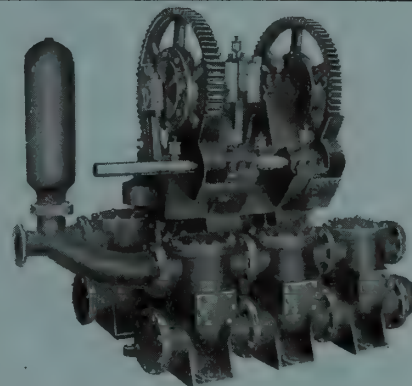


STITCHED CANVAS BELTING  
THE "CAMELATA" BELTING  
REGISTERED  
LINEN FIRE HOSE

MONTREAL

Write for Booklet.

TORONTO



Steam and Power  
Pumps,  
Condensers,  
Travelling Cranes

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd.** HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless  
Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

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**MONTREAL**



# Fully Guaranteed Sawmill Machinery

This is the only kind for you to buy to ensure satisfactory and continuous operation throughout the entire sawing season.

All our sawmill machinery is sold on an absolute guarantee of proper operation and perfect construction.

Naturally, therefore, we buy only the highest grade materials and use only skilled workmen, and everything is built under the most careful supervision.

These things are necessary to produce well built machinery, but they would be useless without proper design—and the “know how” of designing sawmill machinery can only come after long experience.

We have such complete confidence that our machinery is correctly designed that our guarantee is:

**“These machines are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for the period of one year, and their proper and successful operation is also absolutely guaranteed. Should any parts fail through defects, we will replace them free of charge, or should any machine not work properly, we will remove it at our expense and refund any part of the purchase money which may have been paid to us.”**

This guarantee goes with all our machines and we have never had to take back a standard machine yet.

And back of this guarantee is our fifty years' experience building sawmill machinery for stationary mills only.

It will pay you to buy your machinery from us this winter.

**William Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterborough, Ontario





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to disappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY Limited - - ONTARIO



# STOCK LIST



View of No. 2 Yard East Entrance

**Unsold Lumber**

**Dimension Timber  
Joisting, Etc.**

**NOW READY**

Write for Copy

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale :—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.

1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# We are Going to Move this Lumber

Either to our customers or to our Buffalo Yard. It is now piled at our North Tonawanda Yard. We do not want to go to the expense of moving it to Buffalo, and are, therefore, giving you the advantage in price. It is all bone dry, band sawn, and exceptionally "creamy" stock.

F.O.B.  
 13,334 ft. 1 1/4 1's and 2's White Ash (bone dry; 60 per cent 14-16 ft.) ... \$75.00  
 28,810 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Basswood ... 32.00  
 54,980 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch ... 32.00  
 30,226 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch ... 34.00  
 22,780 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch ... 34.00

All above Michigan stock, bone dry.  
 17,120 ft. 1/2-in. 1's and 2's Quartered White Oak, 9-12-in wide ... 70.00  
 9,000 ft. 1/2-in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 75 per cent. 9-12-in. wide ... 42.00

For delivered price your station, write or wire us collect.

F.O.B.  
 25,870 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Birch ... 28.00  
 70,520 ft. 4/4 Clear Face and Better Birch Strips ... 29.00  
 14,136 ft. 4/4 x 4 No. 2 Common Birch ... 16.00  
 17,537 ft. 4/4 x 6 No. 2 Common Birch ... 18.00  
 8,685 ft. 4/4 x 7 No. 2 Common Birch ... 19.00  
 17,974 ft. 8/4 1's and 2's Gray Elm ... 39.00

16,057 ft. 4/4 1's and 2's Poplar, 85 per cent. 10-in. and up 60.00  
 22,000 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Common (contains percentage 1's and 2's) ... 31.00

We can load stock immediately.

## HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.

88 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo

Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.

Established 1877

Over Thirty Five Years Experience

Palmer's  
 "Moose  
 Head  
 Brand"



Oil Tanned  
 Shoepacks,  
 Moccasins  
 and  
 Larrigans

This Trade Mark on a Shoepack or Larrigan is as good to your customer as a guarantee. It stands for goods made by Special Process from Heavy Packer Hides and is an assurance of money's worth of value.

Our goods are handled by the leading Jobbers from Coast to Coast. Their travellers are now on the road with new Samples for 1913.

Genuine PALMER OIL TANS are Stamped "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"

If You Want Satisfied Customers, Be Sure You Get "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office  
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

— The —  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
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Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

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## 3 Saw Mills Running All Winter

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Norway Pine  
Cedar Shingles  
Spruce Lath

**Ten million** of Spruce and Hemlock lumber in stock in our yards 1" to 3."

Place orders early for Winter and Spring delivery.

Boat or Rail.

✉ Write for Prices, etc. ✉

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# Timber Limits for Sale on Georgian Bay

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

The Limits, part of which have recently been sold, include : 440 square miles of licensed and deeded Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Birch and other timber. The licenses from the Ontario Government include all timbers and are not restricted for time. Government dues are as follows : Saw Logs, White Pine, \$1.50 per M. ft., B.M. Saw Logs, Hemlock, Tamarac and other woods 75c. per M. ft. The timber is situated in the Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways run through the limits, which makes some of the parcels offered for sale particularly desirable for small mill owners.

A circular giving full information, maps, terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to

## The Parry Sound Lumber Co., Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building, TORONTO, CANADA



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

*Special Price on Dry 4/4 and 5/4 good Pine  
Strips and Sides, also 5 cars 6/4 Birch, Com-  
mon and Better.*

**Toronto, Canada**

51 Yonge Street

### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

**We have of 1911 sawing:**

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11  
" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2" and 3" x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

### PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

### Knowles & O'Neill

WHOLESALE

## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

Room 4,  
Hochelaga Bank Building Quebec, Que.

### The Golden Lake Lumber Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.  
65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine  
20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 " " " "  
Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine  
6/4 x 8 x 12/16 " " " "  
6/4 x 10 x 12/16 " " " "  
6/4 x 12 x 12/16 " " " "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

**St. Pacome, Que., Canada**

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City

**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**



# Watson & Todd, Ltd.

WHOLESALE

## LUMBER and TIMBER

Ottawa - Montreal - Liverpool, Eng.

Head Office for Canada: Rooms 12-13 Citizen Bldg., OTTAWA

# The McLennan Lumber Co. Limited

Everything in Lumber  
Rough and Dressed  
Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL, QUE.

# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

# Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

INQUIRE OF

C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 5/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 fine dressing strips

6/4 do. do. do.

8/4 do. do. do.

write us before placing your orders.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

# WHITE PINE

and

# Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

ESTABLISHED 1855

# THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

# Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,000,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill  
Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out,"  
Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price  
will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All  
other sizes of White Pine to offer.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

**The Brockville  
Lumber  
Company**  
LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand  
End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
W. T. EAGEN  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

# Pine Doors That Are Right

Our  
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

# Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once...Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**

have for sale a few cars: 1", 1½", 2" and 3" Birch No. 1 C & B also a few cars 3" S Elm No. 1 C & B.

We are dealers in all kinds of Sawn Lumber. We want your business. Tell us your wants. We can supply you.

We are open to purchase the following: Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Beech, Hemlock, Spruce, etc. Let us know what you have to offer.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.  
Mills at Thessalon Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring,  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo



## James W. Sewall

A. B.

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
ing Plans—Men Experienced  
in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Town, Maine,  
U. S. A.



### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors, Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.



PREMIER -X X and X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES  
Grade Guaranteed

Try our Soft Short Leaf Kiln Dry  
4 Ft. Lath.

Transit Cars B & B Kiln Dry  
Finishing

Georgia Pine Timbers

MILLS PRODUCTS CO.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker

220 King Street West, TORONTO

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

Start 1913 right and make a careful  
selection from the following

50 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
6 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Birch  
39 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
47 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
7 M " 8/8 1st and 2nd "  
4 M " 12/4 1st and 2nd "  
1 M " 16/4 1st and 2nd "  
8 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood  
24 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
16 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Basswood

F.O.B. Deer Lake

Early Spring cut 1912, well manu-  
factured and in prime condition

4 Cars 1 x 4—10/16 M. R. Norway  
2 " 1 x 5— " " "  
3 " 1 x 6— " " "

F.O.B. Cache Bay

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of  
**Hardwood Lumber**  
Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)  
**Staves Hoops**  
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## Cant & Kemp

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## Timber Brokers

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A1 and A B C Codes used

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Agents for Shippers of

SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

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2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
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Saddle Tank Locomotives  
Geared Locomotives  
Steel Rails  
Flat Cars

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal





ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

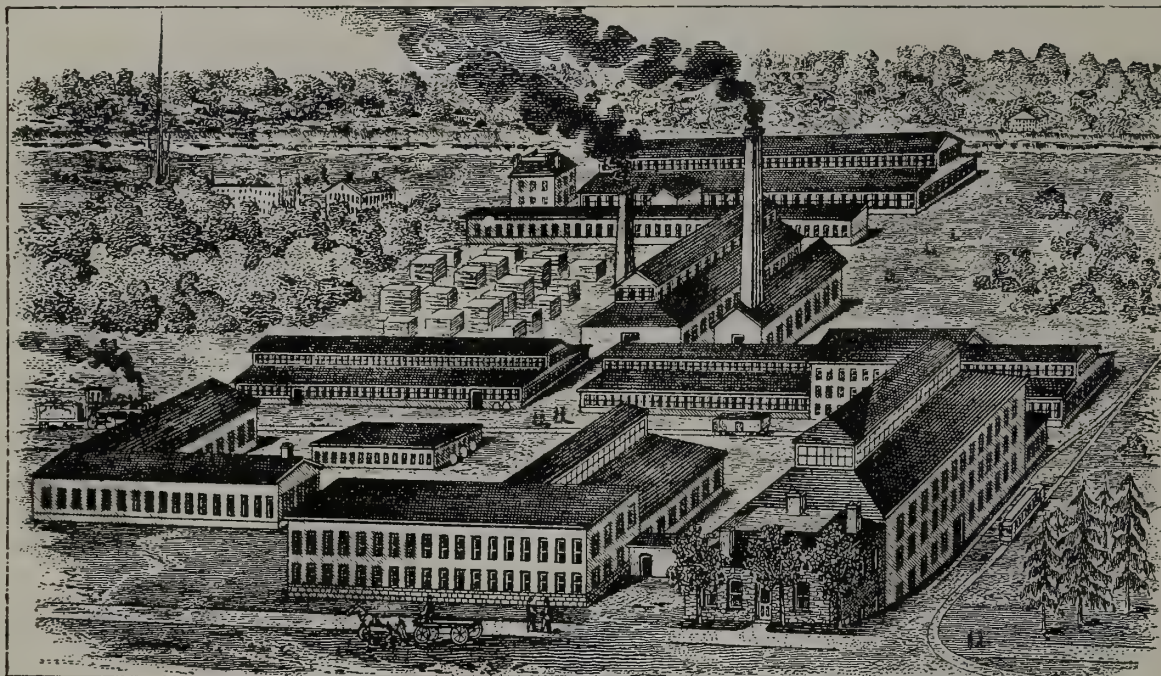
Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario

**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

Rough and Dressed



**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

— Car and Cargo lots only —

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
Sudbury, Ontario Limited

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

**Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.**

Manufacturers:

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

## We Want Rush Orders For the Following:—

Two cars 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 6/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" to 12/4" Selected Red Birch, choice stock

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

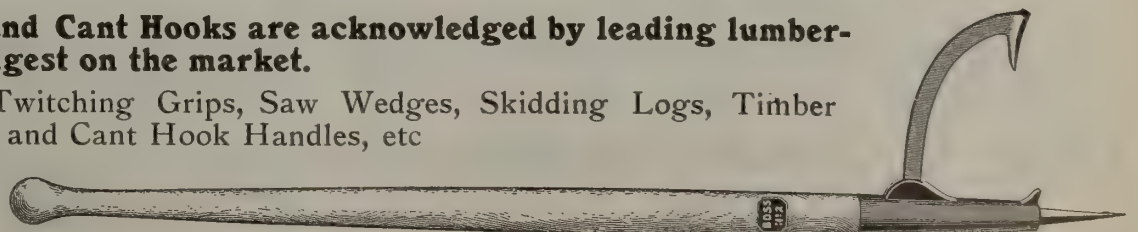
Manufactured by

**The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.**

**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
on application





# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## Hemlock Bills Cut to Order

HERE YOU CAN BUY YOUR HEMLOCK  
EVERY SIZE NOW, "EN BLOC"  
MAIL YOUR ORDERS TO  
US L AND  
MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO  
EITHER HAVE A BLOC  
HELD, OR HAVE US SHIP YOUR STOCK

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**  
15 Toronto St., TORONTO

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

Have HEMLOCK and  
SPRUCE for sale

Full stock in all grades and sizes

B.C. Cedar Shingles - N.B. Cedar Shingles

—WRITE US—

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## B.C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES

**Quality guaranteed.** We are handling only the finest quality of well manufactured Shingles.

**Quick Delivery.** Keeping a number of Cars in transit at all times we are able to give almost immediate delivery

**You Want** Good Shingles delivered promptly.

**We Want** Your orders which will receive our careful and prompt attention.

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE

**C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited**  
627 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer

## W. T. EAGEN

WHOLESALE DEALER

Complete stock **White Pine, Norway** and **Spruce**, all sizes, for immediate shipment.

**Georgia Pine finish and dimension timbers** in transit at all times.

**Canadian and American Hardwoods**

*For prices on your requirements in all kinds of lumber write*

**203-4 McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO**

Office Telephone Main 6316.

Night Calls—College 1880.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers  
in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

**Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO**

We are in the market for

## Hemlock, Spruce and Norway

Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
Limited  
18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|          |            |                                 |   |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 70 M ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |   |
| 20 M "   | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         | " |
| 40 M "   | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         | " |
| 100 M "  | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run                      | " |
| 40 M "   | 8/4" x 8   | " " "                           | " |
| 50 M "   | 8/4" x 10  | " " "                           | " |
| 50 M "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips                     | " |
| 30 M "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Outs from Good Strips           | " |

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
Manning Chambers, TORONTO



We  
Want Your Orders  
for  
**Yellow Pine  
Timber**

Rough  
Dressed : Ripped : Bored : Turned

Long and Short Leaf Frame-  
ing Sizes — Factory Flooring

Derrick and Trestle Timbers  
Dredge Spuds

Oregon Fir Timber and Plank

**TREXLER LUMBER  
COMPANY**

"The Promptest Shippers of Yellow Pine"

Sales Office :  
30 Church Street, NEW YORK CITY

Telephones—Cortlandt 2890 - 2891

Distributing Yards :  
Allentown, Penna. Newark Meadows, N. J.

# GARLOCK PACKINGS

## Garlock Regular Rings

For all general purposes outside of high pressure work. This Packing is a special grade thoroughly lubricated with the celebrated "Garlock" compound, and is the perfected result of over thirty years experience in manufacturing fibrous Packings.

## Garlock Square Duck Packing

Made of good quality Cotton Duck and friction for cold water.

## Garlock High Pressure Gaskets

Absolutely heat proof, will not vulcanize or blow out under any steam pressure, being made of long fibre Asbestos Brass Wire Insertion.

## Garlock Red Sheet Packing

Made of high grade Rubber compounded in such a way as to give it great strength and reliability. This Packing has established wide reputation on its own merits.

## Garlock Cloth Insertion Sheet

Used on cold and warm water pipes. Is unexcelled in pliability, smoothness of finish and strength of Cloth Insertion.

## Garlock Rubber Valves

Specially made to meet specific conditions—absolutely unaffected by oils.

Before placing your next order for supplies get our prices on Leather, Rubber and Canvas Belts, Hose, Brass Valves, Babbitt Metals, Saw Blades, Files, Emery Wheels, etc. Write for catalogue.

# THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**  
**Short Leaf Finish**  
**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**  
**Cypress**  
**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Pine**

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



**Larch**

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co.**

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

**The Fernie Lumber  
Company, Limited**

FERNIE, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber**

**Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar**

**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles**

**Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

A. McDOUGALL, President



**A  
Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?

IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?

WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.

**OUR MESSAGE TO YOU — DEAL WITH US.**

**Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE: 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Douglas Fir Timbers**

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS

FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.



H. TIMMS, President

T. N. PHILLIPS, Vice-Pres.

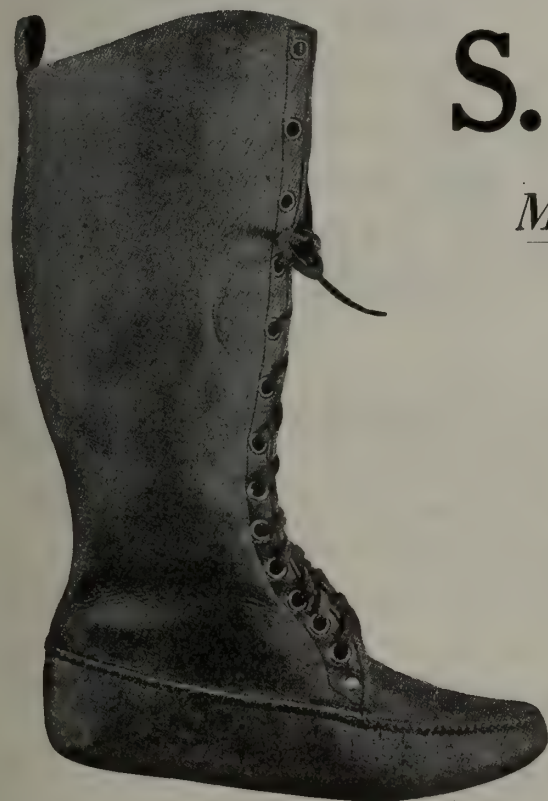
D. M. COLQUHOUN, Sec., Treas

*Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd.*

Metropolitan Building, VANCOUVER, B. C., Can.

*Manufacturers and Dealers***Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Doors, Etc.**

We are proud of our

**Extra XXX Red Cedar**  
**Shingles***Write or wire for quotations*We can give quick delivery on  
any sized timbers in**Douglas Fir***Long Lengths a Specialty*

Patented 1911

**No. 152 Long Leg Seamless Heel,  
Draw String Moccasin**

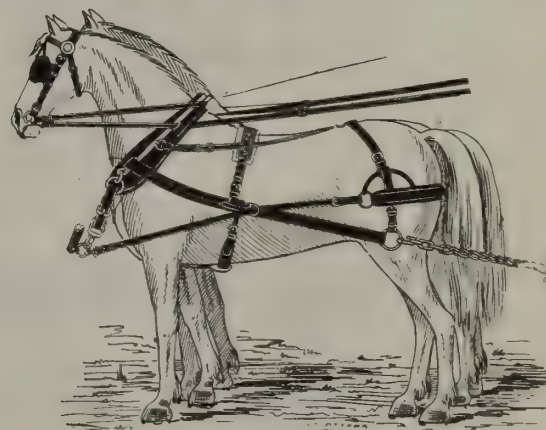
The latest improvement in Moccasins doing away with all seams at heel. Under the old method the heel would come down and in a short time the wearer would be walking on it, wearing out the stitching, thus causing it to leak and rip. With the new process the heel will not flatten out, will always keep its shape, and there are no seams whatever making a clean smooth Ripless and Water-proof heel. Made only in the highest quality, all heights of leg, with or without soles or heels. Write for Catalogue and Price List.

**S. & H. Borbridge**OTTAWA  
Canada  
BRANDON  
Man.*Manufacturer of* **Harness, Horse Collars,  
Horse Blankets and Moccasins  
for the Lumber Trade****No. 10 Jute Blanket**

6 ft. 6 in. long, 80 in. wide, 60 in. lined, made square with gusset and shaped at rump.  
Weight 13 lbs. 6 oz.

Leather Leg Strap extra

A full line of Horse Blankets for lumbermen's purposes. Write for catalogue and price list.

**Michigan Lumber Harness**

made in 2 in. 2½ in., 2½ in., 2¾ in. trace. A full line of Lumbermen's Harness for all sections. Write for catalogue.

**You are Never in Doubt when you Buy of Borbridge**



# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

Main Office:  
Globe Atlantic Building,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Branch Sales Office:  
180 St. James Street,  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

## FOR SALE

2 or 3 Carloads of Cedar Shingles

100 M. Miramichi 4th., Pine, 3 x 6 and up,  
10' and up

200 M. 2" x 4" and up Merchantable Spruce,  
10' and up

200 M. 1" x 4' and up 6' and up log run Pine,  
average

200 M. 3 x 7 and up, 9' and up Hemlock

100 M. 3 x 4, 5 and 6, 4th, Spruce, 10' and up

Planers in connection with Mills

**The J. B. Snowball Co.**  
Chatham, New Brunswick, Limited  
Canada

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price For Shipment to  
POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**  
Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
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## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the  
builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record

and Engineering Review

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario



# Pine Doors of all Kinds

Kept in Stock for Immediate Shipment

We illustrate a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all standard sizes for quick shipments.

We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own mill and timber limits.

**Estate of  
James  
Davidson**  
Ottawa - Ontario

*We can  
Save You  
Money*

*Write Us  
To-day for  
Quotations*

# Mahogany and Foreign Woods

American Hardwoods

Hardwood Flooring  
Paquet Flooring

Fir and Cedar Products  
Cypress Products

*Send us your enquiries*

**SCHUNDLER & CO.**

Lumber Dealers

New York



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

$\frac{1}{4}$  SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unselected for color; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common Flooring Maple; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo shipments.

**W. H. White Company** Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## R. A. Wells Lumber Co.

Wholesalers and Exporters of

## Hardwood Lumber

of All Kinds

Special attention to Canadian trade. Prompt Shipments

Our speciality is 1" to 2" Gumwood, 1" to 2" Oak, both plain and quartered stock, 1" to 2" Ash and 1" Cottonwood.

WRITE US BEFORE BUYING

230 S. LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO, ILL.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| OAK    | GUM      |
| POPLAR | CHESTNUT |
| ASH    | CYPRESS  |

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels, Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled. Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Duhlmeier Brothers

Manufacturers

## Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office and Yards { CINCINNATI, OHIO

KENTUCKY { Plain Oak Red and White  
Nice Soft Texture

MISSISSIPPI-Red Gum TENNESSEE-Yellow Poplar

Nice Wide Stock—Good Lengths

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Eastern Representative: JAMES H. WALSH, 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## The Tegge Lumber Co.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

700 Park Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Choice Hardwood for Quick Sale

We have the following high grade hardwood for prompt shipment:

Our  
Specialty  
—  
Anything  
in Hickory  
Lumber

1 car 1½" No. 1 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1½" No. 2 Common Hickory.  
1 car 1" No. 1 Common Poplar.  
1 car 3" No. 1 Common and Better Plain Oak.  
1 car 1" x 3" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 3½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1" x 4" and 4½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" x 4" to 5½" Clear Quartered White Oak Strips.  
1 car 1½" 1st and 2nds Quartered White Oak.  
2 cars 1" No. 2 Common Quartered White Oak.  
1 car ¾" No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.

Indiana  
Quartered  
Oak  
Ash  
Basswood  
Poplar

**S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Co.**  
Main Office, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Yards: Orleans, Ind., Fort Wayne, Ind., Paoli, Ind.

Canadian Representative: Mr. S. D. Smith.

## W. O. King & Co.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialties

**Michigan Hard Maple,  
Birch and Basswood**

2452 S. Loomis St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Yellow Pine Timber

And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

**E. C. BRADLEY LUMBER CO.**

Ellisville  
Miss.

and

Cincinnati,  
Ohio

W.M.RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

### POPLAR—

All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 1 carload.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5½ in., 4/4, 3 carloads.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better,  
pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 4 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 2 carloads.

### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 4/4, 4 to 6 in., 2 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
the following:—  
2 cars 5/8, 18 to 23 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly  
seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

**John Hall, 225 Gladstone Ave., Toronto**

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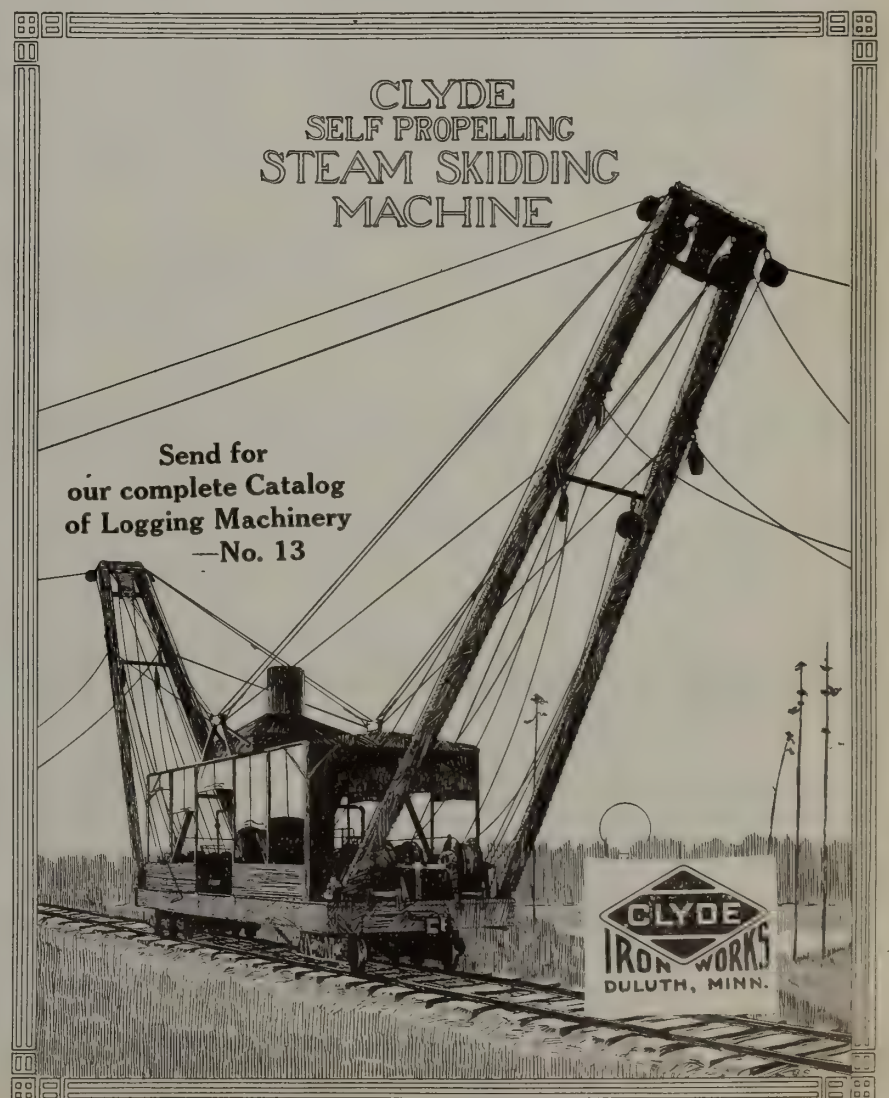
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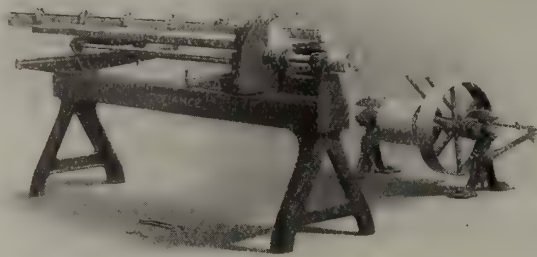
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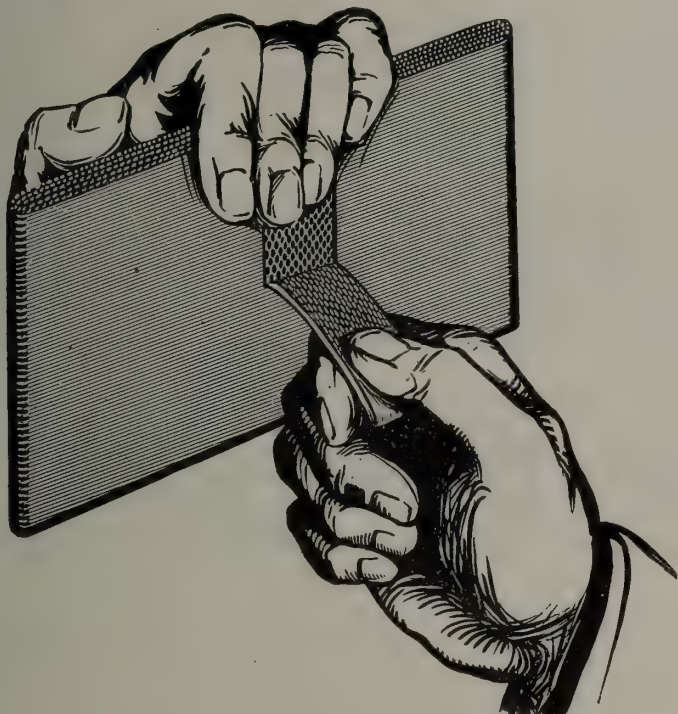
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, February 1, 1913

No. 3

## Canada's Foreign Lumber Trade During Seven Months

Exports of forest products from Canada during the seven months ending with October 31st, 1912, totalled in value \$29,010,181, as compared with \$33,461,029 during the corresponding period of 1911. The high water mark for this period was reached in the year 1906 when the total value was \$45,750,470.

The imports of wood and manufactures of wood for consumption in Canada, during the seven months ending with October 31st, 1912, were valued as follows:—from the United Kingdom, dutiable, \$268,788; free, \$39,820; from the United States, dutiable, \$4,655,717; free, \$12,004,958; from other countries, dutiable, \$339,646; free, \$33,065.

The importations from the United States for the corresponding period of 1911 were valued as follows:—Dutiable, \$2,961,834; free, \$9,338,513. During the corresponding period of 1910 the imports from the United States were valued as follows:—Dutiable \$2,225,431, free \$7,504,024. It will be seen from these figures that the imports from the United States under both headings have increased rapidly during the last three years.

Some of the more important items making up the above totals of free goods from the United States were as follows:—Planks and boards, 1912, \$3,841,401; 1911, \$3,364,781; 1910, \$2,119,675; pitch pine, 1912, \$1,437,018; 1911, \$1,141,156; 1910, \$1,161,302; oak, 1912, \$1,890,110; 1911, \$1,485,821; 1910, \$1,343,664.

Exports of wood and manufactures of wood, the product of Canada, during the seven months ending October 31st, 1912, were valued as follows:—1912 \$33,279,003; 1911 \$30,382,316; 1910 \$35,116,039. Of these totals, the exports to the United States were valued as follows:—1912 \$22,353,130; 1911 \$19,423,903; 1910 \$22,444,027. Exports to the United Kingdom under the same heading were valued as follows:—1912 \$8,631,039; 1911 \$8,206,278; 1910 \$9,551,499.

In the above totals the exports of lumber to the United States were valued as follows: 1912 \$14,124,974; 1911 \$12,111,108; 1910 \$13,958,026.

Exports of pulp wood to the United States during these periods were valued as follows:—1912 \$4,687,183; 1911 \$3,550,888; 1910 \$4,487,810. Exports of wood pulp during these periods were valued as follows:—1912 \$2,573,472; 1911 \$2,713,848; 1910 \$2,696,807.

## Quebec Expecting Great Results

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Quebec Government, expects great things from the policy of the Government in removing the restrictions on Crown Lands in the case of the Belgo-Canadian, Wayagamack, Laurentide and Price Companies. He told an interviewer in Montreal, that in his opinion the province of Quebec was on the eve of a great era of active development. The revenue of the Department of Lands and Forests had grown from \$1,000,000 five years ago to probably \$2,000,000 during the present year. The change in the law regarding the export of pulp wood, he added, would double the output of the pulp and paper mills affected by it, and would possibly result in the establishment of more mills. The pulp forests can be made perpetual, he believes, by careful cutting of the trees, and securing the renewal of the forests from the small trees every 40 years, and also by protecting the forests against fire.

The St. Maurice Valley was probably the richest pulp district in the Province, and there the limit holders and the Government had united in organizing a splendid system of fire protection. The construction of the dams on the upper waters of the St. Maurice would both allow the better floating of logs and provide a greater minimum of water power. The regulations of the Dominion Railway Commission, supplemented by similar regulations by the Provincial Public Utilities Commission would largely prevent fires from railway locomotives.

## Dr. Fernow Creates a Tempest

Quite a tempest has been stirred up by Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, by a report presented at the recent meeting of the conservation committee at Ottawa. Briefly, Dr. Fernow's report was to the effect that probably 50 per cent. of the area included in the clay belt of New Ontario does not contain any wood value and probably the same percentage of it is undesirable under present conditions to open for settlement. Other features are discussed in the report among them being the outlook for agriculture, which Dr. Fernow considers to be quite bright. Dr. Fernow's words upon the forest situation were as follows:—

"The results of this enumeration permit the following statement. Hardly 10 to 15 per cent. of the forest is of the first-class, namely, containing sizes fit for logging. From 35 to 50 per cent. of the area may, by picking, furnish small-sized pulp wood. From 35 to 45 per cent. of the area is from the standpoint of wood supplies, useless; it is either muskeg, near-muskeg, or scrub wood of a size hardly fit for fuel. The record in seven development classes ran as follows, beginning with the best lands, in per cent.; 4, 5, 14, 21, 17, 18, 22, the last two figures representing muskegs open and with scrubby growth."

Needless to say this report immediately brought out a great deal of criticism from representatives of the government of Ontario to claim that Dr. Fernow took a hurried trip along the railroad lines so was not qualified to express so sweeping an opinion. Dr. Fernow sticks to his guns claiming that his report was amply justified by the investigation which he made and by information which he secured from other patries also.

## Growth of B. C. Timber Industries

The growth of the timber industry in British Columbia during recent years was discussed by Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, in a speech which he recently delivered at Victoria. In his remarks the Premier spoke as follows:—

"The timber industry is growing with the years. It was never upon a more substantial or satisfactory basis than to-day, and not only the sawmills, but many kindred auxiliary industries are flourishing. With the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Island extensions of the Canadian Pacific, and the Panama Canal, it is not too much to say that our national asset in timber will easily be worth double what it is to-day. The completion of the Brooks-Scanlon pulp and paper mill plant at Powell River is in itself a epochal industrial event. Here, at a cost of upwards of \$5,000,000 there has been assembled one of the most complete plants of its kind in all the world. Those who travel north and south, if they can possibly make the connection should not fail to stop here and see this great enterprise in its operation—destined to be no inconsiderable factor in the future industrial life of British Columbia. The Ocean Falls Company too, at Bella Coola, has already invested more than \$2,000,000, and is preparing to complete its establishment in an additional cost of nearly a like amount. Within a year, both these great plants will be in full swing and demonstrating to the world that not only in timber production, but in furnishing the raw material for paper, the British Columbia forests are without rival. New pulp mill plants are projected for Nelson and Revelstoke districts, as well as at least one other coastal point.



# Lumber Trade of Ontario During 1912

**Remarkable Demand for Buildings, Railroads and Business Expansion Caused Rapid Depletion of Stocks and High Prices—Production Declined—Outlook Excellent**

The year 1912 in the lumber trade of Ontario was one which will be remembered particularly on account of the remarkable manner in which stocks were depleted in nearly all classes of lumber and on account of the steady stiffening of prices which accompanied the increased demand. To account for the development in the demand for lumber is not a difficult matter. To put the case briefly, Canada was prosperous. Every line of manufacturing industry experienced a busy year. To get back of this and find the cause for activity is also a simple matter. Canada has been enjoying good crops and the immigration into the country has been enormous. Everyone in Canada has been increasing his personal requirements for manufactured articles. Money has been circulated more freely than ever before. The new arrivals in the country have needed homes. They have made great demands upon the railways for transportation. In the first place those who have come into Canada from abroad have had to be transported with all their belongings—in the majority of cases—far into the interior of the continent. When they reached their destinations they immediately became prospective or actual customers for the retail lumber yards. They needed houses and barns, wagons and agricultural implements; all of which consist largely of lumber.

The people of Canada have had the means to develop the natural resources of the country in greater measure than in any previous year. Manufacturers have been filling orders to an extent which was never before experienced. All this increased activity has caused a wonderful increase in the demand for wood, as a raw material for manufacture and also as a crating and boxing material.

The railway companies in order to keep up with the demands made upon them for transportation facilities have been obliged to order large amounts of new equipment. Even with more equipment than they ever had before they have not been able to meet the requirements of trade and there has been great complaint on account of the inability of manufacturers to secure delivery of their goods in a satisfactory manner. The production of such large quantities of railway equipment has consumed greater amounts of lumber than ever before.

## How the Demand Worked Out

With conditions such as outlined above, it is easy to understand why stocks of lumber were rapidly consumed. There was no intricacy about the situation. People simply wanted lumber and they had the money to pay for it, in most cases. The most remarkable demand was for the low end of lumber stocks in general. Mill culls and dead culls in white pine, also hemlock and Norway pine were bought up greedily wherever they could be found. Mill cull sidings commenced the year at about \$13 to \$15. Now they are selling at \$17 to \$18. Hemlock went from about \$14 at the commencement of the year to \$20 for mill run culls out. Norway pine began the year at about \$19 and went to \$22 for mill run culls out. The hemlock situation was brought about by the shortage of stocks and by the enormous demand. Previous to the beginning of 1912, hemlock manufacturers had been losing money. They had not gone into the woods very extensively during the winter of 1911 and 1912. They were not prepared therefore, for the great demand which developed during 1912. The output of the mills for that year was less than it had been in the year previous when hemlock was very difficult to sell. Accordingly, as the demand increased throughout 1912, it became continually more difficult to secure stocks and to-day the outlook is that the shortage will continue for some months to come. The present situation in connection with hemlock is a difficult one to interpret. Manufacturers have not gone into the woods quite so extensively as last year, and the weather conditions are so unusual that one cannot with any degree of certainty foretell what the output will be when the winter's operations are finished. Last year's high prices for hemlock encouraged manufacturers to increase their logging output this winter, but on account of shortage of labor and a reduced peel of bark they were unable to do so.

Yellow pine was imported in Ontario extensively last year, but the demand for all kinds of lumber was so active that the southern wood was not a depressing factor in the trade. At present prices, yellow pine does not compete with hemlock, but there is a tendency to-day among many of the manufacturers of yellow pine to lower their prices. It would not take much of this to put yellow pine again into keen competition with hemlock.

An interesting feature of the trade in Ontario during 1912 was the increased arrival of spruce from Eastern Canada. Eastern spruce has been selling in Ontario for many years but the situation which developed last year made it possible for spruce to come from the

Maritime Provinces and find a fairly profitable market in Ontario. It now looks as though the Ontario trade has given a permanent place to Eastern spruce in its stocks and that continual increase in the sales may be looked for in the future.

## Hardwoods Had a Busy Year

The year 1912 started off so far as the hardwood trade in Canada was concerned, with very low stocks of hardwoods in all hands and an exceptionally heavy demand. The condition of this country in hardwoods in fact was unprecedented because the demand was so much greater than it had ever been before that manufacturers in general were not prepared for the abnormal situation. They were never able, during the whole year of 1912, to catch up with the demand and they are still behind. To-day there is no dry stock on the market. This situation is working against the trade for 1913, because manufacturers are still behind on 1912, and now a situation develops of an apparent shortage for 1913, with a large number of manufacturers still trying almost in vain to fill 1912 orders. Neither the producers nor the consumers know how to act. The consumer does not know what stocks he can depend upon for this year and the producer is afraid to give him any encouragement upon the matter either way.

There was a very heavy demand for all the thinner sizes of birch during 1912, and a particularly heavy demand for one inch flooring stock. The very material advance in soft woods such as low grade hemlock, pine and spruce during 1912 brought the cull hardwoods into prominence until they were selling at as high if not a higher figure than ever before and in the face of this situation no stocks are now offering.

Basswood during 1912 was a very strong proposition and the same may be said of elm. This was the result, not so much of a greatly increased demand as of the fact that the visible supply of basswood and elm in Canada is rapidly disappearing.

Brown ash was in heavy demand during 1912 as a trim owing to the enormous amount of building which was carried on, and at the same time as a result of the very high price of oak.

The heavy demand from the implement manufacturers during 1912 took off the market everything in the shape of maple that was produced during the season.

A prominent Ontario manufacturer speaking of the situation says that he does not think there was ever a time in the history of hardwood lumber in Ontario when there was so little cull hardwood on hand as at present and he does not think that there ever will be such a scarcity again. This situation is exactly the reverse of conditions which had prevailed for some time past. Hardwood manufacturers were formerly unable to get rid of their cull stocks. During 1912 and at present, they have scarcely been able to obtain any stocks of this class. An indication of the urgency of the demand for cull hardwood is afforded by the fact that manufacturers who are taking out stocks to-day are shipping, first of all, their low cull end. Flooring manufacturers at present are scouring the country for the cheaper lines of maple and birch and are scarcely able to secure stocks at all.

## Manufacturers Sold Far Ahead

The manufacturer referred to above, states that if they were willing to accept all the orders offering to-day they could sell out their whole supply for the next three years, but they are afraid to contract so far ahead, because they do not know how much they will be able to take out of the woods this winter. They are at present sold well ahead; so far ahead in fact, that they feel that it would be unsafe to contract any further into the future.

From all parts of Canada to-day the report comes that the exceptionally mild winter has brought about a serious situation. In northern Quebec there is quite a lot of snow, but it is without any bottom and there is little or no frost. Throughout that part of the country lumber conditions are very bad. In southern Quebec and in the east there is no snow whatever, nor any frost, and the same serious situation exists as in northern Quebec. A few places in northern Ontario are favored with plenty of snow. Hauling has started at these places, but it is a very doubtful question whether the snow will last long enough for them to take out a fair supply of logs. These conditions obtain in districts where the haul is short and does not cover swampy country or lake country. Wherever the hauling has to be done across lakes or swamps, it has been impossible up to date to take out any logs at all. Most of the lakes are frozen over but there is not sufficient ice to bear the weight of teams. Taking things altogether the situation is both exceptional and serious and is being



watched anxiously by all who are interested in lumbering operations.

#### Lumber Cut of 1912 Showed a Decrease

Statistics which have been gathered by the Canada Lumberman show that the lum' er production of Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley during the year 1912 amounted to 785,234,661 feet. This total compares, according to reports from the same firms for the year 1911, with a total of 831,472,640 feet. There was therefore a falling off in the production of 1912 as compared with the previous year of 46-237,979 feet. Reports from the Ottawa Valley for the year 1912 show a total lumber production of 555,882,000 feet compared with 521,024,000 feet in 1911. The Ottawa Valley production therefore, shows an increase for 1912 of 34,858,000 feet. Adding the two 1912 totals for northern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley together the grand total of 1,341,116,661 feet is reached which compares with 1,352,496,640 feet for the year 1911. During the year 1912 therefore the total lumber production of northern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley showed a decrease as compared with 1911 of 11,379,979 feet.

In northern Ontario a considerable decrease is accounted for by the fact that a number of the important mills in the Georgian Bay district and along the north shore of Lake Huron, either were out of operation or had been destroyed by fire. Some idea of the reduction caused by this situation may be secured from the reports received from these mills. Among these are the following:—Blind River, 1912, 18,451,593 feet; 1911, 31,757,013; Parry Sound, 1912, 25,700,000 feet, 1911, 36,000,000 feet; Thessalon, 1912, 7,642,592 feet 1911, 17,202,627 feet. With the above decrease must also be included that of Byng Inlet, where the important mill belonging to Graves Bigwood & Company with an annual production of some 50,000,000 feet was destroyed by fire early in the year.

On the other hand some of these decreases were counteracted by large increases at other points, among them being the following:—Keewatin, 1912, 31,000,000 feet, 1911, 26,000,000 feet; Longford, 1912, 14,500,000 feet, 1911, 6,800,000 feet; Midland, 1912, 81,829,000 feet, 1911, 58,893,186 feet; Owen Sound, 1912, 17,200,000 feet, 1911, 8,900,000 feet; Sarnia, 1912, 32,000,000 feet, 1911, 29,000,000 feet; Spanish Mills, 1912, 35,000,000 feet, 1911, 28,600,000 feet.

The production of lath in Ontario during the year 1912, according to reports received by the Canada Lumberman amounted to 257,484,930 pieces as compared with 253,509,890 pieces during 1911.

#### Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lumber Production

The lumber production in Northern Ontario, exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, during 1912 and 1911 was as follows:—

|                      | 1912.      | 1911.      |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Appleby .....        | 60,000     | 120,000    |
| Barry's Bay .....    | 90,000     | 80,000     |
| Berkeley .....       | 1,800,000  | 2,000,000  |
| Berlin .....         | 1,000,000  | 1,250,000  |
| Berriedale .....     | 5,000,000  | .....      |
| Biscotasing .....    | 8,500,000  | 7,850,000  |
| Blind River .....    | 18,451,593 | 31,757,013 |
| Boakview .....       | 3,700,000  | 4,400,000  |
| Bracebridge .....    | 7,712,000  | 12,490,000 |
| Burk's Falls .....   | 4,350,000  | 5,500,000  |
| Burriss .....        | 684,000    | .....      |
| Cache Bay .....      | 25,408,000 | 23,000,000 |
| Callander .....      | 15,500,000 | 12,300,000 |
| Chatham .....        | 1,200,000  | 1,007,000  |
| Chesly .....         | 525,000    | .....      |
| Collingwood .....    | 7,916,085  | 7,193,331  |
| Collin's Inlet ..... | 5,250,000  | 5,300,000  |
| Colpoy's Bay .....   | 2,250,000  | 2,000,000  |
| Cutler .....         | 27,500,000 | 38,833,065 |
| Falding .....        | 1,000,000  | .....      |
| Fesserton .....      | 6,000,000  | 3,000,000  |
| Gravenhurst .....    | 25,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Hepworth .....       | 600,000    | 1,000,000  |
| Hope Bay .....       | 442,101    | 326,326    |
| Huntsville .....     | 13,250,000 | 12,000,000 |
| John Island .....    | 15,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Kearney .....        | 5,500,000  | 1,700,000  |
| Keewatin .....       | 31,000,000 | 26,000,000 |
| Kenora .....         | 7,560,000  | 17,395,350 |
| Kinmount .....       | 2,500,000  | 2,500,000  |
| Lakefield .....      | 9,000,000  | 13,000,000 |
| Latchford .....      | .....      | 5,300,000  |
| Leeburn .....        | 107,000    | 80,000     |
| Lions Head .....     | 2,000,000  | 3,000,000  |
| Lindsay .....        | 9,536,900  | 8,536,900  |
| Little Current ..... | 35,735,000 | 40,669,000 |
| Longford .....       | 14,511,273 | 6,794,136  |
| Magnetawan .....     | 2,551,000  | 1,999,000  |
| Marmora .....        | 4,500,000  | 4,400,000  |
| Midland .....        | 81,829,040 | 58,893,186 |
| Mull .....           | 1,000,000  | 700,000    |
| New Liskeard .....   | 8,000,000  | 7,000,000  |
| Nipissing .....      | 4,000,000  | 4,000,000  |
| North Bay .....      | 24,911,813 | 25,802,810 |
| Otter Lake .....     | 6,250,000  | 6,000,000  |
| Owen Sound .....     | 17,200,000 | 8,900,000  |
| Parry Sound .....    | 25,700,000 | 36,000,000 |

|                        |            |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Penetanguishene .....  | 39,751,864 | 36,477,407 |
| Peterboro .....        | 14,087,000 | 14,427,560 |
| Port Arthur .....      | 34,200,000 | 22,750,000 |
| Powasson .....         | 400,000    | 200,000    |
| Sarnia .....           | 32,000,000 | 29,000,000 |
| Sauble Falls .....     | 600,000    | 615,929    |
| Sault Ste. Marie ..... | 26,500,000 | 26,500,000 |
| Shawanaga .....        | 1,600,000  | 1,000,000  |
| Sprucedale .....       | .....      | 1,000,000  |
| Southampton .....      | 500,000    | 500,000    |
| Sucker Lake .....      | 2,500,000  | 1,600,000  |
| Spanish Mills .....    | 35,000,000 | 28,600,000 |
| Thessalon .....        | 7,642,592  | 17,202,627 |
| Tobermory .....        | 500,000    | 500,000    |
| Tomiko .....           | 20,500,000 | 26,500,000 |
| Toronto .....          | 4,500,000  | 8,000,000  |
| Trout Creek .....      | 3,500,000  | 1,500,000  |
| Utterson .....         | 750,000    | 800,000    |
| Walkerton .....        | 410,000    | 765,000    |
| Waubushene .....       | 23,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Wiarton .....          | 5,712,000  | 4,357,000  |
| Other Places .....     | 40,000,000 | 90,000,000 |

Total ..... 785,234,661 831,472,640

#### Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Lath Production

The lath production in Northern Ontario exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, during 1912 and 1911 was as follows:—

|                        | 1912.      | 1911.      |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Biscotasing .....      | 3,750,000  | 3,250,000  |
| Blind River .....      | 6,761,450  | 11,725,750 |
| Bracebridge .....      | 1,700,000  | 2,695,000  |
| Burk's Falls .....     | 600,000    | 500,000    |
| Cache Bay .....        | 9,970,000  | 9,000,000  |
| Callander .....        | 7,700,000  | 5,700,000  |
| Collingwood .....      | 2,452,700  | 2,105,500  |
| Cutler .....           | 11,700,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Fesserton .....        | 1,000,000  | 1,000,000  |
| Gravenhurst .....      | 7,000,000  | 6,000,000  |
| Hepworth .....         | 30,000     | 50,000     |
| Huntsville .....       | 1,600,000  | 2,700,000  |
| John Island .....      | 6,000,000  | 5,500,000  |
| Kearney .....          | 3,000,000  | .....      |
| Keewatin .....         | 7,500,000  | 5,600,000  |
| Kenora .....           | 1,543,000  | 4,613,000  |
| Kinmount .....         | 500,000    | 200,000    |
| Lakefield .....        | 4,500,000  | 5,500,000  |
| Latchford .....        | .....      | 1,692,000  |
| Lindsay .....          | 178,600    | 178,600    |
| Little Current .....   | 12,000,000 | 15,136,000 |
| Longford .....         | 1,500,000  | 1,000,000  |
| Marmora .....          | 50,000     | 25,000     |
| Midland .....          | 41,706,100 | 24,567,500 |
| North Bay .....        | 8,134,530  | 7,605,500  |
| Owen Sound .....       | 2,000,000  | 2,000,000  |
| Parry Sound .....      | 8,000,000  | 10,000,000 |
| Penetang .....         | 17,318,650 | 17,255,750 |
| Peterboro .....        | 6,649,250  | 5,937,850  |
| Port Arthur .....      | 7,266,000  | 5,080,000  |
| Sarnia .....           | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Sauble Falls .....     | 25,000     | 25,000     |
| Sault Ste. Marie ..... | 8,500,000  | 8,500,000  |
| Spanish Mills .....    | 13,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Thessalon .....        | 3,794,650  | 7,667,440  |
| Tomiko .....           | 16,000,000 | 10,500,000 |
| Walkerton .....        | 25,000     | 150,000    |
| Waubushene .....       | 6,000,000  | 8,000,000  |
| Other Places .....     | 14,000,000 | 20,000,000 |

Total ..... 257,484,930 253,509,890

#### Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Shingle Production

The shingle production in Northern Ontario exclusive of the Ottawa Valley, during 1912 and 1911 is as follows:—

|                        | 1912.     | 1911.      |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Boakview .....         | 2,100,000 | .....      |
| Bracebridge .....      | 1,715,000 | 3,063,000  |
| Chesley .....          | 400,000   | .....      |
| Colpoy's Bay .....     | 400,000   | 250,000    |
| Fesserton .....        | .....     | 1,500,000  |
| Gravenhurst .....      | 8,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Hepworth .....         | 300,000   | 600,000    |
| Kinmount .....         | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000  |
| Leeburn .....          | 100,000   | 60,000     |
| Lindsay .....          | 8,543,750 | 6,543,750  |
| Marmora .....          | 500,000   | 250,000    |
| New Liskeard .....     | 1,916,000 | 1,000,000  |
| North Bay .....        | 2,837,000 | 2,937,000  |
| Owen Sound .....       | 7,000,000 | 1,500,000  |
| Penetanguishene .....  | 147,000   | 520,000    |
| Peterboro .....        | 8,094,750 | 8,379,500  |
| Port Arthur .....      | 1,771,750 | 1,283,500  |
| Sauble Falls .....     | .....     | 197,500    |
| Sault Ste. Marie ..... | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000  |
| Southampton .....      | 400,000   | 500,000    |
| Tobermory .....        | 1,000,000 | 8,000,000  |
| Utterson .....         | 200,000   | 250,000    |
| Walkerton .....        | 50,000    | 100,000    |
| Other Places .....     | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000  |

Total ..... 53,475,250 55,934,250



# Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

**Large Firms Increased Their Cut—Total Output of Over 564,600,000 Feet—Woods Operations More Costly**

Ottawa, January 27th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman): An analysis of the lumber industry of the Ottawa Valley shows that business in 1912 was exceptionally gratifying. The lumber production shows an increase for 1912 over 1911 of 43,581,000 feet. In 1911 the output was approximately 521,024,000 feet and in 1912, 564,605,000 feet.

Ottawa Valley lumbermen are unanimous in believing that never did a year open with a more hopeful and encouraging outlook than 1913.

The crops of 1912 were gigantic and the great fact to-day is that business conditions in Canada are sound. Men in every class of business are prosperous with a vision of greater prosperity. Canada is making such rapid strides in every branch of industrial activity that the importance of the lumber industry is not regarded by the average layman with the significance to which it is entitled.

Since Ottawa was made the capital of Canada less than three-quarters of a century ago its reputation as an important lumber center has been more and more overshadowed for the general public. But in spite of this, lumbering and woodworking are still the most important industries in the city and district. The value of last year's cut in the Ottawa Valley represents fully \$13,000,000, at a very conservative estimate.

The exports of forest products during 1912 to the United States from the Ottawa Consular district show an increase over 1911 valued at \$227,000. The exports for last year amounted to \$3,732,032.50 as against \$3,504,956.45 for the previous year.

## Extensions to Manufacturing Plants

Some examples of improvements and extensions made in 1912 by lumber and woodworking firms in Ottawa have just been made public by the publicity commissioner for the city. McAuliffe and Davis purchased a large site for a new yard and planing mills, and also commenced work on additions to their Duke street sheds. W. C. Edwards Company built a new box factory at a cost of several thousand dollars. The Greater Ottawa Sash and Door Company opened up a fairly large plant. James Oliver and Sons, furniture manufacturers made their factory almost double its former size. The Estate James Davidson also enlarged their factory.

Outside of the city similar signs of progress have been evident. Several extensive additions and improvements were made to the plants of both the Pembroke Lumber Company and the Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke. The E. B. Eddy works at Hull spent a fortune on enlargements and improvements.

## Increases in the Ottawa Output

With few exceptions all the larger firms cut more logs in 1912 than in 1911. J. R. Booth cut about the same last year as the year before. His cut totalled 80,000,000 feet. The cut of the W. C. Edwards Company was a little less in Ottawa last year than in 1911, but the cut at the mills in Rockland was greater, so that the total in 1912 for the two mills remained about the same as in 1911. The Shepard and Morse Company of Ottawa cut a few thousand feet less in 1912 than in 1911, but they cut a good many more lath. Business on the whole was very satisfactory, with this firm.

Substantial increases were made in the cut of the Pembroke Lumber Company as well as by the Colonial Lumber Company. To summarize generally the volume of trade in this district for the past year has been infinitely better than it has been for several years past. Every lumberman reports that trade has been greater and that the prices for both high and medium grade lumber have been better. The advance in the price of low grade has been comparatively slight. From ten to fifteen per cent. has been the volume of the increase in the high and medium grades and a further advance is inevitable, it is said, within a few weeks.

So great is the demand for lumber that few yards have a very big stock on hand. Not a single firm reports carrying a heavy stock in any grade. To a number of questions submitted to nearly two score of the leading firms in the district the answers were all indicative of good business in the past year with an expectation of better things this year.

The popularity of reinforced concrete buildings has created an abnormal demand for low grade lumber. There has been a noticeable increase in the demand on the part of the United States, for medium grades. Great Britain has provided a good market for the best grades and the firms, that make a special business of supplying the British market report that the prices offered are very satisfactory indeed.

It may seem a little early to predict how the winter's logging activity will result. So far the weather has been a serious obstacle to the best results. There has been scarcely any snow or ice in any

part of Eastern or Northern Ontario and Quebec, and if some does not come very soon it will be very difficult to get the logs out of the woods.

The supply of men in the past year has been none too good, though wages have increased. Lumberjacks in the camps to-day are paid \$35 a month with board, while a few years ago they got about half that amount. And the board bill of a lumber camp in this day and generation is considerably higher than a decade or so ago. It used to be that pork and beans was one of the chief items of the diet of a lumberjack, but now he wants and gets as varied a menu as any good hotel would provide, yet his appetite has not altered since the old days.

All classes of men employed in the mills and yards are getting exceptionally high wages compared with a few years ago. General expenses too, have increased so rapidly of late that an increase in the price of lumber is inevitable and justified.

If the outlook of the lumber trade can be taken as a criterion of the general condition of trade, no setback to the national prosperity is probable. Nothing can change the great fact that labor is employed at high wages, that all classes are prosperous and that business conditions are good and the vision is encouraging.

## Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

|                                                          | 1912<br>Feet       | 1911<br>Feet       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| J. R. Booth, Ottawa .....                                | 80,000,000         | 80,000,000         |
| W. C. Edwards, Ottawa and Rockland .....                 | 75,000,000         | 75,000,000         |
| McLachlin Bros., Arnprior .....                          | 60,000,000         | 60,000,000         |
| Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Ottawa .....                      | 55,000,000         | 40,000,000         |
| Shepard and Morse, Ottawa .....                          | 18,118,000         | 18,704,000         |
| Gilmour and Hughson, Hull .....                          | 25,000,000         | 25,000,000         |
| Fraser and Co., Ottawa .....                             | 14,250,000         | 11,500,000         |
| Golden Lake Lumber Co., Eganville .....                  | 11,350,000         | 8,700,000          |
| J. Lumsden, Lumsden Mills .....                          | 15,000,000         | 14,000,000         |
| Riordon Paper Co., Hawkesbury .....                      | 5,277,000          | 13,470,000         |
| A. and F. Fraser, Pembroke .....                         | 3,000,000          | 2,500,000          |
| Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que. ....                   | 22,000,000         | 21,000,000         |
| Cameron and Co., Opeongo .....                           | 5,000,000          | 4,500,000          |
| Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa .....                          | 3,000,000          | 3,000,000          |
| Pembroke Lumber Co. ....                                 | 20,000,000         | 14,000,000         |
| Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke .....                      | 11,350,000         | 13,000,000         |
| Gillies Bros., Ltd., Braeside .....                      | 25,000,000         | 21,250,000         |
| Ferguson and McFadden, East Templeton .....              | 13,000,000         | 12,000,000         |
| R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que. ....                       | 12,500,000         | 12,000,000         |
| Estate James Davidson, Fort Coulongne .....              | 8,500,000          | 8,000,000          |
| James MacLaren, Buckingham, Que. ....                    | 25,000,000         | 22,000,000         |
| St. Lawrence Lumber & Box Co., Sth. Lancaster, Ont. .... | 1,500,000          | 1,000,000          |
| M. N. Cummings, River Desert, Que. ....                  | 1,037,000          | 1,100,000          |
| Papineauville Lumber Co. ....                            | 5,000,000          | 4,000,000          |
| M. Bertrand, Masham Mills .....                          | 1,500,000          | 2,000,000          |
| Smith Bros., Campbells Bay .....                         | 2,000,000          | 1,300,000          |
| McMaster Lumber Co., Deschenes, Que. ....                | 2,500,000          | 2,000,000          |
| Other Places .....                                       | 35,000,000         | 30,000,000         |
| <b>Total .....</b>                                       | <b>555,882,000</b> | <b>521,024,000</b> |

## Ottawa Valley Lath Production

|                               | 1912              | 1911              |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| W. C. Edwards .....           | 25,000,000        | 25,000,000        |
| J. R. Booth .....             | 9,000,000         | 8,000,000         |
| Shepard and Morse .....       | 7,686,000         | 6,494,000         |
| Golden Lake Lumber Co. ....   | 5,900,000         | .....             |
| Gilmour and Hughson .....     | 2,500,000         | 2,000,000         |
| Papineauville Lumber Co. .... | 3,500,000         | 3,000,000         |
| Riordon Paper Co. ....        | .....             | 380,000           |
| Estate James Davidson .....   | 2,500,000         | 2,000,000         |
| Fraser and Co. ....           | 5,500,000         | 3,375,000         |
| Cameron and Co. ....          | 6,000,000         | 5,000,000         |
| A. & F. Fraser .....          | 2,000,000         | 1,500,000         |
| M. Bertrand .....             | 300,000           | 400,000           |
| M. N. Cummings .....          | 250,000           | 225,000           |
| R. & T. Ritchie .....         | 8,500,000         | 8,000,000         |
| Pembroke Lumber Co. ....      | 10,000,000        | 7,400,000         |
| Colonial Lumber Co. ....      | 5,900,000         | 4,000,000         |
| Other places .....            | 2,500,000         | 2,000,000         |
| <b>Total .....</b>            | <b>97,036,000</b> | <b>78,774,000</b> |

## Ottawa Valley Shingle Production

|                              | 1912              | 1911              |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| W. C. Edwards Co. ....       | 20,000,000        | 20,000,000        |
| J. R. Booth .....            | 9,000,000         | 9,000,000         |
| Riordon Paper Co. ....       | 8,135,000         | 2,650,000         |
| Papineauville Paper Co. .... | 3,000,000         | 2,500,000         |
| Estate James Davidson .....  | 2,500,000         | 2,000,000         |
| Rideau Lumber Co. ....       | 1,000,000         | 1,500,000         |
| Cameron Lumber Co. ....      | 1,250,000         | 1,000,000         |
| M. N. Cummings .....         | 350,000           | 300,000           |
| R. & T. Ritchie .....        | 2,000,000         | 2,000,000         |
| M. Bertrand .....            | 500,000           | 300,000           |
| Other places .....           | 15,000,000        | 15,000,000        |
| <b>Total .....</b>           | <b>62,735,000</b> | <b>56,250,000</b> |

## Canadian Railroad Tonnage and Equipment

During the year ending June 30th, 1912, the railroads of Canada had in service the following equipment:—locomotives, 4,484 (an increase of 265 over the previous year); freight cars, 140,918 (an in-



crease over the previous year of 13,760. During the same period the railroads of Canada transported freight, the products of the forests, as follows:—tonnage originating on the road, 4,528,104; tonnage received from connecting roads, etc., 1,495,303; total, 6,023,407. During the same year the Canadian railroads made the following shipments of lumber:—tonnage originating on the road, 6,259,580; tonnage received from connecting roads, 1,869,734; total lumber tonnage, 8,129,314.

### Ontario Crown Lands Timber Statistics

The following statement shows the quantity of timber cut on lands of the Crown of Ontario during the year ending 31st of October, 1912:—

|                                              |                                    |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Pine logs, ft. B.M. ....                     | 461,664,401                        |
| Pine boom and dimension, ft. B.M. ....       | 20,788,377                         |
| Pine square timber, cubic ft. ....           | 448,824                            |
| Other logs, ft. B.M. ....                    | 62,176,153                         |
| Other boom and dimension, ft. B.M. ....      | 6,946,695                          |
| Oak and ash square timber, cubic ft. ....    | 690                                |
| Tamarac piling, lineal ft. ....              | 112,256                            |
| Tamarac piling, ft. B.M. ....                | 250,724                            |
| Cordwood, hard, cords ....                   | 44,051                             |
| Cordwood, soft, cords ....                   | 46,362                             |
| Tanbark, cords ....                          | 5,920                              |
| Railway ties ....                            | 5,704,459                          |
| Posts, cords ....                            | 499                                |
| Poles ....                                   | 15,367                             |
| Stavebolts, cords ....                       | 2,093                              |
| Shingle blocks, cords ....                   | 66                                 |
| Pulpwood, cords ....                         | 140,333                            |
| Area under timber license, square miles .... | 18,410 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Accruals from timber dues, etc. .... | \$1,972,091.20 |
| Ground rent ....                     | 95,969.18      |

### Comparisons With 1911

\$2,068,060.38

During the year 1911 the cut of pine logs was 584,264,105 feet. There was therefore, during 1912, a decrease of 122,599,704 feet. An increase is shown in the quantity of railway ties cut on Crown lands.

During 1912 the total was 4,270,832 ties, which is an increase of 1,433,633 ties. A large decrease is shown in the production of tanbark, which amounted in 1911 to 16,570 cords. The production during 1912 showed a decrease, therefore, of 10,650 cords. The cut of pulpwood during 1911 was 90,726 cords. During 1912, therefore, there was an increase of 49,607 cords.

The area under timber license during 1911 was 19,349 square miles. There was during 1912, therefore, a decrease in the area under timber license of 938 square miles.

The staff of Crown timber agents and supervising wood rangers employed by the department during 1912 numbered 18. There were 133 forest rangers employed and the fire rangers on unlicensed Crown lands and forest reserves numbered 554. Their services cost \$210,000. On lands under timber license 375 fire rangers were employed at an approximate cost of \$100,000.

### Ottawa Valley Exports to United States

There was an increase of \$227,130.05 in the value of the lumber exports from the Ottawa Consular District to the United States last year. In 1911 the exports were valued at \$3,504,952.45, and in 1912 were \$3,732,082.50. The figures just issued by Hon. J. G. Foster, United States Consul at Ottawa, are as follows:—

|                                    | 1912         | 1911           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Ash ....                           | \$ 4,889.01  | \$ 11,475.18   |
| Basswood ....                      | 2,450.69     | 5,993.78       |
| Hemlock ....                       | 39,708.78    | 11,295.24      |
| Lath ....                          | 93,464.09    | 107,165.03     |
| Pickets ....                       | 29,681.29    | 58,063.95      |
| Railway ties ....                  | 4,482.52     | 14,561.68      |
| Red pine ....                      | 20,127.06    | 11,037.70      |
| Shingles ....                      | 42,072.43    | 70,214.59      |
| Spruce ....                        | 427,550.86   | 236,715.90     |
| Spruce plank ....                  | 6,404.11     | 12,934.30      |
| Telegraph and telephone poles .... | 9,757.73     | 13,885.83      |
| White pine ....                    | 1,768,640.83 | 1,755,610.08   |
| News print paper ....              | 865,533.08   | 653,162.67     |
| Woodpulp, ground ....              | 417,320.02   | 542,836.52     |
|                                    | 3,732,082.50 | \$3,504,952.45 |

### DETAILS OF CANADA'S WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT DURING 1912, AS SHOWN BY THE AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE DEVOTED TO BUILDING IN THE IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS.

| City or Town      | Dec. 1912    | Dec. 1911   | 12 mos.<br>1912 | 12 mos.<br>1911 | Increase<br>per cent |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Toronto ....      | \$1,936,685  | \$1,791,032 | \$27,401,761    | \$24,374,539    | 12                   |
| Winnipeg ....     | 469,450      | 206,350     | 20,475,350      | 17,716,750      | 16                   |
| Calgary ....      | 1,033,560    | 698,160     | 20,394,220      | 12,907,638      | 58                   |
| Montreal ....     | 684,675      | 622,422     | 19,641,955      | 14,579,952      | 35                   |
| Vancouver ....    | 1,530,365    | 1,592,465   | 19,428,432      | 17,652,642      | 10                   |
| Edmonton ....     | 680,532      | 74,735      | 14,446,819      | 3,672,260       | 293                  |
| Victoria ....     | 742,855      | 242,350     | 8,208,155       | 4,026,315       | 104                  |
| Regina ....       | 2,209,675    | 71,230      | 8,047,309       | 5,099,340       | 58                   |
| Saskatoon ....    | 82,125       | 134,125     | 7,640,530       | 4,960,286       | 54                   |
| Hamilton ..       | 231,100      | 92,300      | 5,491,800       | 4,255,730       | 29                   |
| Fort William ..   | 572,960      | 589,250     | 4,211,285       | 3,077,860       | 37                   |
| Ottawa..          | 199,800      | 195,060     | 3,621,850       | 2,997,610       | 21                   |
| Medicine Hat ..   | 70,480       | 17,905      | 2,836,239       | 743,272         | 282                  |
| Maisonneuve ..    | 82,900       | 55,150      | 2,685,828       | 1,195,120       | 125                  |
| Port Arthur ..    |              |             | 2,494,179       | 595,180         | 319                  |
| Westmount ..      | 82,100       | 36,160      | 1,824,369       | 1,974,670       | 8*                   |
| New Westminster.. | 55,150       | 60,900      | 1,634,528       | 1,124,587       | 45                   |
| Outremont ..      |              |             | 1,582,000       | 1,317,700       | 20                   |
| Lethbridge ..     | 69,805       | 102,740     | 1,358,250       | 1,033,380       | 31                   |
| St. Boniface ..   | 8,400        | 102,550     | 1,251,012       | 1,131,735       | 11                   |
| Brantford ..      |              |             | 1,167,105       | 623,860         | 90                   |
| Brandon ..        | 27,700       | 1,925       | 1,166,214       | 1,024,529       | 14                   |
| London ..         | 27,263       | 187,553     | 1,136,108       | 1,036,880       | 10                   |
| Windsor ..        | 80,000       | 81,150      | 1,098,063       | 739,515         | 48                   |
| Berlin ..         | 5,195        | 7,795       | 842,613         | 358,095         | 135                  |
| St. Catharines .. |              |             | 811,335         | 265,435         | 206                  |
| Sydney ..         | 4,840        | 9,000       | 656,111         | 495,642         | 32                   |
| Kingston ..       | 10,465       | 3,311       | 645,774         | 314,569         | 105                  |
| Halifax ..        | 38,350       | 98,000      | 579,775         | 508,836         | 14                   |
| Galt ..           | 21,115       | 103         | 506,130         | 282,334         | 79                   |
| Welland ..        |              |             | 469,774         | 342,808         | 37                   |
| Peterboro ..      | 10,010       | 4,115       | 466,905         | 345,372         | 35                   |
| Guelph ..         |              |             | 388,499         | 513,690         | 24*                  |
| Stratford ..      | 7,000        | 125         | 367,233         | 103,523         | 255                  |
| Preston ..        |              |             | 337,160         | 244,375         | 38                   |
| Owen Sound ..     |              |             | 310,000         | 189,000         | 64                   |
| Nelson ..         | 3,400        | 6,650       | 273,865         | 166,700         | 64                   |
|                   | \$10,977,955 | \$7,084,611 | 185,898,535     | 31,981,729      |                      |

Proportionate increase on totals for above cities, 41 per cent.

\*Decrease



# New Brunswick Trade had Strange Year

**High Freights Checked Business Early in Season—Advances in Fall Meant Little Profit—Soft Winter Reducing Log Output**

St. John, N.B., Jan. 18th, 1913. (Special correspondence to the Canada Lumberman):—The lumber industry along the St. John River and in the city of St. John, has come through a year which has been very peculiar in many ways. At the beginning of the year the appearances were as discouraging as it was possible for them to be. During the month of September, 1911, the price and demand for all kinds of wood goods had fallen flat, with practically no one offering to buy the cuts of the mills that had not disposed of their season's work in the early spring, and no one looking for any surplus over and above the amounts which they had contracted for. All the buyers were very careful to allow none of the sellers to more than fill the amounts of their contracts, which was something unusual and gave no clue as to how the buyers felt about future sales. This state of affairs continued until February of the year just passed, when a slight advance in price took place and a few deals were sold at \$15 for a specification of 50 per cent. 7-in. and 8-in. x 3-in. with other sizes at reduced prices. But that was only for a few days. Then the sellers simply retired from the market and would not purchase anything, or if they made any offers the prices were so ridiculously low as to allow of nothing but a loss to the manufacturer.

## Effect of the High Freight Rates

One cause for the low prices was, of course, the high rate of freights beginning with the liner sailings during the winter of 1912, and advancing steadily until the fall of the season just past. Liner freights advanced from 35s to 50s and 55s per standard, tramps for summer loading receiving on an average of 60s. In fact it was said that as high as 80s was paid during the past season. This advance in freights, the buyers on the English market had simply refused to pay, as the business in England had been much restricted. Stocks were fairly large, and the stock being held in New Brunswick very much heavier than for some years. So, everything tended to make the buyers sit down and wait, which they evidently did, and the English buyers in this section continued to wait all through the season of 1912 up to about October the first, when business on the other side had taken up practically everything that had been shipped. Stocks were very low, the Rigas were not coming very freely, as the manufacturers had very low stocks of logs, many of them not being able to supply any of the contracts they had taken, owing to a very severe thaw in the winter which had in many places practically barred them from getting their logs to the mills. As it is well known that the worst competitor N. B. deals have are the Rigas, the buyers were able to force the consumers to pay the advance on freights, thereby making it possible to give the seller on this side the prices they asked, which was about \$15.50 per M. for a specification running, some at 50 per cent. 7-in. and 8-in. by 3-in., balance 9-in. by 3-in. and up, or 60 per cent. 7-in. and 8-in. x 3-in., balance 9-in. x 3-in. and up, according to sale. Those persons who did not sell in early fall, but held on until November, received anywhere from \$15.75 to \$16 per M. for their deals.

The late prices for deals, say at \$16, were the highest paid in this section at any time in the history of the milling business. Still it was not what can be called a very satisfactory year. The cost of logs in the first place increased in the deals, as they had to be held during the whole season, which meant at least 50c per M. The price of labor and the scarcity of it made an advance over the previous year of 10 to 15 per cent., making an increase over the previous year in the cost of the manufactured article of at least 75c per M., so really the man who sold his deals for \$16 in 1912 was not as well off as the person who sold deals in 1911 for \$15.50.

## Trade With United States

As to the American market, much the same can be said of it as of the English market for 1912. While the price of American goods advanced anywhere from \$2 to \$3 per M. over 1911 prices, the persons who were favored by that advance did not manufacture at St. John, but were largely operators who were able to rail direct from their mills and not by water shipments, as all coastwise freights practically advanced with the market, beginning at \$2.75 in very early spring and going to \$4.50 about July 1st, remaining steady at that price for the balance of the season. But it was not always the question with the shipper of how much freight he was going to pay, but whether he could get the tonnage. In many cases they were unable to do this. Also some manufacturers here had sold, in early spring, stock at a delivered price, and in some cases were forced to pay at least \$1.00 to \$1.50 more freight than they figured upon, thereby making the business exceedingly unprofitable. St. John is not a car point, no

mills having any trackage into their yards, which means they must cart stock to cars at a loading cost of anywhere from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per M. besides an extra expense for survey and fees of 40c to 50c per M., which with discounts usually demanded by customers, means an expense of from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per M. for all car business. So, one can see that unless prices advance higher than at present, St. John will not figure to any extent in a profitable car business.

A great deal more stock was shipped to United States markets in 1912 than in 1911, as many of the mills, being unable to sell their cuts to the English market, were forced to turn their attention to the American business. During the season of 1912 the price of long average stock never reached a level to correspond properly with that paid for short average stock, comparing the price of the two kinds of logs. Prices of 2-in. x 3-in. to 2-in. x 4-in., sized, short average length, were about \$16 f.o.b. St. John, and 2-in. x 6-in. about the same price, only in limited quantities, along with 2-in. x 8-in. and up at \$17 to \$18, the rate of freight being 14c per 100 lbs. to New England points; spruce boards, mill run 4-in. and up wide, \$14.50 f.o.b. St. John; random cargoes, 2-in. x 3-in. and up, containing about 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. 2-in. x 8-in. and up, short average, left the shipper about \$15.50 by water shipment to New York, for long average stock, the net price being about \$18.

## A Troublesome Year for Manufacturers

Viewing the year from the manufacturing standpoint, while it has not spelt loss to the mill men, still it has been a very worrying year.

Labor has been in an uproar at all times. Wages increasing 10 per cent. practically at the start and the quality fell 10 per cent., thereby lessening the product of the mills per day. Unless labor conditions at this port changes greatly in the near future, it is felt that it will be almost impossible to manufacture at all. The men make all kinds of demands, going and coming as they please, and never for a moment considering the owner. Therefore, it will be found that the year will be only an average one to the manufacturer. The persons who have benefitted in 1912 have been the lumber shippers from this port whom we understand have had a very profitable year.

## The Year's Sawing Results

During the year 1912 about 100,000,000 of logs were rafted at Fredericton, of about one hundred and twenty-five million feet. This, on the River St. John in 1912 for the St. John mills and mills at Fredericton, of about one hundred and twenty-five million feet. This, together with about twenty-five million held over from 1911, meant one hundred and fifty million for 1912, there are still on hand in the booms at St. John about forty-five million of logs, showing that the mills have sawn about one hundred million during the season just closed. This is a fair season's work. All mills are now closed, some to resume about April 1st, or according to the mildness of season, early spring.

As to the prospects for 1913, to begin with the season on the St. John has been, for logging, one of the worst in years. All through the year just gone, heavy rains have fallen and they still continue. On the head of the St. John River the ground and woods were in a frightful condition all fall. This retarded the yarding of logs, besides this labor or the woods was and is extremely scarce, and what you do get, besides paying a high rate is very inferior. This has tended very much to decrease the cut, and at present writing the operators, especially on head of river, are upwards of a month behind in their yarding. In the lower sections of the country, about same conditions prevail. It is felt that not over thirty millions of logs will come over Grand Falls for St. John unless conditions change, and unless we get some snow at once in the lower sections of the country the cut will be reduced to at least one-half, as practically no logs have been hauled off yards.

## Buyers Meet a Waiting Market for 1913

Both English and American buyers are out trying to buy, but are meeting with little success, as mill men will not sell until they feel pretty safe with regard to their logs coming out. Stocks are low, both on English and American markets, and also at mills throughout the province. The cut of logs will be materially short. Consumption still remains good. Business in general seems to be on a good sound basis, with the exception of the war scare and certain political and labor agitations which will no doubt right themselves. Shipments will be small both from this port and the Baltic until spring. Therefore, it looks to the writer as if business on the English market will be good, at least till midsummer, and unless something



unforeseen arises in the American market prices should be maintained on the level of 1912. Of course we all believe that the time is not far distant when spruce must advance to a much higher price, as it is getting very much smaller and practically speaking the River St. John is getting to be nothing more than a pulp country which the pulp mills are drawing upon. We understand that another pulp mill is soon to be built, which will mean in time a very much higher price to be paid on competition with pulp mills. Either the consumer must pay more or the mills will have to go out of business.

#### Trans-Atlantic Shipments From St. John

The extensive advance in ocean freight rates which were so noticeable during the year 1912, resulted, as would be expected, in a large falling off in the shipments of deals, etc., from the Maritime Provinces. Shipments from St. John, N.B., to trans-Atlantic ports during the year 1912 decreased considerably from this cause, although to some extent the manufacturers were compensated by the good demand for their product which was found in the eastern states.

The trans-Atlantic shipments from St. John during the year 1912 compared with those of 1911, are shown in the following table:—

| Port         | Year | Vessels | Tonnage | Sup. ft.    |
|--------------|------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Liverpool    | 1911 | 37      | 243,053 | 19,862,088  |
|              | 1912 | 43      | 279,103 | 19,178,393  |
| Manchester   | 1911 | 30      | 78,777  | 33,254,821  |
|              | 1912 | 23      | 57,966  | 25,832,652  |
| London       | 1911 | 42      | 131,799 | 13,244,076  |
|              | 1912 | 47      | 159,341 | 14,725,768  |
| Glasgow      | 1911 | 9       | 37,702  | 3,932,851   |
|              | 1912 | 19      | 62,395  | 3,899,740   |
| Sharpness    | 1911 | 3       | 5,358   | 6,899,173   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Cardiff      | 1911 | 4       | 7,151   | 9,795,954   |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 1,937   | 322,050     |
| Bristol      | 1911 | 3       | 6,649   | 2,952,853   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Newport      | 1911 | 2       | 3,499   | 4,776,840   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Swansea      | 1911 | 2       | 3,147   | 3,873,067   |
|              | 1912 | 2       | 2,987   | 2,690,420   |
| Barry        | 1911 | 1       | 2,694   | 2,073,148   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Barrow       | 1911 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 2,248   | 2,802,336   |
| Preston      | 1911 | 2       | 2,409   | 1,052,138   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Cork         | 1911 | 2       | 3,435   | 7,522,450   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Dublin       | 1911 | 2       | 3,639   | 1,116,472   |
|              | 1912 | 4       | 8,171   | 1,403,983   |
| Limerick     | 1911 | 1       | 1,542   | 2,061,761   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Belfast      | 1911 | 3       | 5,596   | 2,522,518   |
|              | 1912 | 5       | 9,337   | 4,324,142   |
| Youghal      | 1911 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 440     | 384,563     |
| Kilrush      | 1911 | 1       | 424     | 486,609     |
|              | 1912 | 2       | 706     | 769,542     |
| Coleraine    | 1911 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 246     | 274,823     |
| Sligo        | 1911 | 1       | 912     | 11,202,428  |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Londonderry  | 1911 | 2       | 3,979   | 2,083,641   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Dingle       | 1911 | 2       | 459     | 561,917     |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| Malaga       | 1911 | 1       | 788     | 1,232,692   |
|              | 1912 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
| C. Castle    | 1911 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 186     | 200,040     |
| Westport     | 1911 | ..      | ..      | ..          |
|              | 1912 | 1       | 115     | 257,133     |
| South Africa | 1911 | 5       | 12,112  | 2,505,345   |
|              | 1912 | 5       | 14,170  | 1,902,731   |
| Australia    | 1911 | 4       | 21,718  | 2,174,256   |
|              | 1912 | 5       | 19,077  | 3,072,647   |
| Totals       | 1911 | 159     | 568,242 | 125,237,141 |
|              | 1912 | 155     | 588,427 | 82,040,963  |

The largest shipper during the year was Mr. W. Malcolm Mackay, who sent out 29,949,212 feet of deals, etc. John E. Moore & Company were not far behind in their total, which was 28,252,797 ft.

Exports of timber were not extensive. Mr. Geo. McKean shipped 1,002 tons; Mr. W. Malcolm Mackay 949 tons; Messrs. John E. Moore & Company 351 tons, and other shippers 28 tons.

#### Shipments from Other New Brunswick Ports

From other New Brunswick ports the shipments were as follows:—

| Campbellton |                |                         | Richibucto |                |                         |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Year        | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. | Year       | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
| 1911        | 25             | 39,291,355              | 1911       | 3              | 775,792                 |
| 1912        | 19             | 35,153,226              | 1912       | ..             | ..                      |

Campbellton in 1912 sent 13 vessels of 19,452 tons to South America with 16,734,657 superficial feet of deals, etc.

Any deals, etc., shipped from Richibucto this year went through Newcastle.

| Dalhousie |                |                         | Buctouche |                |                         |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Year      | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. | Year      | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
| 1911      | 36             | 25,685,342              | 1911      | 1              | 315,262                 |
| 1912      | 33             | 15,909,671              | 1912      | 1              | 287,556                 |

| Bathurst |                |                         | Outports of Sackville |                |                         |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Year     | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. | Year                  | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
| 1911     | 17             | 12,348,516              | 1911                  | 5              | 7,734,442               |
| 1912     | 10             | 7,615,378               | 1912                  | 10             | 13,923,843              |

| Newcastle |                |                         | Shediac |                |                         |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Year      | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. | Year    | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
| 1911      | 12             | 17,126,307              | 1911    | 3              | 1,180,904               |
| 1912      | 20             | 33,494,529              | 1912    | 4              | 2,328,131               |

| Chatham |                |                         | Albert |                |                         |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Year    | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. | Year   | No. of Vessels | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
| 1911    | 21             | 36,878,903              | 1911   | 6              | 17,407,415              |
| 1912    | 31             | 45,633,040              | 1912   | 6              | 9,421,345               |

An interesting fact to be noticed in the above reports is that the shipments from the Miramichi and from the outports of Sackville increased greatly during 1912. Practically all the other ports, with the exception of Shediac, report a decrease in shipments.

Shipments from the whole province during the year 1912 compared with those of the three previous years were as follows:—

| Year | No. of Vessels | Tons    | Deals, etc., Sup. Feet. |
|------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1909 | 339            | 822,272 | 325,213,639             |
| 1910 | 334            | 847,845 | 327,519,421             |
| 1911 | 287            | 725,443 | 285,981,379             |
| 1912 | 289            | 748,230 | 245,806,682             |

The decrease for 1912 is shown by the above figures to be nearly equivalent to the decrease in shipments from the port of St. John.

#### Timber Exports from Fredericton to United States

Exports from the Consular Agency of Fredericton, N.B., during the year 1912 showed a total value of \$1,038,799.20, as compared with \$623,762.06, for the year 1911. One of the chief items of increase was the export of lumber for which the detailed figures were as follows:—

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Fir           | \$1,496.29  |
| Hemlock       | \$36,874.18 |
| Mixed         | 29,856.29   |
| Pine          | 53,625.50   |
| Spruce        | 341,960.53  |
| Products:     |             |
| Laths         | 91,743.80   |
| Poles         | 630.05      |
| Shingles      | 25,150.78   |
| Ships' knees  | 1,551.01    |
| Ties, railway | 160.00      |
| Pulpwood      | 114.50      |

Total .. \$551,180.30 \$714,231.72

Exports to United States of lumber and lumber products for the last quarter of the year 1912, from the same Consular Agency, were as follows:—

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Lumber:      |            |
| Hemlock      | \$7,504.88 |
| Mixed        | 1,677.88   |
| Pine         | 6,427.03   |
| Spruce       | 93,193.40  |
| Products:    |            |
| Laths        | 9,450.48   |
| Shingles     | 17,581.78  |
| Ships' knees | 513.75     |

Total .. \$4,635,020

Mr. Jas. Scott, formerly of the Scott Lumber Company, will be in the employ of the Fraser Lumber Company at the new mill at Fredericton during the coming year. This mill is being thoroughly overhauled and remodelled, and will be ready to start operations at opening of navigation.

Messrs. F. E. Sayre & Company are making extensive repairs to their mill here, and will re-build their chimney and remodel the mill for coming season.

It is said that Messrs. Hilyard Bros. will saw for Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company during 1913.

Mr. J. Fraser, of Messrs. Murray & Gregory, left on January 20 for an extensive trip to the West Indies and will not return until March 1st.

Mr. F. B. Cutler, of Stetson Cutler & Company, was a recent visitor here, he is making a tour of the different Stetson Cutler & Company mills in this province and also in state of Maine.

We understand one concern at St. John has sold two million deals for coming season to W. M. Mackay at a price said to be \$16 per M. but other operators feel disposed to wait. No logs are being offered



# Nova Scotia Trade Marked Time in 1912

## High Freight Rates Interfered With Profits — Large Operators Held Back Shipments—A Better Outlook for the Present Year

Halifax, January 17th, 1913:—The year 1912 was not a banner year for the lumbering industry in Nova Scotia. The operators made no money. High freights took all the profits. The shipments fell below the average, the larger operators holding back for more advantageous returns. The total output in this province has been placed at as high as five hundred million feet, one-half of that amount being exported and the other half consumed at home. Conservative figures, however, place the 1912 output at three hundred million feet, and this will likely be found closer to the mark. The outlook for 1913, however, is very encouraging. Prices in the English market are likely to improve. It is held by operators that the English trade is getting its lumber too cheaply and must eventually pay better prices. No great change is likely to occur in the United States market, which was very good during 1912.

### Important Timber Transfers During 1912.

Several valuable properties changed hands during 1912 and others are at the passing of the ways. A property on the Avon River passed to outside interests, headed by E. Grant, of St. John's, Newfoundland. The Brooklyn Lumber Company, acquired the areas held by C. E. Crowe, situated at Brooklyn, comprising about fourteen thousand acres. Messrs. Curry, Atkinson and other Amherst parties secured the areas known as the Davison Hill Property, in Colchester and Cumberland counties. The Grant interests are negotiating for the Mills areas in Annapolis county. These embrace about one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. The price paid for the properties enumerated above was in the neighborhood of three dollars an acre, though one small property, pretty well cut out, changed hands at one dollar per acre.

A prevalent idea is that the Nova Scotia lumber areas are being depleted and that the lumber is being cut faster than it is growing. This idea is even held by some operators. Careful enquiry, however, fails to show any cause for alarm. One who is competent to express an intelligent opinion on the subject asserts that the Nova Scotia lumber supply is not diminishing to any extent and that the province will continue to be a great lumber country for many years to come. Some people see a danger to the industry in the manufacture of pulp wood, but where the pulp and lumber industries go hand in hand there is little to fear. The danger is in cutting large timber for pulp purposes, but this can be avoided. As it is now the tops of the large trees, useless as lumber, are left on the ground where they retard growth and also are a source of danger from fires. These are all right for pulp wood. Of course there is always a large available supply of pulp timber in the swampy lands where the soil is cold and the growth accordingly stunted. The pulp business is therefore not dependent on the larger growth.

Quite a business was done during the summer months in Lunenburg county in the hemlock bark line. This was pressed, baled and shipped to the United States, where a good price had been guaranteed.

### Davison Company's Operations

The Davison Lumber Company are the largest operators in the province and their output was not materially lessened during the past year. This company was formed a few years ago, when the Davison areas and mills on the Lahave River were taken over by a syndicate of wealthy citizens of the United States. The areas embrace about 210,000 acres and the price paid is said to have been a million and a quarter dollars. The company have since spent half a million on mill improvements and a railway system, and their plant is said to be the most up-to-date in Lower Canada. About eighteen hundred men are employed. This company was the largest individual shipper in the province for 1912, their shipments totalling 30,000,000 feet. They report that business grew better as the year proceeded. They look for brisk times in 1913, and are preparing accordingly.

The amount of lumber shipped from the ports of Annapolis, Bear River and Digby during the year reached a total of 24,000,000 feet, the value being about \$500,000.

Owing to the non-operation of the largest tract of timber land in Shelburne county—that of Jordan River—the cut and export of lumber in that county is very much smaller than one would expect from a county that has so much timber acreage. The Jordan River timber lands, consisting of 60,000 acres, are capable of yielding, by judicious operations, an annual cut of ten million feet for all time, providing fires are kept out of them. At present it is hoped that operations in this region will begin again and that soon the county will be deriving

benefit from these areas which, for the past few years, have been practically untouched.

The other sections of Shelburne—those of the Shelburne River and Clyde River—have been operated in a small way, with the result that about five million feet of lumber have been produced, principally pine and hemlock, with a small quantity of spruce. This lumber has been exported from Clyde River and Shelburne, the pine going principally to the West Indies and the hemlock to the United States, while the spruce found a good market at home in the various shipyards of the county. The outlook for 1913 is that about the same amount of lumber may be expected from Shelburne county as in 1912.

### Eastern Nova Scotia.

The estimated cut from Pictou east was from twenty-five to thirty million feet. This virtually embraces the territory from Truro to and including Cape Breton. The three largest operators are:—J. D. and P. A. McGregor, Limited, Rood and McGregor, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

There are few rivers in eastern Nova Scotia and consequently most of the lumbering is done by portable mills that are put in the woods, the sawn product being hauled out on the snow to the railway. The greatest exception to this rule is the St. Mary's River, in Guysboro County, where the limits are controlled by the Maritime Lumber Company and where little or no work was done during the year. The same may be said of the Liscomb district. The Scotia Lumber Company, however, took quite a large drive down the St. Mary's River, which they sawed at Sherbrooke—probably several million feet. They are again operating.

The cuts made by the two McGregor companies and the N.S. Steel and Coal Company probably run from four to five million feet per year each. There are no large tracts of timber lands in this district such as there are in the western part of the province. Of the lumber cut, about one-half is spruce and one-quarter each of hardwood and hemlock. The bulk of the hardwood and one-half of the spruce is shipped to England in the form of deals. The rest, including all the hemlock, is used in the local market, including Cape Breton which now takes a large amount of stock for work around the collieries and other large industries. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company use their whole cut for their own purposes at Trenton and Sydney Mines.

The men employed in lumbering are mostly men from the farms, who go into the woods every winter. A large number come over from Prince Edward Island every year for the same purpose.

### Pit Timber Operations.

A phase of lumbering in this district which has reached considerable proportions, is that of supplying pit timber for the collieries, both on the mainland and in Cape Breton. This is nearly all taken out by farmers, from private wood lots, during the winter months. The ever increasing demand for pit wood is bound to have a serious effect in the future in diminishing the wood supply, inasmuch as it uses up the small growth.

In Cape Breton there is very little spruce, that is heavy spruce, and such as there is has been largely cut out for the Sydney market. There are of course the large areas of the North River Pulp and Paper Company, in Northern Victoria and Inverness. This property does not contain much wood suitable for saw logs, and little or nothing has been done with it as a pulp proposition. Most of the lumbering in Cape Breton is on a very small scale and consists largely of cutting out for local demand.

In the old days great quantities of hewn birch timber were shipped from Pictou to Great Britain. Guysboro and even Middle River, Cape Breton, participated in this trade. The birch timber business still survives, but the firm of J. D. and P. A. McGregor are the only people now in it. The timber is shipped to Halifax by rail and thence by steamer to Liverpool and London, with an occasional shipment to Glasgow. An ordinary year's shipment is from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of this stock, which is hewn square to an average girth of from 14 to 18 inches.

A United States company under the management of Mr. Dixon, have recently acquired some timber lands in Antigonish county, and are clearing out the various rivers running into Antigonish harbor, with a view to operating there and erecting a large mill at the harbor.

### Hants County Output.

Hants county contributed about forty million feet to the province's lumber output of 1912. The total shipments from the port of Wind-



sor were in the neighborhood of twelve million feet of spruce, pine and hemlock, with the largest percentage of the latter. This stock was mostly cut along the lines of the Midland and D.A. Railways, from Mt. Uniacke to Windsor. This 12,000,000 feet went entirely to United States ports. The Windsor shipments were handled entirely by three United States firms:—The Knott Sampson Lumber Company, the Stetson Lumber Company and the Dun-Oliver Company. The principal operators were:—The St. Croix Lumber Company, Hartville; J. N. Bullivant, Stillwater; Parrsboro Lumber Company, Windsor Forks; Wm. McNeil, Windsor Forks; Crowe Lumber Company, Brooklyn; McDougall Bros., Upper Kennetcook; Gray and McKenzie, Barton's; Atlantic Lumber Company, South Maitland; Nova Scotia Lumber Company, Walton; Minesville Lumber Company, Minesville; Wm. Stevens, Tennycap, and others with a more limited output. The advance in freights from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand over last year, of course cut down the profits.

The Maritime Lumber Company, with mills at Stewiacke, Laurencetown, Musquodobit Harbor, Ship Harbor and Sherbrooke, cut about eleven million feet, a great part of which they are carrying over, the balance having been shipped to the United States. They have nearly two million feet of logs on hand.

#### Bridgewater Shipments

Total shipments from Bridgewater were about 45,000,000 feet, including the Davison Company's shipments of 30,000,000. Probably 60 per cent. of all this lumber went to the United States, with the greater part of the balance divided between South America and the West Indies in about equal proportions. The principal shippers of Bridgewater are:—The Davison Lumber Company, Limited; Robert Dawson and Sons; Nathan Veinot, Ed. Zwicker and Sons, (New Germany); McClaren Company, Limited, (Liverpool); and F. W. Pickles (Annapolis).

The amount of lumber manufactured at and shipped from Liverpool, N.S., during 1912 reached the total of ten million feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood lumber, the bulk of this going to the United States, West Indian and South American markets. The advance of 25 per cent. in freight rates militated against fair profits.

Parrsboro reports shipments to the United Kingdom during 1912 to have fallen below those of former years, while shipments to the United States increased.

#### Nova Scotia Shipments of Lumber to England

Shipments of lumber from Nova Scotia ports to England during the year 1912 were as follows:—

|                                        | Sup. Ft.    |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| John E. Moore & Co., Ltd. ....         | 39,672,000  |
| W. Malcolm MacKay ....                 | 26,500,000  |
| George McKean ....                     | 22,400,000  |
| Colin C. Tyrer ....                    | 12,045,000  |
| I. H. Mathers & Son ....               | 4,200,000   |
| Frost & Smith ....                     | 4,000,000   |
| Primrose Bros. ....                    | 2,220,000   |
| Total shipments to United Kingdom .... | 111,037,000 |

#### Halifax Deal Shipments

Deal shipments from Halifax to the United Kingdom during 1912, were as follows:—

|                                | Squ. Ft.   |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| John E. Moore & Co., Ltd. .... | 21,651,000 |
| W. Malcolm MacKay ....         | 9,890,000  |
| Colin C. Tyrer ....            | 9,493,000  |
| George McKean ....             | 8,400,000  |
| I. H. Mathers & Son ....       | 4,100,000  |
| Frost & Smith ....             | 4,000,000  |
| Primrose Bros. ....            | 2,220,000  |
|                                | 59,754,000 |

#### Maritime Provinces Trade With the Argentine

The lumber trade in the Argentine Republic, according to a recent report of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, has been slack for some time, owing in great part to the fact that the highly optimistic expectations of last year's harvest were not realized. However, viewing the splendid prospects for the coming season, there seems little reason to doubt that activity in this commodity will within a short time be in evidence. The trade is not by any means dead, but dealers have been reporting it as very dull for some few months.

The imports of lumber for the six months ending June 30 last were as below:—

|                         | Cubic Metres. |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| White pine ....         | 57,277        |
| Pitch pine ....         | 313,932       |
| Oak ....                | 1,109         |
| American hardwoods .... | 25,466        |
| Walnut (in sheets) .... | 241,456       |

## Parrsboro's Lumbering Operations

### An Off Year for Deal Shipments—Exports of Spruce and Hemlock to the United States Increased Greatly

For nearly three-quarters of a century lumbering has been one of the leading industries of Parrsboro, N.S., and, according to present indications, it will long continue to be an important factor in the business of the town. Among the early settlers the conditions were entirely different. Whatever foreign markets there were at that time were inaccessible, and the local demand was, naturally, very small. The pioneers regarded the trees of the forest as enemies to be exterminated rather than as friends to be prized and protected. The object of the first settlers was to prepare the land for cultivation, and, with that end in view, the removal of the trees was imperatively necessary. A small portion of the abundant timber was utilized in building log cabins and fences; a larger quantity was reserved for fuel, and the remainder was felled, as rapidly as other labors would permit, and burned on the ground where it grew. There is not the slightest doubt that the amount of timber destroyed in clearing the farms along the Parrsboro shore would be worth to-day much more than the present value of the cultivated farms with all their improvements. The first shipments from this port in the lumber line appear to have been what is known as "ton-timber"—hewn hardwood logs ranging in size (there were big trees in those days) from fourteen inches to three feet square. As a proof of the versatility of the early settlers it may be mentioned that some of the men of Parrsboro (then Mill Village) built small brigs, loaded them with ton timber, took command, sailed them to British ports and, in several cases, sold both vessel and cargo.

When a demand for spruce deals arose in Great Britain the owners of timber lands along the Parrsboro shore were quick to see the possibilities of the market and to take advantage of their sawmills with a single saw—now contemptuously spoken of as "Jackknife Mills"—were erected on every stream along the coast. Their output of deals, small in quantity, but of widths seldom seen nowadays, was shipped to St. John, N.B., in small schooners and then transferred to square-rigged vessels for shipment to the British markets. In 1849 fire swept the Parrsboro shore, destroying the growing timber and burning a number of the sawmills. This practically put a stop to lumbering for a time, for although large tracts of forest remained untouched in the inland sections, all the lands within easy reach of shipping had been burnt over, and where excellent timber was growing before the fire, nothing was to be seen for years but wide stretches of "ram-pikes" pointing their bare arms to the sky.

#### Parrsboro's Introduction to Modern Lumbering

Some years later a number of American lumbermen who had exhausted their home supply, came to Cumberland County and secured large timber limits which the fire had left untouched. They built large steam mills, introduced gang saws, rotaries, portable mills and other modern improvements, employed large gangs of choppers and mill men, made all the use they could of the lately-built railroads and, in short, conducted the lumbering business on business principles. The immediate result was a largely increased output of deals, and it soon became evident that a different method of shipping would have to be employed. Parrsboro was the most convenient shipping port for some of the American operators, and as they found it was too expensive to send cargoes to ships at St. John, they soon induced the ships at St. John and elsewhere to come to Parrsboro for their cargoes. The output of deals from Parrsboro reached its maximum about two decades ago, and as all deals were carried at that time in sailing ships, it was no rare thing to see from fifteen to twenty square rigged vessels—ships or barques—in Parrsboro Roads at once, taking in or waiting for cargoes. It was believed, or at least predicted, at that time, that the lumber trade of Parrsboro was nearly finished and that the end was in sight. The American operators cut off everything they thought worth taking, and then sold their mills and denuded timber limits to Nova Scotians, and left the country. Lumber continues to be shipped from Parrsboro, and it is probable that the value of the yearly output is as large now as it was twenty years ago.

#### Results of the Year's Operations

Last year, however, was an off year in deal shipments from this port. The shipments of deals and battens to the United Kingdom last season totalled only 17,578,550 feet, valued at \$233,621. This is a poor showing when compared with the shipments for 1911, which amounted to 29,662,217 feet, valued at \$408,215. This large falling off was due to several causes, chief of which were the sharp advance in freights and the scarcity of vessels. On the other hand, the exports of spruce and hemlock boards and scantling to the United States up to the 30th of November—the date when shipments usually close—aggregated 16,511,763 feet, valued at \$214,077. Since that date the exports have totalled very nearly two and one-half million feet, so



that the total exports of boards and scantlings to the United States approximate very closely nineteen million feet, which is far beyond any previous record. The exports for 1911 aggregated only 3,829,514 feet, while in 1910, which was a banner year, the figures were 6,360,201 feet. The number of laths exported up to November 30, was 10,618,300, valued at \$29,234. The number exported in 1911 was 12,613,600, valued at \$29,322. It will be seen that while the numbers for the two years differ nearly two millions, the valuations differ very little. When 230,000 laths exported in December are added, the valuation for last season exceeds that of the preceding year. The total output of sawn lumber last year was 38,513,973 feet, or fully two and one-half million feet more than the cut of 1911, while the valuation is over half a million dollars.

In piling the number of pieces exported last year was 38,663, and the valuation was \$55,367. Compared with the 62,165 pieces, valued at \$88,964, exported in 1911, this is a poor showing, but some people hold that the country would lose nothing if the piling trade should cease altogether.

The only direct shippers of lumber from Parrsboro to the United Kingdom last year were J. Newton Pugsley and Burpee L. Tucker, who, in addition to their own output, handled the cut of all the other local operators, and were also large exporters to the United States. Other exporters from Parrsboro were Newville Lumber Company, James W. Kirkpatrick, C. T. White, R. S. Carter, Springhill Lumber Company, H. Elderkin & Company, T. K. Bentley, I. Lorne Pugsley and W. H. Duffey.

The total output of Cumberland County last year is estimated at 65,000,000 feet, which does not include a large quantity of small logs used as pit timbers in the Springhill and Joggins mines. Cumberland lumbermen also operated quite extensively in other parts of the province, when their last year's cut was estimated at seventy million feet.

#### Nova Scotia's Output and Shipments

It is a difficult matter to get accurate information concerning the lumber output of the whole province, but Mr. J. B. Whitman, Chief Provincial Forester, who should be an authority on the subject, says he made "a fairly careful compilation of the quantity of lumber exported annually, and the result showed more than 600,000,000. A careful inquiry about the quantity used for domestic consumption shows that more than 100,000,000 was used for the various purposes of mining, building, manufacturing and for railway purposes." According to Mr. Whitman's compilation more than thirteen million feet of lumber is required annually for the manufacture of apple barrels alone, and the demand for apple barrels will certainly increase unless the apple growers find it advisable to ship their fruit in boxes.

Probably the largest operators in Nova Scotia are the Davison Lumber Company, which comprises a syndicate of wealthy Americans who bought the Davison property on the La Have River a few years ago. Their areas contain about 210,000 acres, and it is stated that half a million dollars has been spent on improvements by the new management. The company employs about eighteen hundred men and has the most up-to-date plant in Canada.

#### The Outlook for the Future

Fears are frequently expressed that the lumber supply of the province will soon be depleted, but the alarmists do not appear to realize the marvellous recuperative powers of our forests. Much valuable timber has been wasted by careless operators in years gone by, and large areas have been devastated by fire, but better systems have been adopted and more care is being taken. The substitution of the saw for the axe in felling and cutting up trees has already saved much lumber and will save many millions more. Young trees are now carefully protected where careless destruction was formerly the rule, and great pains are taken to prevent forest fires. The danger of depletion is thus greatly lessened, and the natural increment seems to be equal to the annual output. As an instance of the rapid recovery of forest growths it may be mentioned that an area of about 38,000 acres all chopped over twenty years ago, is now estimated by expert cruisers to be capable of producing fully one hundred millions of lumber. This property is situated on the Cobequid Bay, some twenty miles above Parrsboro, and will undoubtedly help to swell the output of this port in the years to come.

One of the most hopeful things about the lumber industry is that our people seem to appreciate more and more every year the inestimable value of our forests. The cost of marketing the forest products has largely increased—some say it has doubled—but the increase in the selling price has kept pace with the cost of production. Much of our forest wealth has been ignorantly destroyed; much has been carelessly wasted; but it has always been one of the richest portions of our heritage and, with reasonable conservation, will be a boon and a blessing to succeeding generations.

Elihu Woodworth

Mr. Robert Connelly, manager of the Pejeboscot Lumber Company, Martin Head, N.B., reports that the present is the worst season for the lumbermen in his experience. There was not a particle of snow

in the woods anywhere at the third week in January. The contractors for the company have got their cut of 8,000,000 feet practically all cut, but are hung up now for want of the necessary snow on which to haul the logs. He was in hopes that they would have a fall soon, as the situation was becoming more serious every day.

#### Boston Outlook for 1913 Trade

The following interesting despatch upon the Boston Lumber market was published in a recent issue of the *Fredericton Gleaner* of January 15th.

The weather is just now a topic of absorbing interest to all connected with the manufacture or sale of spruce lumber. There are producers in Maine, New Hampshire and New Brunswick ready to start their mills just so soon as the snow comes but who until then can do nothing. Their disappointment each morning when they wake up and find the ground bare is as keen as that of a child deprived of a picnic because of rain. For the manufacturers it is indeed a peculiarly trying situation and every fine or rainy day adds appreciably to their disgust. If the snow holds off three or four weeks more the effect on the market may prove to be very interesting. The majority of retailers are now pretty well through with stock-taking and know their wants accurately. As yet they are not inquiring much for lumber but that they will be compelled to do so before the end of February for their stocks are light, is quite a general and well-founded opinion. If when they begin to buy the production is no greater than at present, because of the want of snow, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that they may be confronted with even higher prices than those now ruling. It is questionable though if under any circumstances the yard orders will be as large this winter as they often have been in the past. Everyone believes that there will be quite as much lumber bought but it is deemed probable that it will be done in a different way. In other words it is thought that small orders will be more numerous, large not so plentiful.

#### Frames

There is very little being done in frames just at present but the price is quite as firm as a week ago. So far as can be learned no one is willing to concede a nickel from \$26 and it is certainly true that for difficult orders \$1 more is being asked.

#### Random

There is more or less random being sold every day, of course, quite enough to test the temper of the market, but it cannot truthfully be affirmed that the business being done is of sufficient importance to render the situation interesting. There is no change whatever in prices nor does the tenor of negotiations show that anyone is looking for an immediate advance or a very quick decline but as before noted much depends on the weather. Three or four more snowless weeks may make a wonderful difference in the whole aspect of affairs.

#### Boards

There is a rumor that one well known wholesale house has purchased a large lot of eastern hemlock boards, clipped, for future delivery at \$24 less five per cent. This may or may not be true but it is a fact that if anyone had a carload of dry boards to offer to-day that could be shipped at once he would probably ask for them as much as \$24, from which it will be correctly inferred that such stock is by no means easy to find. There is a scarcity at present that almost amounts to a famine. About spruce covering boards the feeling continues very firm. One sale is said to have been made within a few days to a buyer in urgent need at \$22.50, but this is certainly 50 cents more than most retailers will consent to pay. For matched spruce boards \$24 is still frequently asked. For Canadian boards indeed some sellers want even more.

#### Laths

There have been so many tales by reliable people the last few days of transactions in 1½ inch laths at \$4.40 that it is no longer possible to think that the narrators have been misinformed. As a stern matter of fact there are to-day two prices, \$4.40 and \$4.50. One ordinarily very accurate observer thinks, however, that within a day or two he has noticed that the feeling is becoming rather firmer. He thinks in fact that sales at \$4.50 are increasing, those at \$4.40 decreasing. For 1½ inch laths the demand here is slack. There is some talk of business at \$3.90 but it is of the vague indefinite order. It is hard to find any responsible person who will vouch for its accuracy. There are many people, no doubt, who for good plump 1½ inch slab laths will not take under \$4.10.

#### Shingles

That there continue to be firms that will not concede from \$4.25 for extras there is no doubt, but it is also true that there are others selling really good brands at \$4.15. They have become tired of waiting for orders that won't come at the higher price. The red cedars are being offered at \$3.75 and \$3.80.

The prices following are those at which retailers can buy of the



wholesale trade. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

### Spruce Lumber

Railroad shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$26; do. 9-inch, \$27; do. 10-inch, \$28; do. 11 or 12-inch, \$29; random, 2 x 4, \$22 to \$23.50; do. 2 x 3, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7, \$21.00 to \$21.50; do. 2 x 8, \$23.00 to \$23.50; do. 2 x 10, \$24.50 to \$25; do. 2 x 12, \$25 to \$25.50; spruce covering boards 5-inch and up, \$21.50 to \$22; matched spruce boards, \$23.50 to \$24; hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$23.50 to \$24; bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$21.50 to \$22.

### Shingles, Laths, Clapboards

Shingles: Extras, \$4.15 to \$4.25; clears, \$3.90 to \$4.  
Laths, spruce: 1½ inch, \$4.40 to \$4.50; 1½ inch, \$4 to \$4.10.  
Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50 to \$52; clears, \$48 to \$50.

### New Brunswick Stumpage Receipts

The following shows the quantities and kinds of lumber cut from Crown lands in New Brunswick, for which stumpage bills were rendered during the year ended 31st October, 1912, with the amount charged thereon.

| Kinds of Lumber                           | Quantity    | Stumpage     |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Spruce and pine logs . . . . .            | 190,163,601 | 250,854.56   |
| Fir logs . . . . .                        | 59,783,902  | 47,827.12    |
| Cedar logs . . . . .                      | 17,919,701  | 22,399.62    |
| Hardwood logs . . . . .                   | 5,199,114   | 4,159.29     |
| Hemlock logs . . . . .                    | 6,259,437   | 2,503.77     |
| Hemlock logs, peeled . . . . .            | 2,993,646   |              |
| Poplar logs . . . . .                     | 573,740     | 458.99       |
|                                           | 282,893,141 |              |
| Hardwood Timber, tons . . . . .           | 240 29/40   | 226.09       |
| Wood (fire and pulp) cords . . . . .      | 610         | 258.16       |
| Hemlock Bark, cords . . . . .             | 535½        | 428.40       |
| Sleepers, pieces . . . . .                | 381,589     | 9,539.72     |
| Posts, pieces . . . . .                   | 6,250       | 93.75        |
| Telegraph Posts . . . . .                 | 2,418       | 551.05       |
| Boom Poles . . . . .                      | 4,623       | 92.46        |
| Brackets . . . . .                        | 2,532       | 25.32        |
| Barrel Wood, cars . . . . .               | 11          | 102.88       |
|                                           |             | \$339,521.18 |
| Add old accounts . . . . .                | 5,871.63    |              |
| Less allowances and overcharges . . . . . | 2,382.83    | 3,488.80     |
|                                           |             | \$343,009.98 |
| Deduct unpaid accounts . . . . .          |             | 3,405.80     |
| Paid Receiver General . . . . .           |             | \$339,604.18 |

### A Prominent Operator's View of Trade Conditions

Frederick B. Cutler, of Stetson & Cutler, Boston, Mass., reviewing lumber trade conditions says:—

"Prices of lumber of all kinds advanced during 1912 to a fair level, not to a high level as many retailers think. It is quite interesting to read the following quotations given a large retail yard in Boston some years since:—

|                                            |         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Frames, 12 inch . . . . .                  | \$14.50 |
| Frames, 10 inch . . . . .                  | 13.50   |
| Frames, under 10 inch . . . . .            | 13.00   |
| 69 M 2 x 4 Random . . . . .                | 11.50   |
| Furring . . . . .                          | 11.00   |
| 2 M Hemlock, P 1 S . . . . .               | 12.50   |
| 10 inch spruce boards, P 1 S & M . . . . . | 13.50   |
| Stock hemlock boards . . . . .             | 12.00   |
| Clear shingles . . . . .                   | 2.35    |
| No. 2 barn boards . . . . .                | 18.00   |

"All the above prices were for the lumber delivered Boston rate of freight. The retailer on comparing them with those ruling to-day will at once think that the manufacturers' profits have increased enormously, but this is not the case. The reasons for the difference are the higher labor scale, increased freight rates and the heavier cost of food supplies. When we first went into woods operations we were paying \$16 to \$18 per month for our best men who were first class workmen, i.e., men who could and did give a large amount of work each day. We are now paying \$32 to \$35 and get about as wretched a crowd of men as it is possible to imagine. Please note that we are now paying nearly double in wages and get for a day's labor about half as much work as formerly. The difference in the price of food products is also very marked. To-day we supply better food and greater variety than formerly, all of which means, of course, much heavier expense. Formerly we had a scale that gave 20 to 30 per cent. overrun in sawn lumber, now our scale runs 10 to 20 per cent. fall short.

"This means an enormous increase in cost. The stumpage has nearly trebled in cost. Where \$2 per M. was a fair price, it is now \$6 to \$8. The freight rates, especially by vessel, are much enhanced. The rates by water the past season were higher than I ever remember to have seen them. All I have said applies to spruce and as spruce,

because of the enormous increase in the consumption by pulp mills, is growing scarcer very rapidly, I look for enhanced values in the future. It is becoming harder and harder to stock saw mills, with the result that they are gradually dropping out of business, which means, of course, that the product is decreasing while the consumption is increasing. I am looking for higher prices in 1913 than prevailed in 1912.

"The only way in which consumers can get relief is by removal of the duties on lumber, laths, shingles, etc. Owing to the very firm conditions in the foreign markets to-day this removal would not help very much just at present. There is a much mistaken idea that the manufacturers of lumber in the provinces pay less for their labor than we do in the United States. This is absolutely not so. I am interested in some large mills in Maine, also in some in various parts of the provinces. I have compared the pay rolls often and find that I actually pay more wages at our provincial mills than at our American mills. The year 1913 looks like a banner year for consumption, the only black cloud being politics, but the country is so wealthy because of the splendid crops that even that bugbear can't hurt much."

### New England Trade Responding to Better Prices

Boston, Mass., January 16th, 1913

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

The lumber business in the New England States, and in Boston, during the past year has been fairly satisfactory to the lumber trade in general. There has been, on most articles, a gradual rise in price—not any very marked advances at any one time, but an under-current making steadily for higher prices. Although there was fear on the part of most of the lumbermen that, being a presidential year, business would naturally be rather poor, still we think, on the whole, that has not been the case and the volume of business has been above the average. We know of one wholesale dealer in Boston who says that December of the past year was the best month he ever had in volume as well as in profits. We think others, as a rule, have found the year quite satisfactory.

The feeling seems to have been during the year 1912 that, although there was to be a change, in all probability, in our government in Washington, nevertheless there would be no radical legislation that would badly upset business. The effects of the large drops which necessarily brought a great deal of money into the country, was to stimulate trade and more than offset any bad effects caused by the pending election, or by the election after the result was generally known.

The tendency has been for manufacturers in most parts of the country to advance their prices pretty sharply during the last two or three months, and we hear of a good many sales made at considerably higher prices than those of last year.

The New England trade, of course, is not a manufacturing trade in lumber to any great extent, but more a consuming and a wholesale trade, and we think it has responded with fair quickness to the conditions at the manufacturing centers, and that prices are ruling higher now than they were a year ago in all sections.

As to what the outcome will be for the coming spring and summer, there seems to be quite a little difference of opinion. Owing to continued agitation by the government authorities at Washington, and because they are inquiring into many business combinations, we think the stock market has been driven down to very low figures, and as the stock market is apt to reflect the views of the financial world as regards the near future in general business, it certainly does not appear that this portion of the public anticipates a very good business for the coming year.

On the other hand, lumber is generally one of the last things to feel a recession in general business, and it may be that during the next six or eight months, at least, the lumber business will hold up well. At all events, the people who buy from the manufacturers at advanced prices cannot afford to sell at any reductions, and will probably have to advance their prices still further in this section. We are feeling we must make some advances in the near future, but whether the market will respond well it is rather difficult to say. All things considered, we look for a fairly prosperous year in 1913, but we believe caution should be exercised in making purchases of lumber that is not wanted for immediate use, and that those who pay much more for stock than they did in 1912 run some risk of making a loss in 1913 business in this section.

Yours truly,  
Shepard & Morse Lumber Co.,  
H. B. Shepard, President.

Mr. J. F. Garrity, of the Garrity Lumber Company, Boston, Mass., visited St. John, N.B., recently on a lumber buying trip. He expected to place orders for about 12,000,000 feet of lumber with New Brunswick mills. Mr. Garrity stated that the demand for Canadian lumber across the border was strong.



# Montreal Trade Had an Excellent Year

**Marked Revival in Business Brought About Expansion in Demand and Higher Prices—Drawbacks were Offset—1913 Outlook Promising**

Montreal, January 20th, 1913: It is never safe to prophecy unless you know, but the prophets who predicted a good year in 1912 for the Montreal lumber trade were, for once, on the right side. Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers did an excellent business—probably the largest ever transacted, and this too at advancing prices. Both national and local conditions were responsible for this revival in trade. With the growth of population and the expansion of commerce, building went ahead at a rapid rate. Many of the old buildings in the down-town section in particular were torn down to make room for ten-storey structures, and in the suburbs hundreds of houses were put up to meet the ever-increasing demand. This, of course, stimulated the purely local demand, but outside of this there were enormous orders to wholesalers, both for shipment to the United States and to Canadian points. Stocks of dry lumber were practically exhausted, and towards the end of the season it was impossible to secure certain lines. As in the previous year, there was an enlarged enquiry for the common ends. Contractors found it almost impossible to pay the price demanded for the better grades, and hence the run on the common sorts, with the result that quotations in this class of goods were put up.

Retailers state that they had an exceptionally good year, and that the greater business was not confined to builders, who are the chief buyers of the common grades. The improvement was general, and though some complained that money was difficult to collect, inquiries indicate that there is a belief that conditions were and are sound.

## Wholesale Business Expanding

With regard to the wholesale trade, the year started with the Southern manufacturers short in their output owing to floods and lack of labour. Under such conditions competition to secure business in Canada was not so keen as in previous years, the Canadian manufacturers not feeling the pressure from this source. In Eastern Canada the cut made in 1912 was about normal. Although the Ottawa Valley output was larger than in the previous year, that in Georgian Bay counterbalanced it, as it was less on account of four or five mills being burned out. As business in Canada and the United States improved steadily during 1909, 1910 and 1911, there was not a large quantity of lumber carried over during the winter of 1911-12. With the extensive additions to building throughout Canada, and a normal increase in building in the United States, the request for building lumber opened well in the spring and gained during the summer. In the fall, there developed a great scarcity of dry stock especially in the common ends, such as hemlock, spruce, Norway pine, and the lower grades of white pine. Naturally, prices increased. There was also a strong demand for packing cases of all kinds, which gave an impetus to the box lumber section. Railroad orders for car lumber were an important factor in the advance in quotations, a condition which is likely to continue during 1913. Spruce met with a very ready sale, while basswood and lath were bought freely at good prices.

The hardwood trade was brisk, with one rather curious feature. Owing to the enormous number of plain oak doors used, there was strong buying of oak trim, so that this practically displaced chestnut. Prices of oak stiffened, and the lumber became very scarce. Hardwoods in general were imported in larger quantities, and the outlook for the current year is very satisfactory.

## Car Shortage and Demurrage Charges

Throughout the year lumbermen were handicapped by the serious shortage in cars, the want of locomotive power, and the inability of the railway companies to deal with the increasing trade, which grew too fast for the transportation facilities. Promises to amend conditions were repeatedly made, but really little was done, and the mills found themselves unable to fill the orders which poured in upon them. Congestion of traffic at the terminals followed, and the railway companies, in order to obtain relief, put embargoes on cars from certain points. Some wholesalers are still feeling the effect of this disorganization, and orders given several months ago are yet unexecuted. Arising out of this condition, the companies asked the Railway Commission to advance the demurrage rates, and to the surprise and disgust of the lumberman, the Commissioners allowed the rates to be temporarily raised from one dollar per day to two dollars for the first 24 hours and three dollars for each subsequent twenty-four hours. This has already caused serious expense to lumbermen, and those who were in the habit of using the cars as a means of storing lumber find themselves compelled to pile it in their yards, and release the cars. This is, of course, what the railway companies were aiming at, but the

lumbermen who do not detain the cars beyond a reasonable time, object to being penalized for the sake of a very few offenders. The Montreal Board of Trade have decided to press for reciprocal demurrage on the ground that consignees have an equitable claim to demurrage in the case of delays by the railway companies.

## Exports to Europe Better

A notable recovery was made in the export trade from Montreal last year. In 1911 shipments declined by 12,882,176 feet, owing largely to the placing of enormous quantities of Baltic pine on to the British market, thus competing with our red pine. It will be seen from the following statement of exports from Montreal that the increase for last year was 5,897,544 feet, this being mainly in white and red pine.

| Name of shippers                             | 1912        | 1911        |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                              | Ft. B.M.    | Ft. B.M.    |
| Watson & Todd, Limited                       | 33,217,881  | 13,663,444  |
| Robt. Cox & Co.                              | 17,316,113  | 13,296,102  |
| W. & J. Sharples                             | 12,943,460  | 10,222,326  |
| J. Burstall & Co.                            | 9,149,894   | 9,334,797   |
| E. M. Nicholson                              | 7,670,005   | 9,134,954   |
| E. H. Lemay                                  | 8,857,349   | 7,208,343   |
| Dobell, Beckett & Co.                        | 4,267,930   | 4,930,711   |
| Cox, Long & Co.                              | 2,211,896   | 2,431,104   |
| Railways, steamship lines and small shippers | 13,736,236  | 16,251,439  |
|                                              | 109,370,764 | 103,473,220 |
| Increase for season 1912                     |             | 5,897,544   |

## Destination of Cargoes

|                             | Ft. B.M.    |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| South Africa                | 2,637,407   |
| Australia                   | 129,381     |
| Great Britain and Continent | 106,603,976 |
|                             | 109,370,764 |

Throughout the season the purchases for Great Britain and the Continent were good, at higher prices, this being due partly to sympathy with the strong market on this side. In red pine, competition from Russia was again very active, but as general trade was exceptionally brisk the effect was not so much felt as in previous years. Shipbuilding, in which a large amount of pine is used, was very active, and this considerably helped the market. Both birch and spruce were in fair request; in the former case prices showed a rising tendency almost throughout the season.

The chief drawbacks to the export trade were a dock strike in London, which upset the shipping arrangements of exporters, and the very unsatisfactory car service. Shipping freights were higher, which was only natural in view of the enormous demand for tonnage throughout the world. A new fortnightly service between Montreal and Hull was inaugurated. Previous to last year occasional boats were put on, but business between Montreal and the East coast of England increased so much that a semi-monthly service was started, and the cargo offering was very large.

The present outlook is distinctly promising. Reports from Europe point to a continuance of the commercial expansion, and although the expenses of freight, handling cargo, etc., are certain to go up, the prices of lumber are almost sure to respond.

Exporters still complain of the limited accommodation at the Montreal docks. The work is at all times of an arduous character, but it is made worse by the small amount of room at the disposal of shippers. Perhaps, now that new Harbour Commissioners have been appointed, more consideration will be paid to this part of the port's business. Another point which has been urged upon the Federal Government is the appointment of an official to check the weights of the lumber as it arrives. This official should not only, it is urged, be appointed at the Montreal docks but at other places where cars of lumber are weighed by the railway companies, the charges, of course, being based on these weights. Sometimes the weights are, it is asserted, merely guessed at, and in many cases are inaccurate.

## Pulp, Paper, and Prices

The event of the year in the pulp and paper section was the abolition by the Gouin Government, of the restrictions on the Crown lands of the Laurentide, Belgo-Canadian, Wayagamack, and Price Companies. This was in response to representations that the removal of the restriction on exporting wood from the Crown lands would mean a big stimulus to the pulp and paper industries, as it would enable these commodities to be sent duty free into the United States; the latter country, in view of the raising of the restriction, removing the duties



hitherto levied on pulp and paper made from wood from these Crown limits. Following this decision by the Quebec Government, the question has been raised whether other holders of Crown limits are not entitled to similar concessions, which, if given, would totally reverse the policy of the Government. Why should exceptions, it is asked, be made in favour of powerful companies who are able to bring strong pressure on the Government, and why should the smaller holders be discriminated against? Some of those who are outside these companies and hold free lands also fear that doing away with the restriction will result in a lowering of prices for the pulp wood that they now sell to the United States. These holders argue that the removal of the duty will permit pulp to be sold cheaper, as the duty will no longer have to be paid on Crown wood pulp manufactured by these companies, if they desire to export it, and that this in turn will affect the price hitherto paid for wood from free lands. Against this it may be said that there is an increasing demand for both spruce and pulp, and that this factor will be all powerful in keeping up values. United States mills are perforce bound to come to Quebec for their supplies, and under such circumstances prices are more likely to rise than to fall.

The mechanical pulp market was by no means satisfactory during the year, and shipments to the United States fell off owing to the good water conditions in that country, which, enabling United States mills to manufacture their own pulp to a larger extent than usual, thus relieving paper manufacturers from the necessity of coming to Canada for supplies. Production too, in Canada was on a larger scale, and although the output of paper was considerably greater, it was not sufficient to offset the smaller exports of ground wood to the United States and to absorb the extra production. Several new mills are projected, and some will start manufacturing early this year, so that the outlook does not seem favourable to a rise in values. The failure of the East Canada Pulp and Paper Company, of Murray Bay, is an indication that the pulp industry is not invariably a field for successful exploitation and that the glowing prospects held out by promoters are not always realized. Mr. W. Whyte, the manager of this concern, has been appointed superintendent of the new 100-ton ground wood mill of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, at Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Sulphite was a strong market throughout the year, and prices advanced about \$6 per ton. This was due to an increased demand, and although there were heavier imports from Canada and Europe into the United States, the buying orders were not all filled.

#### The Outlook for 1913

What are the prospects for the lumber industry generally in the Montreal district? Inquiries among wholesalers and retailers go to show that they are of the brightest. The extensive building programme and the promised continuance of the trade activity are favourable to another satisfactory twelve months' business. There has been much real estate and building speculation, and present indications point to the maintenance of a high level of prices, for land and buildings.

Tariff legislation in the United States is likely to be beneficial to Canadian lumber interests, and the proposed removal of the duty would enhance the value of timber limits. Stocks of lumber are low, and it may be taken for granted that manufacturers will take advantage of the greater all round demand and advance quotations. This means dearer lumber for the consumer, although if pushed too far it will tend to restrict purchases. Taken all round, the outlook is good, and 1913 will probably be the most prosperous year in the lumber trade since 1906.

#### Check Mate for Quebec Crown Land Pulpwoods

The United States Treasury Department has put a temporary check upon the Quebec owners of Crown Land pulpwood, who expected to send their pulp and paper into the United States free of duty, now that the prohibition of export of the pulpwood has been removed. What the final result will be is uncertain, but for the present, this class of pulp and paper will continue to pay duty. The Treasury Department of the United States, has issued the following order:—

"Treasury Department, January 18th, 1913.

"To collectors of customs and others concerned:

"The department is informed that certain manufacturers of paper in the Province of Quebec are claiming the right, by virtue of an order-in-council dated December 31st, 1912, to state in their declarations upon invoices that the wood from which the merchandise was manufactured, though cut on Crown lands, is free from all restrictions of manufacture, exportation, etc.

"Pending further instructions, collectors are hereby instructed to continue to collect duty on all importations of pulp, paper, or paper board manufactured from wood cut on Crown lands in the Province of Quebec, notwithstanding statements in such declarations relating to the freedom of the wood cut in such lands from restrictions as to manufacture, exportation, etc.

"(Signed) Franklin MacVeagh,

"Secretary."

#### Montreal Bank's Report on Lumber Trade

The annual report of the president of the Bank of Montreal, which has 160 branches at various points throughout Canada, refers to the lumber and pulp wood industry as follows:—"Lumber and pulp wood have had a good year, last winter's cut being large and prices high. The increase in British prices, however, has been fully offset by material advances in ocean freights, with the result that the United States has been our best market. British Columbia finds its lumber operations, after languishing for some years, becoming suddenly revived owing to the improved demand from the prairies and to the better conditions of commercial affairs among our neighbors, who instead of being keen competitors, have become good customers for our products. The lumber business on the Atlantic, as on the Pacific side, shows much improvement apart from the pulp and paper industry, which is specially adapted to this country and has been very prosperous for some time, but owing to the number of new concerns in operation there is a tendency to overproduction with slackening demand and lower prices."

#### Quebec Timber Measurements for 1912

The following statement shows the quantity of timber measured through the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, at Quebec, during the year 1912:

| Descriptions of timber      | Pieces | Cubic feet |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Waney white pine . . . . .  | 21,018 | 1,172,720  |
| Square white pine . . . . . | 57     | 1,760      |
| Square red pine . . . . .   | 397    | 12,200     |
| Square oak . . . . .        | 1,961  | 113,840    |
| Square elm . . . . .        | 7,431  | 313,640    |
| Square hickory . . . . .    | 4      | 160        |
| Waney ash . . . . .         | 21     | 520        |
| Waney birch . . . . .       | 2,231  | 42,920     |
| Waney walnut . . . . .      | 74     | 1,320      |
| Waney silkwood . . . . .    | 2      | 40         |
| Total . . . . .             | 33,196 | 1,659,120  |

#### Price Brothers' Progress

Within two months the new paper mills of Price Brothers, at Kenogami, P.Q., will be running at their full capacity of 150 tons of newsprint per day. The sulphite plant has just been started, and is now in full running order. Mr. O. A. Porritt, manager of Price Brothers' pulp and paper enterprises, states that about five hundred men are employed at the new plant and this number will be doubled when the plant gets to its full capacity. Including the Jonquiere Pulp Company's plant, 26,000 horse-power is now being generated on the Au Sable River but to insure an adequate power supply at all times, a supplementary power is being developed on the Shipsaw River, at the junction with the Saguenay, about a mile above the Kenogami plant. This will furnish 7,000 horse-power at first, and the company have still another power at Chicoutimi, undeveloped. The annual report of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, Quebec, P.Q., for the year ending November 30th has been issued, and shows profits amounting to \$463,716, against \$393,964 a year ago, an increase of over 71 per cent.

#### U. S. Lumber Duty Situation

One of the most interesting and important situations that developed in connection with the lumbering industry in Canada and the United States during the year 1912 was the direct result of the election of the Democratic party in the United States last autumn. This party has definitely pledged to reduce the marked-tariff upon all necessities and to obtain the country's revenue as far as possible from tariffs or taxation upon luxuries. In conformity with this policy they have already commenced work upon a far-reaching inquiry on duties upon all marked articles. One of the first questions to be taken up was that of the duty upon lumber, and unquestionably all the features of the investigation up to date indicate strongly that duty upon lumber, rough or dressed, timber hewn and square, shingles, laths and fence posts will be placed upon the free list. There is a long road to travel before this will be definitely the law of the land, but it seems to be taken for granted to-day that the result is certain.

The House Committee on Ways and Means at Washington devoted a recent session to the receiving of evidence upon the duty upon these products. The attitude of this committee is forcibly indicated by a recent statement made by Mr. F. B. Harrison, of New York, in the business. Mr. Underwood presides over the committee's deliberation. Being asked what he thought the effect of the revision of the tariff on lumber would be, Mr. Harrison said:—

"I feel confident that rough lumber will be placed on the free list. I say so because it is the policy of our party and a number of the Republican representatives will no doubt support it.

"The aim of the Democrats in revising the tariff will be to cut the rates so far as is possible on necessities, but to leave taxation on luxuries as it stands. We do not anticipate any difficulty on raising sufficient revenue."



# Imports into United Kingdom Increased

London and Liverpool Took Greater Quantities of Lumber, Timber, Etc. From Canada—Satisfactory Trade at Glasgow—Statistics From Important U. K. Ports

Farnworth & Jardine in their Annual Timber Circular report upon the lumber trade of the Mersey ports during the year 1912, as follows:—

The lumber trade of the past year exceeded in volume that of 1911, and is the largest since 1907. The season opened with light stocks, and a firm market, but the lock-out in the cotton trade in force, and rumoured further labour troubles, which, unhappily, proved true as regards the coal strike, caused much apprehension. As the season advanced, however, more confidence was established, and with improved trade generally, the business became fairly active, and values advanced all round. As imports were not excessive and fairly distributed, the consumption about kept pace, and stocks throughout remained moderate, the season ending with rather a short supply of some of the leading articles. Freight advanced in an extraordinary manner, reaching extreme rates—in some instances fully 75 per cent. advance on the previous season—even so, tonnage was scarce, and most difficult to obtain during the autumn months. Values, however, also advanced strongly, and, on the whole, it has not been an unprofitable season for the Importers.

Quebec Yellow Pine Timber.—The import to Liverpool has been the smallest on record, and considerably less than the light import of 1911, but the arrivals at Manchester have been on a liberal scale, and far in excess of recent years. There has been a steady demand throughout the season at satisfactory prices, and the stocks on hand are not excessive; values have ruled high. Wane, Pine, 1st class.—The arrivals were again largely to Manchester, and being chiefly on contract, went for the most part direct into consumption, and the stock which is returned at that port largely consists of timber waiting despatch; values are high. Second-class has been in fair request; values have been steady; the stock of this quality is quite sufficient. Square pine.—The import has been nominal, and the stock, although small, is apparently sufficient; values are firm. Red pine is seldom enquired for, and only in retail quantities. Oak.—Logs.—The demand has been largely restricted to special specifications suitable for railway requirements; the import amounted to about 140,000 cubic feet, compared with about 80,000 cubic feet the previous year, and all imported to Manchester, the bulk going direct into consumption; the stock, viz., 30,000 cubic feet, is light; values have improved, and are steady. Second-class oak.—A few consignments realised full prices. Elm.—(Square rock).—The supplies of this timber were again very limited; the demand has been good, and the stock is low; prices rule high. For round rock elm there is a fair demand, and values have been steady. Ash.—(Square hewn) is seldom asked for, but in the round log (unbarked) an active business is carried on from United States ports. Quebec birch was imported more freely than during the previous season, viz., 242,000 cubic feet, as against 227,000 cubic feet in 1911. The season commenced with moderate stocks; there has been a steady demand at improving prices; stocks are low. Planks and boards have been in fair request, and values well maintained throughout the season. Maple.—For round logs, sound, fresh, and of large dimensions, suitable for rollers, there has been a limited demand. Maple flooring, planed, etc., has been in fair request, and imported moderately; values well maintained. Sycamore, chestnut, etc., arrived in small quantities; the demand is nominal.

Quebec pine deals.—The arrivals of pine deals, sidings, boards, red pine, etc., have been slightly in excess of the figures for 1911. Pine deals.—There has been a good demand throughout the season, and values have an upward tendency, the higher grades commanding extreme rates; the stock of these is light; consumption has been good, and stocks are moderate. Third and fourth quality pine deals have been in demand, and good sidings have also met with favour. Red pine deals and boards were again imported on a moderate scale;

consumption has about kept pace, and values have not fluctuated to any material extent. Spruce deals.—The arrivals amounted to about 11,000 stds., which consisted chiefly of unsorted quality on contract; deliveries were satisfactory; stocks are moderate; values have advanced considerably.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, etc., timber.—St. John and other ports pine have practically ceased to be imported, the only arrival during 1912 having been 2,500 cubic feet from St. John, which has gone into consumption. Birch.—Logs, chiefly from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., have been imported to the extent of 140,000 cubic feet, against 129,000 cubic feet last season. There has been a good demand at satisfactory rates, and a light stock remains on hand. Birch planks have been imported on a much heavier scale than in the previous year; values declined in the early part of the season, but have latterly improved considerably; deliveries have been satisfactory, and stocks at the moment are not excessive. Birch squares.—The demand is limited.

Spruce and pine deals, etc.—N.B. and N.S. spruce deals. The imports to the Mersey and the Manchester Canal during the past year have been practically on all fours with the figures of the previous year, viz., 84,350 stds., compared with 84,850 stds. in 1911. The Manchester proportion was about 57 per cent., Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Garston about 43 per cent. The season opened with moderate stocks, and the market ran a steady course until the summer, when, owing to a phenomenal advance in ocean freight rates, imports were curtailed, and values advanced to higher points than have been reached for a great many years; the present stock is very light, and values high. Riga white deals of the cheaper qualities have again been supplied freely, and have operated in strong competition with spruce deals for making packing cases, etc. Hemlock deals have been imported in fair quantities, and have been in good demand, prices at the end of the season being high. Pine deals have been in better demand; shipments of the better class in good condition met with considerable favour, but the lower grades are not suitable for this market.

## Glasgow Imports From Canada

Messrs. Edmiston & Mitchells, Glasgow, in their Yearly Timber Circular refer to imports from Canada as follows:—

Yellow Pine Logs.—It was anticipated that the boom in shipbuilding would create a considerable demand for yellow pine deckwood, and that this did not eventuate can only be attributed to the price having reached prohibitive limits, thereby necessitating the introduction of substitutes, which have been found in teak, pitch pine, and Oregon pine. The consumption, amounting to 1704 loads, was equivalent to less than half the import, and there remains the heavy stock of 3007 loads on hand.

Elm Logs.—Imports were on a much heavier scale than in either of the two preceding years, but even so proved quite inadequate to meet the market's requirements, which were of an extensive nature, and there is now no stock in first hands. First-class rock elm of large square was in active request for shipbuilding purposes, and shipments of this description commanded high prices. Values otherwise were very firm.

Oak Logs.—The local railway companies came into the market to a satisfactory extent during the year, and the supply of first-class wood was quickly absorbed. Second-class wood also met with fair request in the latter months, and there is now no stock of either equality in first hands. Values have presented a very firm attitude.

Birch Logs (Quebec).—While the arrivals were unusually heavy, the demand was likewise exceptional and proved capable of absorbing all that came

## CANADIAN SPRUCE.

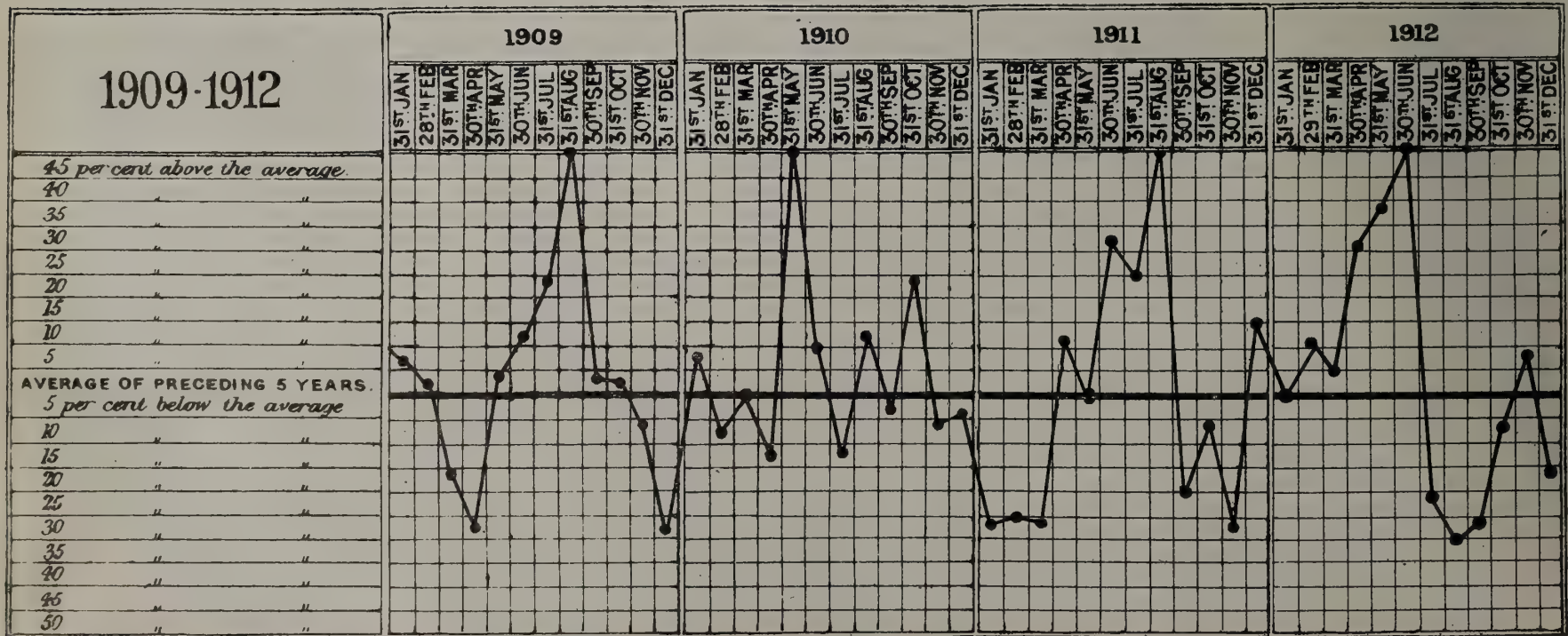


Diagram showing estimated duration of supply in comparison with averages of the same, at the same time in previous years—Foy Morgan & Co., London



forward, a fact which alone prevented a collapse in values, which, as a matter of fact, were fairly well maintained. Planks, on the other hand, were scarce and in request, and good prices were obtained for any consignments arriving. Low port logs.—A fairly heavy import occurred, but all went into consumption at firm values. Planks arrived sparingly, the few lots which came forward meeting with prompt disposal at full prices.

Deals, etc.—Pine goods generally met with poor request during the greater part of the year, although in the closing months there was quite a spurt in the demand for the lower qualities, and values appreciated to some extent. First quality deals and sidings were a disappointing market, being extremely slow of sale. Spruce was a scarce commodity, and the few consigned parcels which came to hand were disposed of at high prices.

Lower Port Pine and Spruce.—While there was a large import, it should be explained that the greater portion formed contract deliveries to one source. Consignments of spruce were far from numerous or adequate, and the market was obliged to fall back on Riga deals to cover requirements. There was a large direct import from Riga of nearly 14,000 standards.

### Improvement in London Pine Deal Imports

Messrs. Churchill and Sim, London, Eng., in their annual wood circular, refer to London's trade in Canadian woods as follows:—

The importation of Pine deals into London shows some improvement upon the meagre figures of 1911. The general body of merchants, discouraged by many experiences of losses owing to over supply in former seasons, have, to a great extent, withdrawn from a trade now much reduced in bulk, leaving it in comparatively few hands. Much patience in waiting for the demand, and considerable capital to hold such luxuries as Pine deals, are essentials to successful trading. The demand during the year has been fitful and uncertain at times, but in spite of much interruption from labour troubles, the aggregate consumption shows some improvement. The quantity of Spruce imported from the St. Lawrence is nearly the smallest recorded in the annals of the trade. There are several reasons to account for this, the principal being the insistent demands from the United States, and the resulting high prices which this competition produced. The Canadian people, when appealed to upon the single issue of commercial reciprocity with their neighbours rejected the proposal with no uncertain voice, fearing a weakening in the ties which bound them to the British Empire, and realising the magnitude of their business connection with the mother country. The passing of the Reciprocity Act would soon have made supplies of pine and spruce from Canada to this side a matter of purely historical interest, and in spite of the duty, which the democratic party now in power in the United States may decide to reduce or remove in the near future, a smaller proportion of Canadian Spruce is available for this country year by year, and that at a price which hardly competes with the White-wood of similar quality, obtainable in such large supply from White Sea and St. Petersburg sources. The quantity of Spruce deals arriving from New Brunswick was smaller than usual, and this branch of the Canadian trade may be said to be almost purely competitive, depending so greatly upon the conditions governing Riga and the cheaper Russian White-wood markets. In a year when tonnage rates have had a greater effect than ever before upon the prices of wood from all countries, Spruce has been handicapped somewhat in comparison with supplies coming from ports nearer home. The demand for Birch planks shows a welcome improvement, and retail prices in London have responded well to the higher range of value which the high freights have been so largely responsible for creating.

### London Imports of Canadian Woods

Imports of Canadian wood into London during 1912 and recent years were as follows:—

| St. Lawrence—              | Pieces. | Pieces. | Pieces. | Pieces. | Pieces. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            | 1908.   | 1909.   | 1910.   | 1911.   | 1912.   |
| Spruce deals, etc. . . . . | 434,000 | 459,000 | 635,000 | 436,000 | 490,000 |
| Birch deals, etc. . . . .  | 198,000 | 266,000 | 326,000 | 249,000 | 400,000 |
|                            | 1908.   | 1909.   | 1910.   | 1911.   | 1912.   |

| Timber.                           | Loads.  | Loads.  | Loads.  | Loads.  | Loads.  |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Yellow pine from Quebec . . . . . | 74      | 118     | 2       | 27      | 154     |
| Red pine from Quebec . . . . .    | 1,162   | 1,397   | 1,611   | 1,718   | 1,059   |
| Elm from Quebec . . . . .         | 210     | 151     | 10      | 16      | 69      |
| Ash from Quebec . . . . .         | 899     | 1,524   | 1,215   | 1,619   | 1,246   |
| Oak from Quebec . . . . .         | 310     | 487     | 328     | 138     | 225     |
| Birch from Quebec . . . . .       | 208,000 | 243,000 | 283,000 | 320,000 | 342,000 |
| Birch, Nova Scotian, etc. . . . . | 521,000 | 612,000 | 563,000 | 400,000 | 590,000 |
| Birch deals, etc. . . . .         | 815,000 | 857,000 | 969,000 | 970,000 | 804,000 |
| New Brunswick, etc.—              |         |         |         |         |         |
| Pine deals, etc. . . . .          |         |         |         |         |         |
| Spruce deals, etc. . . . .        |         |         |         |         |         |

### Stocks at Manchester and Liverpool\*

Stocks of spruce, birch logs and birch planks in Manchester and Liverpool, combined, at the close of the year 1912, with comparisons for previous years, are reported by H. W. Lightburne & Company, Liverpool, England, as follows:—

|                          | 1908.  | 1909.  | 1910.  | 1911.  | 1912.  |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Spruce Standards—        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Manchester . . . . .     | 16,220 | 12,680 | 13,220 | 12,870 | 7,620  |
| Liverpool . . . . .      | 7,760  | 5,800  | 7,930  | 5,570  | 3,750  |
|                          | 23,980 | 18,480 | 21,150 | 18,440 | 11,370 |
| Birch Logs, Loads—       |        |        |        |        |        |
| Manchester . . . . .     | 120    | 150    | 100    | 160    | 460    |
| Liverpool . . . . .      | 380    | 520    | 20     | 380    | 860    |
|                          | 500    | 670    | 120    | 540    | 1,320  |
| Birch Planks, Standards— |        |        |        |        |        |
| Manchester . . . . .     | 388    | 1,224  | 358    | 115    | 540    |
| Liverpool . . . . .      | 497    | 594    | 297    | 473    | 673    |
|                          | 885    | 1,818  | 655    | 588    | 1,213  |

### Trade Statistics for Liverpool and Manchester

The import and stock of spruce and birch at Liverpool and Manchester for the month ending December 31st, 1912, are reported by H. W. Lightburne & Company, Liverpool, as follows:—

|                                    | Import. |       |       | Stock. |        |       |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
|                                    | 1910.   | 1911. | 1912. | 1910.  | 1911.  | 1912. |
| Liverpool:—                        |         |       |       |        |        |       |
| N.B. & N.S. spruce and pine, stds. | 2,480   | 2,510 | 1,250 | 7,930  | 5,570  | 3,750 |
| Birch logs, loads . . . . .        | 30      | 176   | 133   | 297    | 473    | 673   |
| Birch planks, stds. . . . .        | 30      | 176   | 133   | 297    | 473    | 673   |
| Manchester:—                       |         |       |       |        |        |       |
| Spruce, stds. . . . .              | 1,510   | 870   | 1,670 | 13,220 | 12,870 | 7,620 |
| Birch logs, loads . . . . .        | 3       | 18    | 18    | 358    | 115    | 540   |
| Birch planks, stds. . . . .        | 3       | 18    | 18    | 358    | 115    | 540   |

Stocks of timber, deals, etc., at Manchester docks on December 31st, 1910, 1911 and 1912, was as follows:—

|                                    |       | Import. |       | Consumption. |        |        |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
|                                    | 1910. | 1911.   | 1912. | 1910.        | 1911.  | 1912.  |
| Birch planks . . . . .             | 500   | 3,000   | 2,000 | 22,500       | 8,000  | 9,000  |
| Quebec board pine . . . . .        | 7,000 | 48,000  | ....  | 23,000       | 24,000 | 33,000 |
| Quebec square pine . . . . .       | ....  | ....    | ....  | ....         | 4,000  | ....   |
| Birch logs . . . . .               | ....  | ....    | ....  | ....         | 1,000  | 2,000  |
| Oak, Canadian and U. S. A. . . . . | ....  | ....    | ....  | 5,000        | 22,000 | 28,000 |
| Elm square . . . . .               | ....  | ....    | 3,000 | ....         | ....   | 9,000  |
| Spruce deals, stds. . . . .        | 1,510 | 870     | 1,670 | 3,750        | 4,950  | 2,300  |
| Pine deals, stds. . . . .          | 230   | 230     | 320   | 710          | 820    | 610    |

\* In the above reports the standard = 1980 Sup. ft.

### CANADIAN PINE.

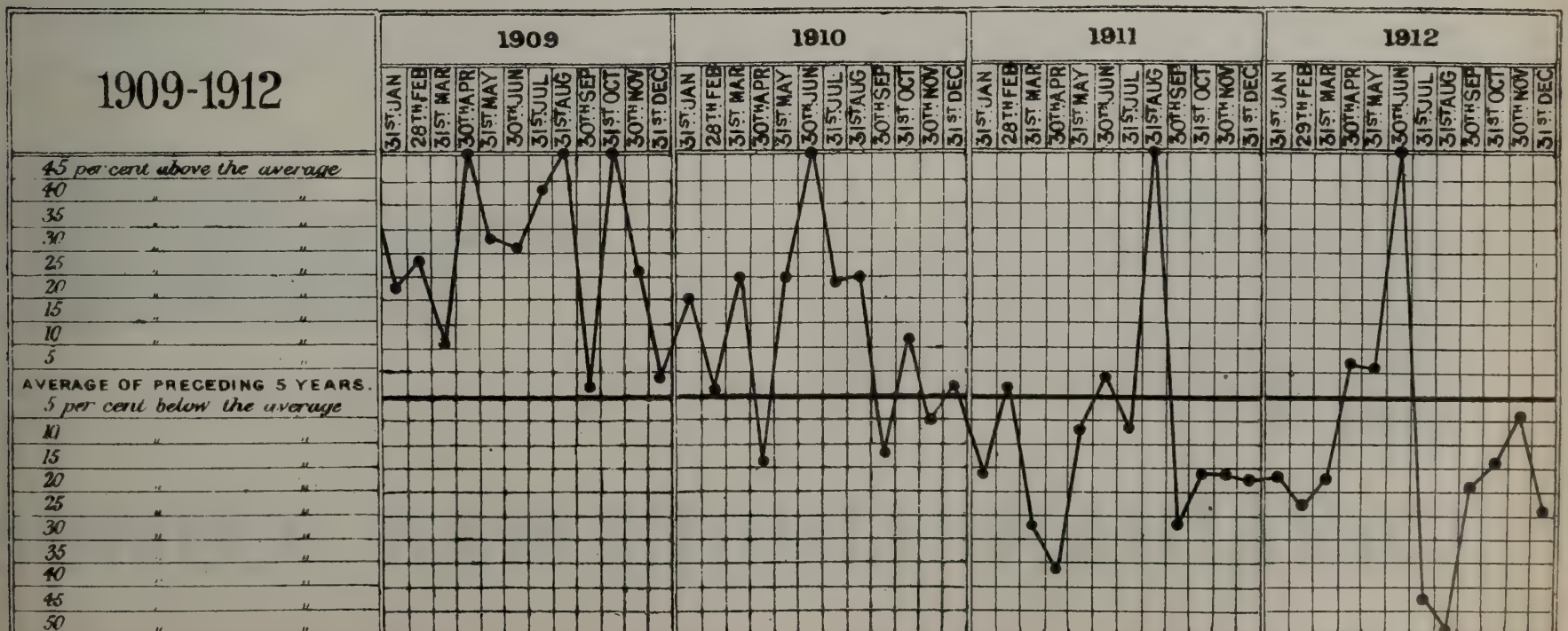


Diagram showing estimated duration of supply in comparison with averages of the same, at the same time in previous years—Foy Morgan & Co. London





## 3 in.-4 in. COMMON LUMBER 10 in. and 12 in.

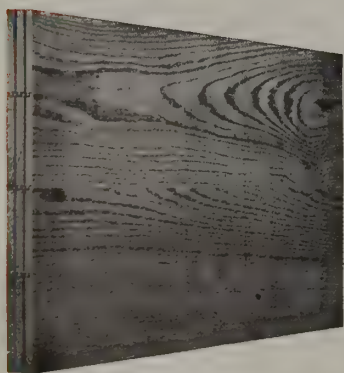
**The Latest and Most Modern Method  
Price for Comparison**

A Cost of 75 Cents per Thousand Feet Board Measure

In many sections of the country, East and West, in spite of the utmost care in sawing there accumulates a vast amount of common lumber, 3", 4" and even 6" wide, which at times is almost impossible to move without cutting the price several dollars per thousand. Most lumber manufacturers would be satisfied were it possible to obtain from their narrow width common lumber the actual cost and, in most instances, in order to move the accumulated stock quickly they are compelled to sacrifice.

By the Linderman method two 4" strips can be joined to make 8" shiplap at a cost which will not exceed 75c per thousand feet, and a comparison of the figures between 8" shiplap and 4" common lumber at what it is sold for, adding to it the cost of joining it together by the Linderman method and the cost of milling it, leaves a net increase in price of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. 10", 12" or even wider widths can be built up in the same manner and at the same cost per thousand, no matter whether the lumber being worked is spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar or pine.

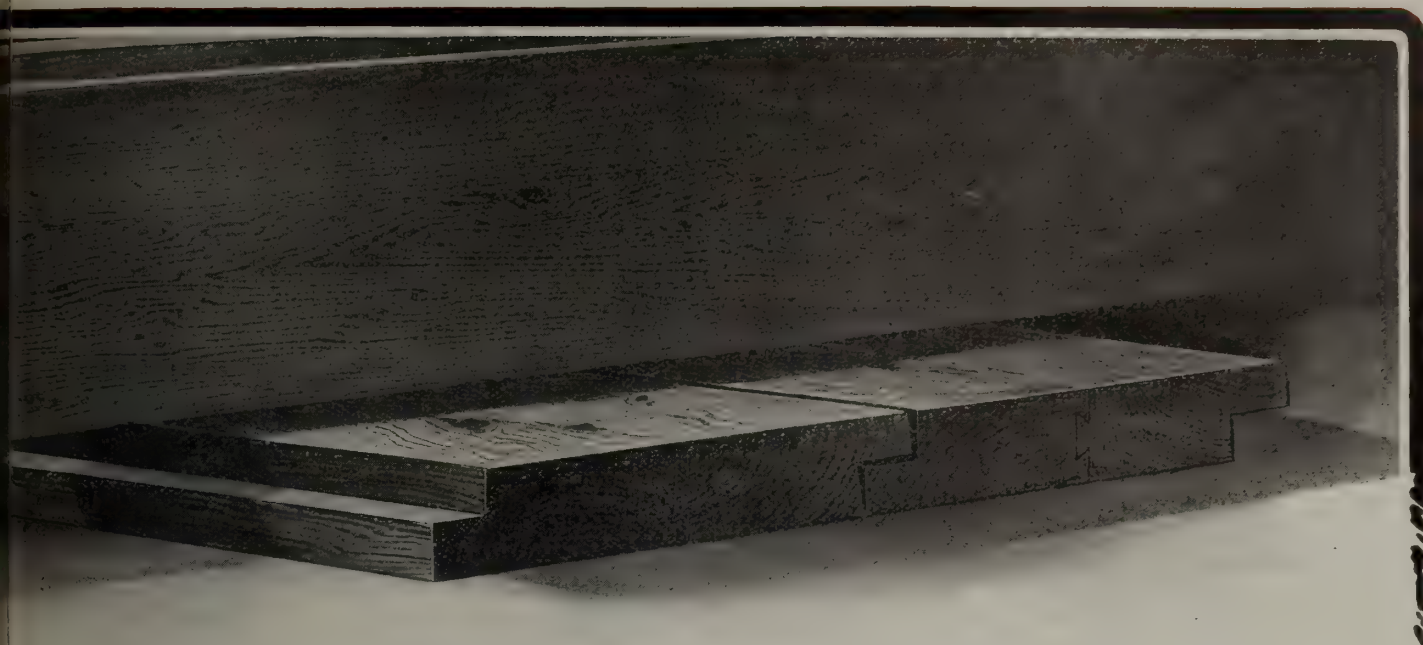
Narrow lumber can also be joined together for rough sheathing, partition work, barn or subflooring and other purposes.



There are Eight Different Lengths of Linderman Machines Built  
Ten, Twelve, Fourteen and Sixteen Feet

# CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY

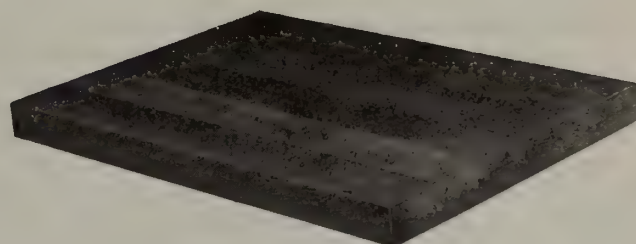




## ER Converted into 8-in., SHIPLAP

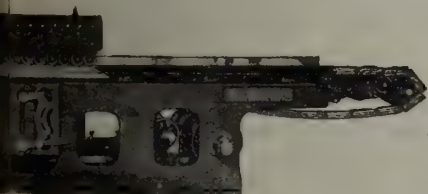
or Obtaining a Greatly Increased  
on Lumber

s a Return of From \$4.00 to \$5.00 per Thousand



Shorts and odd lengths can be joined to narrow widths, making a composite board of any length desired up to 16'. This is accomplished by running a binding strip on the outside the full length desired and joining to it two or more pieces of miscellaneous lengths that will equal the length of the binding strip. To this can also be joined another series of short boards so arranged that the butt end joints will not come opposite one another and to this then can be joined the second side binding strip. Such a composite board will show tight joints not only where they are joined together on the edges but the butt ends of the boards will be tight, making a board as strong and stronger than the natural wood. Such a product, while it may not bring a price equal to a wide board of the same dimensions, will yet yield a profit of several dollars per thousand over the cost of manufacture. In this way the cuttings from the flooring machines or from the sawmill can be converted into a marketable product instead of as now being sold as kindling or sent to the burner.

Full information and particulars in detail will be gladly given and we will arrange to work samples of our own stock as you so desire.



Work Stock up to Three, Four, Six, Eight,  
or Longer

**LIMITED,** **Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.**

WORKS AT:



# Prairie Provinces' Trade Transformed

Opened the Year 1912 Under Stress of Weak Demand and Strong Competition — Closed With Strong Demand and Stocks Inadequate

The lumber trade of Western Canada has been marked by many features of interest during the past year. The spring trade of 1912 opened with unfavourable conditions predominating and with an outlook quite otherwise than encouraging. The year ended under conditions the exact reverse of those under which it had its inception. Practically every line and department of the lumber trade underwent a change during the eight months between the first of April and the end of December. Every change was for the better and the year ended with the business upon an altogether different plane from that on which it was commenced. The process of transformation was a decidedly interesting one to watch and analyse. One of the most prominent characteristics was the rapidity with which the influences of the different elements produced results in the way of increased demands and in the price lists.

At the opening of the year the influence was still felt on the prairies, of the unfavourable conditions which had been experienced in the harvest season of 1911. Many of the prairie dealers were carrying much more in the way of unpaid accounts than is usually the case. The yards were heavily stocked. The demand was light and the prospects for the year's business were by no means bright. Prices were at such a pitch that manufacturers were declaring emphatically that they were losing money, a condition which they declared was due to the shipping into the prairies of quantities of lumber from the mills of Washington and Oregon at prices which must have left less than nothing at the mills. The heavy consignments of this lumber sent to the prairie markets kept prices at a low ebb and no increase was possible as long as these supplies were available.

## Favorable Crops Assisted Lumber Trade

The first element to enter the situation which brought about the changes outlined above was the inception of favourable conditions regarding the crops in the United States. Once the business community of that country realized that the indications pointed to a more than usually heavy and good crop, business conditions immediately showed improvement. Money became more plentiful. Building increased and after a long season of unfavourable conditions, a decided change for the better took place. As a matter of course, the demand for lumber increased rapidly and materially. It was but a few months until the mills which had been shipping to the Canadian prairies in order to rid themselves of surplus stock, found themselves with reduced stocks, with orders coming in from their own side of the line in such quantity that they were unable to carry on their Canadian connection, and, instead of being obliged to market their stock at cut prices, they were able to put into effect an increased schedule of prices.

The decrease of shipments of United States lumber had an immediate effect upon the lumber trade of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This circumstance alone brought immediately an increase in demand for the output of the Canadian mills. Added to this favourable circumstance and a still more potent factor, was the gradually improving aspect of the crops on the Canadian prairies. As the weeks passed it became apparent that the crop of 1912 would be the greatest in the history of Western Canada and also that the quality would be much above the average. All lines of business immediately felt the impetus of this circumstance. The demand for all lines of long and short lumber quickened and increased. By the end of August the lumber trade of the prairies was already upon a different basis and it was no longer a case of crowding the market to keep stocks within a reasonable limit and to prevent stocking up. A few weeks later the situation was still more changed. The mills were struggling to keep their orders filled. Stocks had melted away before a rapidly increasing demand from the prairies. A number of manufacturers were already limiting their representatives as to volume of orders to be booked, while others were coping with the situation by refusing all orders for periods which varied in length from two weeks to six weeks. By the first of September there had been an increase in price in all lines of long and short lumber with the exception of lath. common dimension advanced, generally speaking, from \$2 to \$2.50 per thousand feet. Shingles also showed material advances. At a later date further increases went into effect and at the close of the season the general base price of lumber might be said to have been \$4 per thousand feet in advance of that of a year earlier. The retail trade followed the lead in the advancing of prices. Retail prices have been generally advanced throughout the west.

The increase in demand and the betterment of conditions applied to the sash and door trade and to other lines affiliated with the lumber business. From the first of September until the end of the building

season the whole prairie trade had the busiest season of its existence and stocks at both mills and yards were smaller than for a number of years. So pronounced was this phase of the business that at many western points the lumber arriving in cars was hauled before the cars were shunted into the yards of the consignees. When the winter set in, it found stocks at the mills and the prairie yards practically cleaned up.

The crop of the past year was a remarkable one as regards quality and was above the average in quantity. The total grain crop was in the vicinity of 450,000,000 bushels, the total amount of wheat being in the vicinity of 180,000,000 bushels. The wheat showed in the grading a much larger percentage of No. 1 Northern, and was much in advance of the previous year in this respect. The weather was very favorable for the harvesting of the crops, after the first few weeks, during which period the rainfall was somewhat excessive for that time of year. After that, conditions generally were all that could be asked for. The threshing season was also better than the average as regards weather conditions. The weather continued mild until well into December, the snowfall being light and the weather being uniformly dry. Such weather was all that could be desired in that it enabled the farmers to do a great deal more fall ploughing than usual, a condition which augurs well for the possibilities of cultivating new territory next spring.

## Railroad Had Not Enough Rolling Stock

One of the greatest obstacles with which the lumber trade of the prairies was called upon to cope, during the year 1912, was the inability of the railroads to handle the available business. Long before the rolling stock was in demand for the handling of the crop, the complaint of the trade in regard to the supply of cars was incessant. Great difficulty in moving the goods was experienced on all sides through the entire season, the difficulty being augmented as soon as the moving of the crop commenced. In the early fall the railroads inaugurated a policy of a most aggressive nature in connection with the holding of cars in the discharging. No exceptions were made and the demands of the railroads in this respect were of an arbitrary nature. The lumber dealers of the prairies made counter claims as to the difficulty experienced in getting transit for cars and data were collected in connection with cases of this kind showing that the railroads were often as much to blame for the tying up of cars for indefinite periods as were the business people. Considerable agitation has been made in favour of having a measure put into effect charging demurrage against the railroads and on behalf of the consignees in cases in which cars are held in transit for indefinite periods as is often the case in the west.

## Financial Conditions Improving

The financial side of the lumber trade of the prairies has not been as favourable up to the present time as might have been expected considering the favourable aspects in other ways. Most of the farmers were behind at the beginning of the year 1912, because of the unfavourable crop conditions of the preceding autumn. It was therefore impossible to clean up many of the accounts until the fall and even up to the present there are many large accounts still outstanding, awaiting the returns from the crop of last fall. Conditions in this connection have been gradually improving and it is confidently expected that the next few weeks will see a still greater improvement. The beginning of the spring business will take place under much more favourable conditions than those of last year and, with better demand and increasing territory, the lumber dealers will be able to use more discretion in extending credits than in past years.

The most important event in the history of 1912 in the lumber business of Western Canada was the long drawn out legal battle between representatives of the manufacturing industry and the selling end of the lumber trade. The manufacturers asked for a new interpretation of the tariff covering the importation of rough lumber from the United States. It was claimed that much of the lumber which had been coming in duty free for some years should have been made dutiable as, in direct contradiction to the wording of the tariff clause, such lumber was further manufactured than merely sawn; there being, it was claimed, more than one process necessary to make it ready for the Canadian trade. The point hung upon the question as to whether the lumber was or was not "further manufactured"; whether the sizing process brought the lumber within the list of "further manufactured" or not. The commissioner of customs decided that lumber which had thus been sized was further manufactured. The exchequer court gave a decision on the same lines, but



the Supreme Court reversed the decision, leaving the importation of lumber on the same basis as it had been hitherto. While the legal negotiations were being carried on, conditions had materially changed and the importation of lumber was no longer a source of great disturbance to the manufacturers.

A feature of the year's business had been the use by the sash and door trade of a catalogue of standard sash, doors and mouldings. This catalogue went into effect early in the season. The arrangements in connection were made by representatives of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, the Coast Lumbermen's Association, and the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association. This effort to standardize the many different sizes and numbers was successful and one of the chief sources of inconvenience in connection with the sash and door business was removed.

#### Good Prospects for 1913

The general outlook for the lumber trade of the prairies during 1913 indicates that the volume of business will be very heavy and that the demand will be materially increased over that of 1912. Every element which enters into the situation points to such a result. Money will be more plentiful. The acreage under cultivation will be much greater. Stocks at yards and mills are light. The farmers will have more money with which to build than has been the case for a number of years. The demand for small residences in cities, towns, and villages is infinitely greater than was the case at this time last year and the supply is even more limited. Other conditions are in keeping with those outlined above. It is generally conceded that there will be a general upward trend to prices beginning with the opening up of business in March and that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers will put new and higher schedules into effect from the very first.

## Production of Prairie Provinces

### Reports of Quantities Produced and Marketed During the Fiscal Year in the Three Provinces

The report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, contains a great deal of interesting matter in relation to the lumbering operations of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The report of the Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, the ruling price of lumber, the number of mills operated on berths held under license and the number of portable sawmills in operation, is summarized in the following table:—

| Agency          | Total Revenue<br>\$ cts. | Average price<br>per M ft. B. M.<br>at mills<br>\$ cts. | No. mills<br>operating<br>under license | No. portable<br>mills in<br>operation |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Calgary         | 28,091 88                | 16 01                                                   | 15                                      | 18                                    |
| Edmonton        | 83,254 50                | 17 00                                                   | 18                                      | 33                                    |
| Prince Albert   | 52,989 29                | 19 45                                                   | 20                                      | 23                                    |
| Winnipeg        | 94,869 95                | 16 28                                                   | 29                                      | 33                                    |
| New Westminster | 59,412 71                | 14 50                                                   | 7                                       | Nil                                   |
| Kamloops        | 48,162 98                | 14 63                                                   | 8                                       | Nil                                   |

The following quantities of building material were manufactured and sold under license during the year in the above agencies:—

|                       | Manufactured | Sold        |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Sawn lumber, ft. B.M. | 240,863,681  | 200,232,482 |
| Shingles              | 85,000       | 85,000      |
| Shingle bolts, cords  | 11,093       | 11,093      |
| Railway ties          | 360,801      | 390,183     |
| Laths                 | 18,343,253   | 13,931,903  |

On permit perths and portable sawmill berths the following material was manufactured:—

|                       | Manufactured | Sold       |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Sawn lumber, ft. B.M. | 36,711,956   | 21,041,731 |
| Railway ties          | 138,647      | 129,628    |

The revenue received from timber operations during the fiscal year amounted to \$382,396 as compared with \$376,944 during the previous fiscal year.

#### Winnipeg District Operations

The mills operating under government licenses in the Winnipeg district and the quantities which they manufactured were as follows:—

|                                                  | Feet.      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| T. A. Burrows, Grandview, spruce and tamarack    | 13,235,636 |
| Bank of British North America, berth 15          | 2,688,856  |
| Bank of Ottawa, Durban, No. 1148                 | 253,120    |
| Bank of Ottawa, berth No. 960                    | 5,852,957  |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce, berth No. 1101        | 342,842    |
| Dauphin Lumber Company, Grandview, berth No. 575 | 300,000    |
| W. P. Dutton, Greenbush, berth No. 1597          | 1,136,457  |
| W. D. Jefferson, berth No. 1127                  | 181,122    |
| J. D. McArthur & Company, berth No. 857          | 121,143    |
| J. D. McArthur & Company, berth No. 965A         | 318,479    |
| J. D. McArthur & Company, berth No. 1189         | 945,820    |
| Peter McArthur, berth No. 824                    | 1,904,448  |

|                                           |           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Peter McArthur, berth No. 838             | 123,480   |
| J. H. McClure, berth No. 924              | 521,500   |
| McLellan, Hillson & Rogers, berth No. 964 | 4,237,695 |
| F. T. Newton, berth 742                   | 503,000   |
| Wm. Robinsen, berth 716                   | 672,860   |
| Wm. Robinsen, berth 869                   | 677,933   |
| Red Deer Lumber Company, berth 92         | 6,470,009 |
| Red Deer Lumber Company, berth 823        | 5,258,414 |
| Red Deer Lumber Company, berth 988        | 858,750   |
| Red Deer Lumber Company, berth 1051       | 658,501   |
| Red Deer Lumber Company, berth 1239       | 244,252   |
| James Rutley, berth 888                   | 93,859    |
| James & Thos. Shaw (Greenbush) berth 974  | 1,411,462 |
| James & Thos. Shaw (Greenbush) berth 980  | 170,113   |
| John Sinnott, berth 27A                   | 505,420   |
| J. T. Thomas, berth 976                   | 59,398    |
| W. J. F. Williams, berth 944              | 150,000   |
| H. Bjornson, berth 1250                   | 19,100    |

Total manufactured ..... 51,466,930

The total shipped from the above quantity of lumber manufactured was 48,137,980 feet, which left a stock on hand of 26,432,551 feet.

The mills operating under government permits within the limits controlled by the Winnipeg agency had an output as follows:—

|                                                  | Feet      |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Portable mills and other small plants            | 2,152,764 |
| Permit berths:                                   |           |
| Blackburn & Browning, berth 1805                 | 150,000   |
| Claverly & Jefferson, berth 966                  | 1,714,915 |
| J. D. McArthur Company, berth 793                | 71,400    |
| J. D. McArthur Company, berth 1543               | 189,300   |
| Special permits:                                 |           |
| A. J. Gamache, berth 1738, 9,715 pieces logs     | 419,567   |
| Great West Lumber Co., berth 1693, 71,635 pieces | 2,911,968 |
| Great West Lumber Co., berth 1696, 15,633 pieces | 579,000   |
| Western Lumber Company, berth 1695, 800 pieces   | 24,430    |

In the Winnipeg district there were twenty-nine mills operated under government license and thirty-three under government permits. The total of 51,466,930 feet shown above, is an increase of 4,097,647 feet as compared with the quantity cut during the previous fiscal year. The quantity sold under license as shown above, viz., 48,137,980 feet, is a decrease of 5,862,704 feet. The average price at which this lumber was sold was \$16.28 per thousand feet, which is a decrease of 24 cents per thousand feet as compared with the previous fiscal year.

#### Operations in the Calgary District

The quantity of lumber manufactured from licensed berths in the Calgary district during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, was 21,129,177 feet; the quantity sold was 14,952,291 feet. The quantity manufactured by portable mills under permits was 5,317,639 feet, and the quantity sold by them 3,860,653 feet. The total quantity on hand at the end of the fiscal year was 16,859,443 feet. In addition to the 26,446,816 feet manufactured, it is estimated that about 110,000,000 feet was brought into the province from British Columbia and about 25,000,000 feet from the United States. At the end of the previous fiscal year the quantity on hand was 10,183,758 feet. During the previous fiscal year 22,169,842 feet was manufactured in the district. It was estimated that 150,000,000 feet was brought into the province from British Columbia and apparently nothing from the United States.

According to the report it was estimated that mill owners would require to manufacture from logs on hand, during the sawing season of 1912, 38,602,218 feet. The average price at which lumber taken from licensed and permit berths was sold during the fiscal year was \$16.01 per thousand feet as compared with \$15.77 during the previous fiscal year.

The operations of sawmills under license in the Calgary district during the fiscal year were as follows:—

|                                                                       | Feet      | Aver. price | Aver. size feet B.M. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| McDonald, McDonald & Frith, berth 1157                                | 1,373,200 | 18.30       | 40.00                |
| Carter & McEwen, Red Deer, berth 1100                                 | 203,188   | 18.74       | 47.36                |
| Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company, Calgary, berth 468             | 2,029,743 | 20.13       | 28.57                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., Okotoks, berth 1292                               | 1,153,065 | 15.09       | 40.63                |
| Pennyfather, Grant and Great West Lumber Company, Red Deer, berth 253 | 2,031,859 | 18.74       | 47.30                |
| Thos. Quigley, Cochrane, berth 1299                                   | 590,000   | 15.00       | 56.85                |
| Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company, 318 E. F. H. I.                | 3,015,076 | 21.03       | 30.27                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., Bow River, berth 579                              | 3,572,705 | 16.99       | 41.00                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., Okotoks, berth 327                                | 732,326   | 17.40       | 34.00                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., Okotoks, berth 1384                               | 1,267,962 | 16.03       | 28.77                |
| Peter McLaren, Blairmore, berth 36A                                   | 3,289,301 | 17.31       | 56.94                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., Okotoks, berth 569                                | 15,040    | 17.46       | 30.08                |
| Lineham Lumber Co., High River, berth 1124                            | 27,042    | 17.73       | 40.66                |

Total manufactured under license .... 21,129,177

The average size of the logs in the above schedule was 40.19 feet. The average selling price was \$17.69.

The mill operations in the Calgary district under government



permits during the year ending March 31st, 1912, included the following:—

|                                       | Feet, B.M. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Royal Collieries, berth 1624          | 852,533    |
| G. R. Pellieter, berth 1711           | 1,748,369  |
| Carbondale Lumber Company, berth 1746 | 640,121    |
| Holmes & Sherwood, berth 1673         | 405,351    |
| O. E. S. Whiteside, berth 1715        | 1,195,461  |
| Smaller operations                    | 475,804    |

Total manufactured under permits, Calgary district ... 5,317,639

### Prince Albert District Operations

The Crown Timber Agent for the district of Prince Albert in his annual report says:—

The sales of lumber manufactured under license amount to 47,516,621 ft. B.M., an increase of 13,571,816 ft. B.M. over last year. The average price was \$19.45 per thousand feet, a decrease of \$1.12½ per thousand feet. The total manufacture of lumber under license amounted to 77,469,595 ft. B.M., being 43,524,790 in excess of previous year. During the past winter, 1,057,233 more logs were cut than last year. This logging was done principally by the Prince Albert Lumber Company and the Big River Lumber Company on the Timber Berths held by them that had been burnt over, in order to save the timber. The mill at Big River has been in operation for some time now and the Finger Lumber Company's mill is also completed and in operation, and I expect a large increase in manufacturing of lumber this year.

The number of permits issued is 1,509 against 1,149 for the previous year. These permits cover the following quantities of timber:—

Lumber, feet B.M., 6,103,426; logs, lineal feet, 1,062,488; cordwood, 33,312¾ cords; fence posts, 396,875; fence rails, 1,631,605; roof poles, 323,733; shingles, 500,000; railway ties, 14,300.

The number of seizures made during the year was 55, and covered the following quantity of timber:—Lumber, feet B.M., 4,769,881; logs, lineal feet, 4,412; lath, 363,600; shingles, 200,000; posts, 200; cordwood, 168; roof poles, 90.

Under government license the operations of sawmills in the Prince Albert district during the fiscal year were as follows:—

|                                                        | Feet       | Aver. size<br>feet B.M. | Aver.<br>price |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Prince Albert Lumber Company, Prince Albert, berth 474 | 18,042,740 | 61.3                    | \$19.62        |
| Prince Albert Lumber Co., berth 633                    | 6,701,174  | 70.9                    | 17.81          |
| Prince Albert Lumber Co., berth 9, block 3             | 44,686     | 58.9                    | 20.08          |
| Prince Albert Lumber Co., berth 729                    | 8,104,966  | 65.7                    |                |
| Prince Albert Lumber Co., berth 945                    | 6,042,588  | 65.7                    |                |
| Prince Albert Lumber Co., berth 946                    | 2,960,589  | 65.7                    | 18.17          |
| Saskatchewan Lumber Company, Crooked River, berth 977  | 5,551,357  | 54.3                    | 20.00          |
| Saskatchewan Lumber Company, Crooked River, berth 961  | 1,139,293  | 58.7                    | 20.65          |
| Saskatchewan Lumber Company, Crooked River, berth 1640 | 2,621,400  | 60.0                    | 18.50          |
| Finger Lumber Co., Le Pas, berth 1274                  | 504,148    | 126.                    | 22.35          |
| Big River Lumber Company, Big River                    | 25,756,654 | 38.7                    | 17.84          |

Total manufactured from licenses ..... 77,469,595

The cut also included 2,625,862 board feet logs which had not been manufactured up to the time the schedule was made.

The quantity sawn under government permits in the Prince Albert district amounted to 66,751 pcs. with a total of 3,042,269 ft. B.M.

### New Westminster District Operations

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, 27,413,121 feet of saw logs were cut from twenty-eight timber berths in the district of New Westminster. This shows an increase of 6,589,396 feet over the previous year. In addition to the above there was cut under permit, homesteaders' permits, etc., sufficient to bring the total up to 46,254,727 feet of saw logs.

### Kamloops District Operations

The Crown Timber Agent for the Kamloops District reports as follows:—

46,912,258 feet B.M. of logs were cut on Dominion berths within this agency during the season of 1911-12, the royalty dues thereon amounting to \$25,602.56. Ground rentals on timber berths approximated \$6,871.74.

The average selling price of lumber in this district was \$14.63 per M.

During the year, 180 permits, covering 5,101,443 feet B.M. of sawlogs, 11,585 fence rails, 5,535 fence posts, and 5,876 cords of wood, were issued to settlers applying.

Owing to the heavy stock carried prior to 1911 by the licensees in some cases, a few of the latter were compelled to curtail operations somewhat during the past winter, with the result that a number of berths were not cut over sufficiently to comply with the requirements of the department. This necessitated charging increased rental on such berths as had been held for a period over that allowed for inactivity by the department. These stocks have since been reduced, and I am led to believe that an improvement in the sales, resulting in increased operations, will take place in the near future.

### Edmonton District Operations

In the Edmonton district during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, sawmill operations were carried on under government license as follows:—

|                                             | Manufactured | Aver. ft.<br>per log | Aver. price<br>per M.<br>m'd. lumber |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| D. R. Fraser & Co., berth 9, blocks 5 and 6 | 915          | 53.8                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 9, blocks 5 and 6        | 3,220        | 50.3                 | 15.00                                |
| D. R. Fraser & Co., berth 788               | 262,431      | 55.4                 | 15.00                                |
| W. C. McDougall, berth 863                  | 700,958      | 62.2                 | 18.50                                |
| John Walter, Edmonton, berth 887            | 111          | 55.0                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 956                      | 550,465      | 54.1                 | 15.00                                |
| D. R. Fraser & Co., berth 1,008             | 1,785,299    | 54.5                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 1008                     | 73,195       | 53.2                 | 15.00                                |
| Blain & McKelvey, berth 1019                | 1,399,390    | 49.3                 | 14.00                                |
| J. A. Card & Son, berth 1040                | 186,964      | 44.4                 | 14.00                                |
| W. B. McPherson, berth 1065                 | 282,060      | 38.2                 | 18.00                                |
| Valley Lumber Co., berth 1079               | 901,513      | 47.9                 | 14.00                                |
| Hislop & Goodridge, berth 1088              | 478,000      | 37.6                 | 17.60                                |
| D. R. Fraser & Co., berth 1091              | 452,338      | 55.0                 | 15.00                                |
| Imperial Pulp Co., berth 1031               | 206,966      | 65.8                 | 17.00                                |
| T. A. Burrows, berth 1093                   | 2,409,293    | 60.8                 | 19.75                                |
| T. A. Burrows, berth 1094                   | 17,735       |                      |                                      |
| Edmonton Lumber Company, 1125               | 308,988      | 54.5                 | 15.00                                |
| Edmonton Lumber Company, 1156               | 183,312      | 53.7                 | 15.00                                |
| Laurance Garneau, berth 1172                | 26,862       | 57.9                 | 21.00                                |
| J. J. Anderson, berth 1185                  | 269,100      | 33.6                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 1211                     | 1,617,514    | 54.9                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 1242                     | 80,152       | 53.1                 | 15.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 1289                     | 220          | 55.0                 | 15.00                                |
| John R. McIntosh, berth 1320                | 200,000      | 66.6                 | 22.00                                |
| Alex Smith, berth 1330                      | 1,643,802    | 43.1                 | 18.00                                |
| Alex Smith, berth 1331                      | 309,526      | 34.4                 | 18.00                                |
| North West Lumber Co., berth 1340           | 1,518,209    | 57.8                 | 14.00                                |
| John Walter, berth 1353                     | 11,204       | 52.2                 | 15.00                                |
| D. J. Dunn, berth 1394                      | 454,540      | 55.5                 | 16.00                                |
| John Walter, unmarked                       | 49,937       | 54.6                 | 15.00                                |
| D. R. Fraser & Co., unmarked                | 34,907       | 55.5                 | 15.00                                |
| Edmonton Lumber Co., unmarked               | 53,464       | 52.4                 | 16.00                                |

Total manufactured ... 16,472,600

The average contents of the logs in the above table was 51.6 feet. Of the above quantity, 14,300,211 feet were sold, leaving a balance of 5,518,994 feet. During the previous year the quantity manufactured was 15,116,146 feet. The quantity sold 18,307,198 feet, and the balance 3,376,143 feet.

The lumber manufactured under government permits in the Edmonton district during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, included the following:—

|                                                       | Feet      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| D. R. Fraser & Company, Edmonton                      | 706,603   |
| John Walter, Edmonton                                 | 4,384,227 |
| John Walter                                           | 55,029    |
| Empire Supply Company, operations John Walter         | 7,169,608 |
| Empire Supply Company, operations D. R. Fraser Co.    | 279,895   |
| John Anderson                                         | 386,172   |
| A. J. Nichol                                          | 1,072,360 |
| George Cummings                                       | 436,660   |
| Empire Supply Company, operations Edmonton Lumber Co. | 2,232,046 |
| Small operators                                       | 3,416,104 |

Total ... 20,138,704

During the year there were eighteen mills operating under government license in the Edmonton district and thirty-three mills under government permits, an increase of one on the license and thirteen on the permits. The average price at which lumber was sold was \$17 per thousand feet, which is an increase of \$1 over the average price of the previous fiscal year.

The Crown Timber Agent at Edmonton in his report says:—

The feature of the year has been the large number of railway construction permits issued, covering 1,864,364 railway ties and 94,339 lineal feet of piling, for the construction of the Canadian Northern main line and branches, and the Grand Trunk Pacific and Alberta Central lines to the Brazeau coal fields. Owing to the number of unfinished inspections by the various companies, it is not possible to give the actual total of ties cut, but including ties cut on licensed berths, I believe same will exceed 2,000,000. As all applications for permits of this nature have been reported on by my inspectors, prior to issue, there has been less unnecessary destruction of growing timber, the woods have been left in better condition and the needs of the settlers have been conserved.

Logging on the North Saskatchewan River during the year was fortunately carried on without the heavy losses so common in past seasons, and the manufactured product of the three Edmonton mill owners was considerably above the average in quantity.

Several licensed berths have changed hands during the year and operations thereon have either been commenced or are shortly to be started; the heavy demand for lumber from the many new railroad points, which demand cannot legally be supplied by the portable mills, certainly warrants larger operations by licensed berth holders.



# B. C. Lumbering and Forestry Statistics

**All Markets Were Good During 1912, and the Outlook is Excellent—Statistics of Revenues and Expenditures**

Specially Contributed By Hon. Wm. R. Ross

According to statistics prepared by the Crown Timber Agent at Vancouver, the mills in the Province of British Columbia are as follows:—

## Operating

|                                                                              |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 74 capacity not given                                                        |           |
| 236 cutting per day, feet B.M., .....                                        | 6,689,000 |
| 23 operating on Dominion lands cutting per day, feet B.M. ....               | 632,000   |
| 14 shingle mills, cutting per day, shingles, .....                           | 815,000   |
| 7 shingle mills operating on Dominion lands, cutting per day, shingles ..... | 660,000   |
| 2 pulp mills, tons of pulp .....                                             | 200       |
| Total, 356 mills.                                                            |           |

## Not Operating

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 6 capacity not given            |         |
| 15 capacity, per day, .....     | 321,000 |
| 4 shingle mills, shingles ..... | 295,000 |
| Total 25 mills.                 |         |

**Pulp Industry:** The pulp industry is growing rapidly, on account of the demand of local and Western Coast centres. There is also opening up a large trade with Japan, on account of which one mill is said to be doubling the capacity of its plant to answer the call of the Oriental market.

**Sea Market:** Taking the year as a whole the very best conditions have prevailed upon the coast. There has been a large export trade to foreign countries, and an increased amount to the United States.

**Local Market:** Local demand has occupied a very prominent place in the lumber trade during the past year. While a large part of the building permits of about \$40,000,000 in the large coast cities are for steel and concrete buildings, there will continue to be great activity in dwelling house construction. There is a constant influx of people from Eastern Canada and the Continent, through whom the prosperity of the lumber trade is assured.

**Rail Market:** The good crop on the prairie last year will have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the British Columbia lumber industry. Lumber merchants are already coming to Vancouver to ensure prompt and full shipments to the centres which are certain to undergo great expansion in the next twelve months. Building is general in the prairie provinces, and rail trade is sure to be great.

**Railway Development:** There have been under construction in the Province 1,400 miles of new railroad during the past year, and there will be immense additions to this in the course of 1913.

The five new lines under construction in the Province will have the effect of opening up vast quantities of timber heretofore considered inaccessible and unprofitable to market. This is particularly true in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific, along whose route there are already springing up several sawmills with a total capacity of about 250,000 feet B.M. per day. There is a very large market immediately to the east, over the mountains, and the production is certain to be both extensive and profitable.

## Forest Surveys

In every country in which the practice of forestry by the Government has been established successfully, it has been found that a comprehensive knowledge of the quality, condition and extent of the forest resources in the country concerned, is the prime requisite of their efficient administration.

The Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia has already made a good beginning upon the Forest Surveys needed as a basis for its work. During the past season forest surveys were inaugurated on the Okanagan Lake watershed; the Nicola plateau; the North Thompson watershed; the Salmon River Valley and the Upper Columbia.

The purpose of these surveys is two-fold. The most urgent need for them is to supply information needed as a basis for efficient work in the creation of forest reserves, the construction of permanent improvements and the distribution of the field force. While satisfying these needs these forest surveys will yield at the same time detailed information regarding the stand of commercial timber in the different regions; its size and quality and its availability for successful lumbering operations, which will be of great practical value to lumbermen and other forest users, as well as in the development of a progressive public timber sale policy.

Naturally the completion of these forest surveys will take several years. As rapidly as they are completed the results will appear in the published reports of the Forest Branch, illustrated with the necessary maps of the regions. In the case of the more remote forest regions it will be some time before the necessary work is done as a

basis for its publication. But it is hoped well within a year to issue one or more of the forest survey reports of the Forest Branch.

## Timber Sales

The forest surveys now being conducted will yield prompt and definite information regarding the location, extent and value of those bodies of merchantable timber which the Department should sell in the immediate future. Information from prospective purchasers regarding other bodies of timber will be used as a basis for prompt examinations looking to timber sales.

The procedure in timber sales will involve a cruise by the Government, and the fixing of the price to be paid and of the methods of cutting to be followed by the purchaser. A reasonable deposit will be required as an evidence of good faith, but every effort consistent with the welfare of the forest will be made to facilitate the purchasers logging operations.

A beginning has been made in dealing with small "fractions" of timber lands adjacent to existing operations, the timber on which must be taken out while these operations are being conducted. Sales of this nature now being advertised will yield about \$176,000 to the Government.

## Export of Timber

The export of manufactured timber for the past year has been as follows:—

| Exported on payment of \$1 per M.    |            |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                      | Feet B.M.  | Feet.      |
| Cedar .....                          | 33,608,990 |            |
| Spruce .....                         | 1,249,489  |            |
| Pine .....                           | 367,261    | 35,225,740 |
| Exported without extra payment ..... |            | 17,054,635 |
| Total export .....                   |            | 53,280,375 |

In 1911 the amount exported was 47 million feet.

Only two classes of logs are exportable. (1) From lands Crown granted prior to April 1887, upon payment of a tax varying from \$1 up, as provided in section 58 of the Forest Act; (2) From lands Crown granted between 1887 and 1906, which only pay the usual royalty whether exported or not. No other timber is exportable unless manufactured, except ties and poles, which may be exported under an Order-in-Council. The large percentage of cedar that is exported is due to the fact that cedar logs are much higher in price across the line than in the local market at Victoria and Vancouver. This is especially so for low grade cedar for which there is scarcely any market. Low grade cedar which is hard to sell here for \$5 to \$6 per M. readily brings from \$9 to \$10 across the line. Thus there is a big profit in exporting cedar, and for this reason a close patrol must be kept to prevent the export of non-exportable cedar.

## Forest Finance

The forest revenue during the last three years has been as follows:—

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Fiscal year 1910 .....   | \$2,448,150 |
| Calendar year 1911 ..... | 2,654,824   |
| Calendar year 1912 ..... | 2,735,579   |

The Government expenditure on the forests during the last three years have been as follows:—

|               | Departmental | Forest Protection | Total   |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1910-11 ..... | 65,822       | 219,493           | 285,315 |
| 1911-12 ..... | 60,071       | 144,590           | 204,661 |
| 1912-13 ..... | 162,904      | 115,743           | 278,647 |

## Forest Protection

The expenditure for forest protection for the fiscal year to April 1st, 1913, is estimated as follows:—

|                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Government .....                                   | \$115,036 |
| Licencees, lessees and private timber owners ..... | 115,036   |
| Railways .....                                     | 13,241    |

\$243,313

This amount includes \$30,000 for telephone and trail construction, look-out stations and ranger cabins, and \$13,000 towards the cost of coast patrol launches.

## Receipts: Forest Protection Fund

Assessments to the Fund are payable on:—

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Crown grant timber .....      | 874,715   |
| Leaseholds .....              | 1,008,163 |
| Special timber licenses ..... | 9,089,280 |
| E. & N. timberlands .....     | 200,000   |
| C.P.R. tie reserves .....     | 543,497   |

Total .....11,715,655



Total Fund: At one cent per acre on the foregoing areas there is therefore due:—

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| From lessees, licencees, etc. .... | \$117,157 |
| From the Government .....          | 117,157   |
| Total .....                        | \$234,314 |

### Scaling Returns

Scaling in the province falls into two well defined classes owing to very different conditions and methods of logging and manufacture on the Coast lying west of the Cascades and in the interior lying to the east of them.

Coast District: The rapid increase in the scale returns is shown by the following:—

|            | Feet B.M.   |
|------------|-------------|
| 1906 ..... | 175,534,872 |
| 1907 ..... | 413,649,077 |
| 1908 ..... | 407,142,679 |
| 1909 ..... | 475,855,570 |
| 1910 ..... | 640,786,091 |
| 1911 ..... | 559,212,225 |
| 1912 ..... | 780,021,878 |

These figures do not include timber upon which one cent tax only is levied.

Interior District: Scaling returns for the last two years are as follows:—

|            | Feet B.M.   |
|------------|-------------|
| 1911 ..... | 296,836,042 |
| 1912 ..... | 325,371,873 |

### British Columbia Trade had a Fair Year.

During the year 1912 the volume of trade in lumber at Vancouver, B.C., was practically the same as during 1911, although a greater number of large buildings were erected than during the former year. This class of building, however, does not use a great deal of lumber in its construction, and much of what is used, is hardwoods for interior finish. The building permits of Vancouver amounted in value to approximately \$20,000,000, a considerable increase over the previous year. Satisfactory increases were also shown by Victoria and New Westminster.

Retail yards on the prairie and in British Columbia have much lower stocks on hand to-day than they had a year ago. The decrease being estimated at about 160,000,000 feet. For this reason an extensive movement of stocks to the northwest is expected by British Columbia manufacturers during the early part of the present season. Mill men both in the mountain district and on the coast are carrying low stocks at present, making it seem probable that when a large buying movement develops, together with the probable continued scarcity of logs, higher priced lumber will be essential.

Recent statements are to the effect that the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will construct during 1913, 3,000 miles of main lines and branches.

In the United States, the lumber industry at present has many features resembling those of the Canadian trade to-day. One of these is the fact that logs are stiffening in price and making it probable that dearer lumber will result. During the year 1913 it is expected that there will be an excellent demand for lumber in the United States. Conditions in fact, are brighter in that country than they have been at any time during the past four years.

The logging situation in British Columbia was chiefly marked during the year 1912 by the shortage of stocks which developed during the last few months of the year. This situation was aggravated during January, 1913, by the unusually heavy snow fall which interfered with operations and interrupted the delivery of booms. Many of the coast mills are suffering to-day on account of the shortage of logs. This applies particularly to those mills which depend upon the open market for their supply. There is still only a small quantity of fir logs in the open market and booms are quickly purchased. A good demand exists for cedar logs. Poor run cedar is plentiful and hard to sell. The indications for 1913 are that for the next three months at least logs will be scarce. It is not thought that during the early part of the season the price on graded fir logs will be advanced beyond the present figures of \$7.50, \$10 and \$13, although it is quite possible that temporary advances may occur if the shortage becomes excessive. For the benefit of the lumber industry it is to be hoped that the present figures will not be advanced. Unfavorable weather has interfered with the operation of shingle mills on the coast. This situation is expected to improve during February. Prices at present are \$2.20 per thousand to the trade with a tendency towards stiffening if the demand comes up to expectations.

During 1912 the shingle industry of British Columbia was exceptionally prosperous. The year's cut amounted to about 800,000,000 feet, an increase of about 150,000,000 feet as compared with the cut of 1911. These figures relate only to the shingles which were shipped to the Canadian trade. They do not include the exports of the better grade of shingles to United States points. These exports were quite extensive during 1912.

## Trade Conditions Improved in B.C.

### First Six Months Discouraging—Trade Then Improved—Prominent Manufacturer's Review of Conditions

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Wardner, B.C., January 20th, 1913.

The volume of lumber consumed in Western Canada during the past eight months has largely exceeded the consumption of any previous year. During the first six months of the year, the conditions were very unsatisfactory indeed, owing to the tremendous importation of lumber into the Prairie Provinces from the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana. It is estimated that between four hundred and five hundred million feet of lumber were imported into Canada from January 1st to July 1st, 1912, and considering that the total production of the British Columbia mills excepting those located on the Pacific Coast, during 1911 was approximately seven hundred million feet, one can readily understand that the competition encountered during the present year has been of a nature that would not permit a satisfactory price being obtained for the lumber produced in Western Canada. During the last few months there has however, been a marked improvement in the situation in the United States, so that practically all the lumber that is now being produced by the mills located in Washington, Idaho and Montana finds a ready market in the United States at better prices than those obtained for Canadian shipments, in consequence of which there has been very little United States lumber imported into Western Canada during the last four months.

### Better Prices and Lively Demand

A much more satisfactory price is being obtained for new orders and there seems to be a lively demand for all lines produced by the Canadian mills at an advance of from \$2 to \$3 per thousand above former prices. We are, of course, experiencing the usual car shortage at this season of the year. As a matter of fact as soon as prices began to advance and an improvement in our market became evident, cars for lumber shipments became very scarce and a considerable curtailment in business has taken place on this account, although I believe the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are using every effort and exercising every ingenuity by those in charge of the car distribution, in supplying cars and in moving our product. The car shortage however, has not been as great as was contemplated three months ago by the railways and the shippers. The improvement and resumption of business in the United States has had the effect of inducing a large number of our laborers to leave here for that country, especially those employed in connection with the lumber industry, so that we are experiencing, at the present time, great difficulty in obtaining sufficient men to operate our mills and our logging operations satisfactorily.

There appears to be a marked and continuous advance in price of all commodities used in connection with lumber production, horses being one of the heaviest items. Logging horses that were procured three or four years ago at from \$400 to \$500 a span will bring at the present time from \$700 to \$800, so that, judging from these conditions, we cannot expect to produce lumber as cheaply in the future as we have in the past, especially in view of the fact that the timber that was located adjacent to the mills and to the railways has nearly all been removed, and it is now necessary to invade the interior areas in order to obtain a log supply, which can only be done by the construction of railways and by installing very heavy and expensive railway and logging equipment.

It is gratifying however, to know that as time goes on the development of the logged off lands in the valleys of British Columbia will produce a large portion of the products or commodities used in the districts, such as beef, vegetables and fruit, and it is now conceded and a well known fact that, after the timber has been removed from these lands, the lands themselves will have a greater value than the original crop of standing timber which was heretofore considered the only asset, and in many districts there will be more lumber shipped in and used on every 40 acre tract in the construction of homes, out-buildings, fences and other improvements, than that originally cut from the same area. In the past we have been dependent entirely on the prairie provinces for the sale of our lumber. It will not be long before there will be a local demand in all of the different lumbering districts of British Columbia that will absorb a large portion of our product, although the three Prairie Provinces of Canada must continue to absorb a tremendous volume of lumber during the next twenty-five or thirty years; so that with the completion of the Panama Canal and the tremendous local development on the Pacific Coast of Canada, very little common lumber will be shipped to the interior from the Pacific slope after the lapse of two or three years. Therefore, there should be a steady improvement in the results obtained by the lumbermen in the interior.

### Farmers Adopting More Profitable Methods

The farmers in the Prairie Provinces have had a fairly satisfactory year, although the harvesting of their crops was retarded from time to time by the usual unsatisfactory climatic conditions. The marketing of the crop, is however, retarded by lack of transportation facilities. It is impossible to expect that the country will ever possess sufficient railways and transportation facilities to market this great grain crop in a few months. It is gratifying to note that a great many of the farmers are endeavoring to discontinue the methods pursued in the past, namely, confining themselves exclusively to the production of grain. I think the sessions of the International Dry Farming Congress recently held at Lethbridge, Alberta, were instrumental in demonstrating to the wheat farmer of Canada that a decided gain and improvement could be obtained by more diversified farming, a better system of soil culture, procuring a higher quality of seed, providing shelter for live stock and machinery, and by preparing to house and store their crop, thereby eliminating the sacrifices so incident to the methods pursued in the past, namely, by endeavoring to market the entire product of the soil all at the same moment.

The present indications are that the markets will readily absorb all the lumber that is now manufactured and in shipping condition in the Province of British Columbia. The indications are also that there is likely to be a shortage of lumber during next season, owing to the fact that labor is extremely scarce and the present stocks are extremely low and badly broken, so that barring unforeseen causes and conditions, there should be an active demand for all the lumber and lumber products that can be produced with the present facilities at hand during the year 1913.

Yours very truly,

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Limited,  
P. Lund, Managing Director.



### B. C. Lumber Prices Advanced

A meeting of the coast and mountain lumber manufacturers was recently held at Vancouver, B.C. The chief subject of discussion was the continued advance in the cost of producing lumber. Reports were presented showing that considerable increases had been taking place in the cost of labor, raw material, mill and camp supply, towing charges, etc. It was agreed by all present that some measure of relief was necessary if the prosperity of the lumber industry was to be maintained. Stocks on hand at the mills were reported low and present prices on some lines were shown to be too low for profit. After considerable discussion it was decided to ask for the following increase on list prices per one thousand feet of the upper grades:—

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Flat grain stepping .....                  | \$3.00 |
| 6 and 8-inch finish .....                  | 1.00   |
| 14, 10 and 12-inch finish .....            | 4.00   |
| 14 and 16-inch finish .....                | 4.00   |
| 18 and 20-inch finish .....                | 4.00   |
| Door jam stock .....                       | 2.00   |
| Base stock .....                           | 3.00   |
| 1 x 4 edge grain flooring .....            | 1.00   |
| 1 x 3 edge grain flooring .....            | 3.00   |
| 1 x 4 and 6-inch flat grain .....          | 1.00   |
| No. 3 flooring .....                       | 1.00   |
| V-joint ceiling, 1-inch Nos. 1 and 2 ..... | 1.00   |
| No. 3 .....                                | 2.00   |
| Nos. 1 and 2 siding, 1 x 6-inch .....      | 2.00   |
| No. 3 siding, 1 x 6-inch .....             | 1.00   |
| 1 x 4 Nos. 1 and 2 siding .....            | 2.00   |
| 1 x 4, No. 3 siding .....                  | 1.00   |

Reductions were agreed upon in the following cases:—

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| 1 and 2½ x 4 ceiling ..... | 2.00 |
| No. 3 ceiling .....        | 1.00 |

The meeting discussed the question of the duty upon lumber entering Canada. A memorial was drawn up and forwarded to Premier Borden, outlining the claims of the Canadian lumber industry to fiscal protection. The memorial pointed out that the lumbering industry was the largest and the only natural industry which was not protected against foreign competition. In addition to this, lumber manufacturers were required to purchase supplies and machinery upon which heavy import duties were collected.

The imports of United States lumber into Canada (the Western Provinces being especially affected) during 1912 reached the large total of about 550,000,000 feet, the value being nearly \$10,000,000. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of all imported lumber comes into Canada free of duty. With a reasonable amount of protection, Canadian manufacturers of lumber believe that they could exclude foreign lumber to a large extent, preserving the home market for the Canadian industry and keeping the purchase price of lumber at home.

### British Columbia Cut Greatly Increased

Official figures compiled by G. D. McKay, Timber Inspector of British Columbia, show that the receipts of his office for the year amounted to \$78,125.38 more than those of 1911, and that the timber scaled in the province for 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by 65,000,000 feet. During the month of December the receipts of this office amounted to \$67,439.08. This exceeded the previous high record made in the month of October, 1912. The figures for the last two years are as follows:—

|                             | 1912.        | 1911.        |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| January .....               | \$45,309.13  | \$51,020.75  |
| February .....              | 36,944.46    | 25,612.77    |
| March .....                 | 24,088.96    | 31,018.64    |
| April .....                 | 46,552.21    | 38,977.02    |
| May .....                   | 32,084.16    | 25,324.96    |
| June .....                  | 34,081.39    | 32,634.72    |
| July .....                  | 44,196.05    | 38,731.44    |
| August .....                | 60,650.64    | 52,281.44    |
| September .....             | 47,562.91    | 30,441.87    |
| October .....               | 67,318.17    | 56,082.56    |
| November .....              | 48,919.55    | 43,687.23    |
| December .....              | 67,439.08    | 51,408.92    |
|                             | \$555,147.71 | \$477,022.33 |
| Increase for year .....     |              | \$78,125.38  |
| Increase for December ..... |              | 6,030.16     |

During the month of December, 1912, the quantity of timber scaled was 62,440,000 feet. The total for the year was 770,000,000 feet, as against 605,000,000 feet in 1911.

Recent reports state that all the mills in the vicinity of Vancouver are at present working up to their capacity night and day.

The approximate cut of British Columbia mills for nine years, was as follows:—

| Year.                  | Feet.         |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1903 .....             | 317,551,151   |
| 1904 .....             | 348,031,790   |
| 1905 .....             | 473,713,986   |
| 1906 .....             | 508,069,969   |
| 1907 .....             | 846,000,000   |
| 1908 .....             | 658,000,000   |
| 1909 .....             | 775,000,000   |
| 1910 .....             | 1,040,000,000 |
| 1911 .....             | 1,201,778,494 |
| 1912 (estimated) ..... | 1,550,000,000 |

### Re-Elected to Toronto Board of Trade



Mr. Hugh Munro, Toronto

Mr. Hugh Munro, of the Oliver Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, has been re-elected a member of the council of the Board of Trade, Toronto, for 1913.

Mr. Munro was born in Toronto, received his education at the public schools of that city and has resided there practically all his life. He is justly proud of the fact that he was in charge of a lumber yard when only seventeen years old. His business career started with Messrs. J. P. Wagner & Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., and on leaving this company he entered the employ of Mr. J. Walsh, hardwood lumber dealer. On terminating his agreement with Mr. Walsh he spent fifteen years with the firm of Donogh & Oliver, and when the partnership was dissolved became a partner in the

Oliver Lumber Company, Limited. As a result of this long experience, Mr. Munro has acquired a thorough knowledge of all the phases of the lumber trade and the various purposes for which the different kinds of lumber are adapted.

For many years Mr. Munro has been a member of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and has served a considerable time on the transportation committee. In 1912 he was elected to the council of that body, and his good work in this office assisted in securing his re-election for 1913.

### Mr. Hugh A. Rose Returns From the West

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, has returned to Toronto from a trip to Fraser Mills, B.C., where he attended the annual convention of salesmen of the company. Mr. Rose reports that his company cut 170,000,000 feet of fir at Fraser Mills in 1912, and that they found a ready market for it all. It is their present intention to cut 200,000,000 feet this year at the same mill and they anticipate that a large portion of this will find a market in Eastern Canada. Mr. Rose reports also that the stocks at Fraser Mills are considerably lower to-day than they were a year ago. The company find the market steady with a strong upward tendency. Clears have advanced, and no doubt common lumber will follow suit. The year 1912 was the best his company have had for six years, and they believe that 1913 will surpass last year. The Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, are at present building a cedar mill, shingle mill, and a sash and door plant, work upon which is being pushed rapidly.

### Pin Trays Made by a Linderman Automatic Dovetail Glue Jointer

The Canadian Linderman Company, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., have sent to this paper a sample of a very handsome pin tray of polished hardwood which they are distributing among woodworking plants of Canada. These pin trays were made from small strips of waste wood at the plant of the Paine Lumber Company, Oshkosh, Wis., manufacturers of the famous "Korelock" doors. They have eleven Linderman machines in their plant. The pin trays have been splendidly executed. The hollow rounded centre section of the tray clearly shows that a Linderman joint can be cut at any angle and show a perfect joint. The pin tray is a fine and unique sample of workmanship.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association announce that Mr. J. R. K. Bristol has been appointed manager of the Associated Tariff Department in place of Mr. R. W. Breadner who recently resigned. Mr. Bristol like his predecessor, comes to the association direct from the service of the Government at Ottawa, where he occupied the position of Chief Dominion Appraiser and member of the Board of Customs.

The Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, Fassett, Que., advise us that Mr. A. D. Cooper, of Toronto, represents them no longer, and that their customers will be looked after from their main office at Fassett, Que.

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, managing director of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Montreal, has been elected to a seat on the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

## Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1 1/2 x 42.  
1 x 1 1/2 x 48.  
1 x 1 3/4 x 42.  
1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale

50 000 sets Red Birch Wagon Hubs, turned and mortised to patterns. Correspondence solicited. Address Box 686, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

## For Sale

50 M. ft. Norway Joist, 18 ft.  
50 M. ft. Norway Joist, 20 ft.  
30 M. ft. 2-in. Norway C. and clear face.  
10 M. ft. 1-in. Norway C. and clear face.  
300 M. ft. 1 x 4 x 5 White Pine Strips.  
100 M. ft. 1 x 6 White Pine Strips.  
100 M. ft. 1 x 8 x 10 White Pine Dressing.  
100 M. ft. 2 x 8 x 10 White Pine Dressing.  
3 F. M. McGibbon & Sons, Sarnia, Ont.

## FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

## For Sale

Good boiler, 72 inches by 14 feet, 72 4-in. tubes, 75 h.p. engine. All in good condition and ready for immediate shipment. Will accept lumber in exchange. Apply to Box 657, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-33

## Steam Engine and Matcher

One Morgan Box Board Matcher in good condition, \$225.00. One only Erie Side Valve 20 H.P. Steam Engine, used only a short time, price \$150.00. S. & H. Bordridge, Ottawa, Ont. 3-6

## Covel Automatic Knife Grinder

FOR SALE—One No. 157 Covel Automatic Knife Grinder, with water attachment for 60-in. knives. Machine is in good condition, having had very little use. Address Baker-Vawter Company, Division M., Benton Harbor, Michigan. 3-3

## For Sale

One fore and aft, compound, direct acting, surface condensing Marine Engine. High pressure cylinder, 14 1/4-in. diam. Low pressure cylinder, 26-in. diam. Stroke 18 inches, with condenser attached. In first class order. Apply Saint John Iron Works, Limited, St. John, N.B. 1-4

## Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd., 22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

## Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.  
1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.  
1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.  
1 Upright Band Resaw.  
1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.  
1 6 Saw Murray Edger.  
1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.  
1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.  
1 Refuse Burner.  
1 Lath Machine.  
1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc. 2-5

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted as band sawyer. References. Box 700, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

As manager of saw mill, three years' experience. University education; executive abilities. Box 681 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

## WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

A Band Resaw Filer, yearly position. Reply Edouard Ruel, Lauzon Levis, Que. 1-3

Woodcarver wanted at once, used to Gothic and other styles. Blonde Lumber Company, Chatham, Ont. 3

Experienced mill managers looking for positions are requested to read the announcement under Box 676, on page 49 1-3

WANTED—First-class lumber salesman. State salary expected, experience and age. Apply Box 678, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

WANTED—Two Band Saw Setters, two Edgermen; two Trimmermen. Must be first-class experienced men. Mill starts in April. Prince Albert Lumber Company, Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. 3-5

New Pulp and Paper Mill, using about 60,000 cords of wood per year, require the services of a first-class man to take charge of their lumbering operations. State wages required references, etc., Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Iroquois Falls, Ont. 3-5

## Wanted

Young man to represent wholesale lumber concern in Western Ontario. Must come well recommended and have some knowledge of White Pine grades. State salary expected and experience. Box 702, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3

WANTED—A thoroughly, all-round Hardwood man with highest credentials, to take charge of a Wholesale Lumber Department, handling about twenty million feet per year. Must understand buying and selling, and know the Ontario trade thoroughly. Splendid opening for the right man. Apply Box 692 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

## For Sale

Whole or part interest in Veneer or Pack-age Business. Trade established, also 340 acres of farm and timber in Algoma. Address Box 701, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3

## Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf.

## For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-tf.

## For Sale

Established lumber business with first class sawmill, extensive planing mill, a sash and door factory, a flour mill, all modern machinery and equipment. Good timber limits; cedar, pine, spruce, birch, maple, etc. Good roads. Mills conveniently located, near railroad and wharf. First-class water power. Address James Roy, St. Ulric Riviere-Blanche, Ce Matane, Que. 1-3

## WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

## Birch Logs Wanted

Fourteen inches and up. Will measure and pay cash at your station. Write, Box 15, Canada Lumberman, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

## Box Factory Lumber

When you have any box lumber to offer, write us, giving quantity, description and price Chicago, delivered either water or rail. Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, Chicago. 1-4

## Wanted

Three thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

## Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

## Wanted

500,000 ft. Maple squares 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in., 1 3/4-in., 2-in., 2 1/4-in. and 2 1/2-in. Any length from 12-in. up.

Car lots and upwards. M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 2-5

## Wanted

Cedar Posts, cut from green timber, 8 and 9 feet long, in car load lots, peeled or unpeeled, any quantity. Apply stating size and quantity to Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-7

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

## Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## Wanted

We want 1,000,000 ft. 16/4 Birch, No. 1 Common and better. 250,000 ft. 10/4 Birch, No. 1 Com. & Bet. For delivery during 1913. State whether lumber is band sawed or circular sawed, percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths, whether it is a narrow, medium or wide run, what percentage is No. 1 Common and your best spot cash prices. We are in the market for all kinds of Hardwood lumber for spot cash. Box 690, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

## Logs Wanted

Reliable Canadian firm wanted to stock Western Ontario mill. Any kind of logs will be accepted on basis of sawing by the thousand. Will also buy several thousand feet of logs on cars. Good shipping facilities on Grand Trunk. Box 662, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-3-9

## FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

## For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

FOR SALE.—One Hundred Million Choice British Columbia Timber. Cheap. No cash required. Terms over ten years. Excellent lumbering chance. Wire for particulars. John Sanders, 964 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver. 2-5

## For Sale

125,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Maple; 25,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Beech; 10,000 ft. 1-in. M.R. Oak; 35,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run. 1 1/2 x 48-in. No. 1 Spruce Lath. The Rathbun Co., Deseronto, Ont. 1-3

## For Sale

200 M. ft. Hemlock. Can be cut to order. Several cars telephone poles; also square Birch, Beech, Maple and Elm from 3 x 4 to 10 x 10, 10 to 16 ft. long or longer. 4 ft. slab wood and sawdust. Hall Bros., manufacturers and wholesalers, 174 Mutual street, Toronto, Ont. 24-98 t.f.

## Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que. C

## FOR SALE—BAY POPLAR

At our Ayden Mill, freight rate to  
Norfolk, Va. 8c  
Baltimore 15c  
Philadelphia 16c  
New York City 20c  
Boston 23c

We offer 400 M feet 1 x 6 in. and wider bay poplar, thoroughly bone dry and straight, good widths and lengths, beautiful stock, piled for 1st and 2nds, but will likely down grade in shipping about 20 per cent. No. 1 common. This stock is cut heavy and most of it would dress two sides 1 in. thick. For quick shipment will quote special prices.

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO., 24-3-99 Pittsburg, Pa.



**For Sale**

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont. 3-8

**Saw Mill For Sale**

In good condition. Capacity 20,000 feet, with frame and timber for tramways. On cars Seguin Falls, Ont. Address J. S. Jackson, Seguin Falls, Ont. 3

**For Sale**

Large quantity mixed timber covering fifteen hundred acres, from one to three miles from G. T. R. siding, Parry Sound District. Address Box 206, Parry Sound, Ont. 3-4

**For Sale**

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

**Timber Wanted**

Wanted small tract of Pacific Coast Fir, such as can be handled on nominal terms by practical young man. State present or prospective transportation facilities, and give cruise. Box 704, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3

**A Bargain**

About 400 acres choice Hardwood Timber, Basswood Elm, Maple, Ash, Oak, Birch. Estimate 2,000,000 ft. Two miles to railroad, easy to take out. Price \$6,000, half cash, balance one year, or \$5,800 cash. Worth twice the price asked but must be sold. Box 691, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

**Opportunity**

Planing Mill for sale—one of the best planing mill properties in Ontario situated in the City of Peterborough with a population of 20,000, and only two mills. Easy terms. Inspection of proposition invited. Apply to The Peterborough Planing Mill, Peterborough, Ont. 3-4

**Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract**

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-4

**FOR SALE****Timber on Limits**

of the

**Bellerive Lumber Co., Ltd.**

near Nominigoue, P. Q.  
also

**Saw Mill, Yards and Plant,  
Company's Houses and Siding**

For information apply to Bellerive Lumber Co., Ltd., 212 McGill St., Montreal. 3

**MISCELLANEOUS****For Sale or Trade**

Two hundred acres hardwood bush, District of Parry Sound. Small mortgage of \$1,000 against it. What will you trade?  
B. J. McCORMICK,  
2-3 Welland, Ont.

**Poplar in France.**

Cottonwood for a long time was considered almost worthless, but the demand for box material brought it into extensive use. In fact, it is no longer an inexpensive wood, and the trade is looking for cheaper substitutes.

Owing to the large dimensions it attains, the clearness and uniformity of the wood, combined with lightness and toughness, it is peculiarly fitted for many important purposes, says the Hardwood Record. Cottonwood is one of the most rapid growers of our forests and reaches merchantable proportion in twenty-five years, or even less. In France, poplar which corresponds to our cottonwood, ranks second only to oak in importance of native timbers. The annual wood product of poplar is valued at six million dollars. Paris alone consumes about seven million cubic feet. It is there, as here, one of the few trees which he who plants it can harvest, and its extended propagation is being strongly recommended. Plantations are best started from one-year-old seedlings. A height growth of five feet the first year after transplanting is very common.

**Care of Oak Floors.**

If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the care of a well finished oak floor. Water should never be used on a waxed or varnished floor. The surface may safely be wiped with a cloth dampened in tepid water to remove dirt and dust, but the dampness should be immediately taken up with a dry cloth.

One of the best mixtures for keeping a floor in good condition is the use of equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and vinegar well mixed, and rubbed on the floor with waste or cotton or woolen rag. The vinegar will cut the dirt or grime worked into the finish from shoes; the sweet oil produces a lustre and the turpentine promptly dries the moisture.

The above mixture need not be applied oftener than once a month to insure a floor finish that will resemble the sheen of a piano.

Should wax finish become worn in spots from hard usage, a little of this mixture thoroughly rubbed, will renew the finish quickly.

The occasional use of a weighted floor brush, alone or with a piece of Brussels carpet placed beneath it, will assist in keeping the finish of an oak floor in good condition.

Once a year it is well to use a good floor wax and rub it into the floor with the aid of a brush, with or without a piece of carpet attached. Before the finish is worn down to the wood, an additional coat of wax should be applied and thoroughly rubbed.

**HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY  
Chartered Accountants**

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada

Office and financial superintendence

# Good Opportunity for Progressive Canadian

Capable mill manager wanted to take charge of a large timber limit and manufacturing establishment in Quebec Province.

The owners of this limit intend manufacturing lumber and sulphite pulp on a large scale, and require the services of a high-class capable Canadian who thoroughly understands all departments of a sawmill business, viz., the woods, labor, manufacturing and shipping.

Splendid opportunity for a good man. All applications treated confidentially.

Apply, giving full particulars regarding experience, to Box 676, CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER, Toronto.

1-3

## WHY?

pay fancy prices for your BELTING and HOSE

When you can buy

## BELTING

of every description,

## HOSE

for every purpose



at about Half Cost

Write for Particulars.

Do you want right prices? We have them.

**N. SMITH BELTING, HOSE and  
MILL SUPPLIES**  
138-140 YORK STREET, TORONTO, ONT.



### Montreal Trade Expects Good Year

Montreal, January 27th (Special to the Canada Lumberman): If present indications form any criterion, lumbermen should have a record year during 1913. At this period, business is generally very dull, but wholesalers report that the market is unusually brisk, and that, as compared with last January, there is a large volume of trade passing. December was a good month, and January, in some cases, is even better. Lumbermen are all optimistic as to the current year, basing their opinions on the continuance of the building boom and general expansion of commerce. There is no doubt that prices will rule higher, as manufacturers are pretty certain to demand more for their lumber. Stocks of spruce are very low, and there is evidence of a continued demand for the low grades of lumber.

The large public and private works last year resulted in heavy orders for dimension timber, and as many important railway, harbour and similar contracts will be in progress during 1913 there is every likelihood of even better business in this section of the lumber trade. So far, many inquiries for dimension timber have come to hand.

At no time since the passage of the Reciprocity Bill at Washington has the national situation as regards paper and pulp been as interesting as it now is. In the first place, the Democrats have been hearing the pros and cons regarding the paper and pulp duties, and the Customs Court of Appeal have heard arguments by counsel for European importers in favour of giving Europe the right to import paper and pulp free—arguments which have been combatted by the United States Attorney-General. Another case is also before the Board of Appeal in New York, aimed at killing section two of the Reciprocity Bill. A well known Canadian authority on paper and pulp expressed the view that the Democrats will leave clause two as it stands, and probably reduce the paper and pulp duties considerably. Some people however, go so far as to believe that the new United States Government will entirely remove the duties from pulp and wood pulp papers such as news.

The heavy rainfalls have kept the stocks of ground wood very large and increasing, both in Canada and the United States, and prices remain about the same. If the rainfall continues next season as it has in the past, there will be a bad outlook for the sale of ground wood that must be shipped to the United States. Up to the present every mill in Canada has run to its full capacity. None have been forced to curtail production, preferring to pile up ground wood in the belief that an active demand will come later.

Sulphite continues a very strong market. One of the large Canadian mills has been forced to stop production owing to an accident. The situation in Europe is one of rapidly advancing prices, and it looks as if there will be great scarcity this winter.

### Criticizes the Embargo Removal

Referring to the raising of the embargo on the Crown limits of the Laurentide, Wayagamack, Belgo-Canadian, and Price Companies, a Montreal lumberman interested in Crown limits strongly objects to what he describes as the discriminating policy of the Government. He expresses a fear that, with the facilities at the command of these companies, they will manufacture pulp beyond their requirements for paper, and sell it in the United States at a price with which it will be impossible for others to compete. Those who have to buy their wood from the holders of private limits, he believes, will be at a disadvantage as compared with the companies named, who, by the raising of the restriction, are placed in a position to get wood from their Crown limits at a rate considerably lower than people who purchase from the possessors of free lands. Probably the companies named will not sell wood to the United States, but he would be surprised if they did not sell pulp. The Quebec Government aimed at the erection of further paper mills in the province, but he was doubtful as to whether this would be accomplished under the present policy.

### Prices Stiffening at Ottawa

Ottawa, January 24th (Special to the Canada Lumberman): The lumber trade during the past few weeks has been surprisingly brisk. Usually, at this time of the year, lumbermen are busy stock-taking and settling up accounts. Consequently sales are apt to fall off. The mild weather has enabled building operations to be carried on right through the winter, with but little interference, to the advantage of the lumbermen generally. Prices are rising steadily and are likely to go higher. All grades of pine have increased lately from five to ten per cent.

About the most important happening of the week, of interest to lumbermen was the fourth annual meeting of the Conservation Commission, which was held last Tuesday and Wednesday. Forests was one of the chief subjects discussed. Senator W. C. Edwards, head of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company, acted as chairman. Others well known in lumber circles who were present included: C. A. McCool, ex-M.P., Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto; James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association; Clyde Leavitt, chief forester of the Conservation Commission, and chief fire ranger for the Railway Commission, and R. H. Campbell, head of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

An interesting and important matter was brought before the commission just before the meeting closed by Mr. C. A. McCool, ex-M.P., the well known lumberman. He said that the commission should take action to clear the Ottawa river of the dead logs. There are so many under the surface of the

water right in the channel mapped out for navigation, that small craft on the river are frequently exposed to danger. In one part of the river, in a comparatively small radius, he estimated that there are fully ten thousand logs either in or near the navigable channel. The majority of these logs are worth considerable money.

Mr. E. R. Bremner, manager of the lumber firm of Watson and Todd, was last night elected second vice-president of the Ottawa Board of Trade. There was a keen contest for the office, between Mr. Bremner and Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, of the W. C. Edwards Company.

The recently formed organization known as the Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Association has already proven useful to several firms.

### Tonawanda Firms Expecting Free Lumber

North Tonawanda, January 22nd (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Canadian lumber is going on the free list. Members of the local delegation of lumber dealers who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress last week say the atmosphere at the Capitol fairly reeks with "free lumber" sentiment and that senators and representatives alike are determined to take the duty from all imported lumber. The Tonawandas have seen it coming, however, and are prepared. In the words of a prominent North Tonawanda lumberman: "We are ready for free lumber. In fact the future of the local market might be said to depend on the removal of the duty. At least no harm can result. It is so notoriously a fact that same half-dozen interests control the entire standing stock of white pine for instance that prices are sky high. We want all the lumber we can get. It is problematical whether Canada offers the key to the present situation, but we are willing to let Canada try. As proof of the changed sentiment toward free lumber it is only necessary to call attention to the mild protest offered at Washington last week. Compare it with two years ago for instance when there was so much anxiety over the prospect of even a reduction in the tariff that the election of United States senators figured in the balance. The tariff is coming off Canadian and other imported lumber and it will stay off. What is more the American market will benefit by the change."

Batt Brothers, whose organization as a local lumber firm was announced in the Canada Lumberman recently, have been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. They have purchased the plant and stock of the former C. J. Wilk Lumber and Woodworking Company on Elliott Creek. C. J. Wilk will move to Detroit where he has organized a company to make portable garages.

The open weather to date has been a boon to the local lumber trade. It has been unnecessary to stop out-of-door work at any time, for more than a day, and the result is that lumbermen are busier than ever, considering the time of year. Salesmen report a brisk demand for all kinds of building material. The mild weather has been prevalent throughout the entire territory supplied from the local market.

The Transfer Lumber and Shingle Company is building a large warehouse adjoining their office on Island street for the housing of shingles, siding, etc.

Fire swept the box plant of William H. Crabb on Tonawanda Island clean on January 9th. The building was owned by White, Gratwick & Mitchell, lumber dealers of North Tonawanda. With stock, etc., the loss will run close to \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Lumbermen in the Tonawandas are elated over the incorporation in the river and harbors bill, approved for passage by congress, of an item calling for the further deepening of the local harbor to 23 feet. Since practically all of the lumber that arrives at the Tonawandas comes by boat, local lumber interests have always been behind any plan to deepen the harbor. When the excavating is completed which will be before the opening of the ship canal at Black Rock, there will be a continuous deep water channel of 23 feet from the head of the Great Lakes to the north end of the Tonawandas harbor.

Low estimates place the value of building operations in the Tonawandas for 1913 at \$1,500,000. Practically all of this will be spent on new factories or additions to old ones.

### No Snow or Frost in North Shore Woods

Thessalon, Ont., January 20th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The weather so far has been very unfavorable for lumbering operations this winter. No frost nor snow; consequently the lumbermen are not getting their logs out. The lakes will not carry, and all round the prospects are not very bright. Should this weather continue the balance of the month a large percentage of the logs will be left on the skids. There is a shortage in the output compared with previous seasons, and if the logs are left in the woods the mills will have a short season. Eighty per cent. of the lumber is already sold and at record prices, one firm getting \$30 per M. for their white pine, and \$20 per M. for their Norway, No. 4 culls \$16. So that if the logs are left in the woods there will be a serious loss to the lumbermen.

There is the best opening for a box factory and planing mill at Thessalon of any point on the shore; a good site, both rail and water shipment and a good dock, can be got very cheaply from the Dominion Government. It is a surprise that someone has not picked this site up and now that free lumber is in sight some lucky party will get this site.

I trust that before writing you again the clerk of the weather will make a change in the atmosphere and give us zero weather and 2 feet of snow.

Algoma.



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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The general absence of frost and snow in southern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley district has now brought about a very serious state of affairs, and unless a heavy frost sets in, followed by a considerable quantity of snow, it is impossible to predict what the effect will be on the lumber market. Before this condition of the absence of frost and snow arrived, it had been estimated that in Ontario alone there would be anything from 25 to 50 per cent. less lumber cut than last season. In the Georgian Bay district especially, the cut will be small, and now that the lumbermen cannot haul their logs, the amount of lumber for disposal during the coming season cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

If any great quantity of logs is cut and has to be left in the woods until next year, the loss in depreciation on this stock will be large and manufacturers will no doubt be forced to raise the prices on any stocks they may now hold, so as to help to protect themselves against next season's loss. As the situation stands, even at this early date, those who are holding any stocks are loth to dispose of them or, if selling at all, are asking high prices.

Under the uncertain conditions now obtaining, it is difficult to say anything about present prices, but it is a fairly safe prediction that no appreciable drop may be expected for some time. On the contrary, unless a series of unexpected events occur, a considerable rise in the prices of both soft and hard woods may be depended upon.

In spite of the unsettled state of the market, business seems to be opening up well, planing mills being unusually busy for this time of the year.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade in Montreal is experiencing excellent business conditions and the general opinion is that during 1913 a record volume of trade will be transacted. As a rule at this time of the year, the lumber trade is dull, but to-day it is unusually active. During December the volume of trade was quite satisfactory and in many cases an improvement was shown during January. Every one is optimistic about the present year and expects a continuance of the remarkable building activity and commercial expansion which characterized 1912.

All grades of eastern spruce are fairly active at New York. Stocks are scarce and mill prices are as strong as ever. All indications are that there cannot possibly be any decline in prices. The hardwood trade at New York is quieter, but prices continue strong. A very active spring trade is confidently expected. Plain and quartered oak are strong and there is a good movement in maple and birch of all grades and sizes. The good demand for hemlock continues and the outlook is that a firm trade can be relied upon during the early spring. Spruce continues firm at Boston although buyers are not, as a rule, anticipating their wants. Northern mills report exceptional difficulty in getting their stock out of the woods. The trade in shingles at Boston has been very light with prices unchanged.

## United States

Encouraging conditions continue throughout the lumber trade in the United States and the belief is still general that the lumber market will continue strong with an upward tendency. Building operations continue to make remarkable gains. Reports from the yellow pine districts are to the effect that stronger prices and better inquiries are noticeable. The improvement in the demand is not confined to special districts but is well distributed. Mill stocks, generally speaking, are not heavy and logging conditions have not been such as to encourage extensive operations.

Chicago: In spite of unfavorable weather the demand for lumber at Chicago has shown no decrease during the past fortnight. Receipts of lumber at Chicago during the week ending January 11th, 1913, totalled 59,060,000 feet, as compared with 19,785,000 feet during the corresponding week of 1912. Shipments for the week ending January 11th, 1913, totalled 17,755,000 feet, an increase of 9,613,000 feet over the corresponding week of 1912. Orders are commencing to come in for northern pine. Market conditions are strong and prices are steady. The scarcity of box material continues and prices are high. The hardwood trade in Chicago is expecting that 1913 will be a record year. Inquiries are already very heavy and dry lumber of all kinds is scarce, prices are firm and steady, occasional advances being reported. Oak is scarce. Northern hardwoods are firm and unchanged. A splendid inquiry is reported for hemlock, both from country and city yards. The situation is exceptionally strong. A fair demand is reported for California sugar and white pine. Southern pine is firm, prices being maintained without any effort. For this season of the year the demand is exceptional. A number of manu-

facturers are reported to be badly oversold. Red cedars are nominal at \$3.27 for clears and \$2.74 for stars, Chicago basis. White cedars are held at \$3.25 for extras and \$2.65 for stars. There is a steady demand for lath and prices are firm.

Buffalo.—The demand for white pine has improved since the completion of the inventory season. There is a fair demand for nearly all grades. The box factory demand is rather quiet as yet. Continued activity is expected in the building and factory demand during the balance of the winter and spring. Higher prices are expected. The hardwood trade is in a satisfactory condition for this time of the year. Some improvement is noted since the commencement of the year. It is rather a difficult matter for those who have broken stocks to fill in again with a good selection. Practically all prices are firm and likely to advance, wherever there is any considerable increase of business. There is a fair inquiry for hemlock and prices continue strong. Instances are reported of hemlock selling higher than yellow pine. Consumption of rough lumber is rather less than it was a month ago, but there are indications of an increase. Prices of short leaf pine are firm and stocks are scarce. Southern pine continues firm with advances in some cases. A number of large mills raised their price \$1 a thousand feet on January 1st. The trade in shingles is quiet with prices steady.

North Tonawanda.—There has been rather a heavy buying of stock at producing points at the head of the lakes and in Canada during the last few weeks by Tonawanda interests. Dealers looking for low grade stocks have had a difficult hunt, as the season's cut has been practically all contracted for. Trade is normal in all lines, with the exception of "box" and "barn," for which there is a strong demand. Active sales of hardwood are reported. Plain and quartered oak and maple are in good demand. Orders for hemlock are coming in steadily and contracts for early delivery next spring are numerous.

## Great Britain

Great Britain:—All the wood brokers in Great Britain who are in the habit of issuing annual circulars are agreed as to the encouraging conditions of the timber trade. During 1912 business was more profitable than since 1907. The London spot market continues steady though not exceptionally active. Transactions for forward delivery are being made on satisfactory terms. A number of these are reported and they have steadied the market, having been made at a uniform rate. Deliveries at the London docks for the week ending January 4th totalled 4,834 standards, as compared with 5,708 standards during the corresponding week of 1912.

Reports from Liverpool are to the effect that the business of the new year had not as yet got well under way by the end of the second week of January. Improvements however, was expected during the following week. The small arrivals of spruce deals from St. John, N.B., by liners were sold off quickly at the highest price ever known. A large amount of this advance however, is going into the pockets of the steamship owners, who are now able to command almost any rate they want for the transport of deals from New Brunswick and Halifax. It is difficult now to secure spruce from St. John or Halifax at a freight rate under 52s. to 56s. per standard to Liverpool. The demand for Canadian pine deals is fair. Orders are somewhat limited in extent, but they indicate that buyers are gradually coming to the conclusion that they have to face the high price if they want stocks. It is a long time yet before arrivals of next season's shipments can come to hand.

## Barbodos Market Report

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbadoes, B.W.I., report under date of January 2nd as follows:—Lumberstuffs.—W. pine—Arrivals during the fortnight consist of the Schr. "Nicola" with 102 m. ft. which had been sold to arrive at \$33 for merchantable, and \$25 for second quality, and the Trn. Schr. "Melba" with 400 m. ft. which had also been sold to arrive at \$32 and \$24. The market is now fairly well supplied with this class of lumber. Spruce—No receipts and dealers' yards are getting bare. Pitch pine—No arrivals. Shingles—The Trn. Schr. "Alfarata" arrived on the 20th December with 1,021 m. extra No. 1's which realized \$2.55, and the "Melba" had a deck load consisting of 716,000 bundles, all of which we understand were lost overboard. No receipts of long Gaspé for which there is a good demand. Shooks—We note the arrival of 858 bundles Portland packs by the S.S. "Korona" imported on dealers' account. Wood hoops—The S.S. "Serrana" brought 700 bdls. imported by a dealer.





A Winter Scene at our Mills in Sarnia.

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¶ You can always be sure of getting what you want from us because we saw all Winter and all stocks are always "piled high."

¶ Norway and White Pine a specialty. We are able to make large or small shipments on very short notice.

¶ Are you in the market for heavy timbers? We cut them any length required up to 60 feet from Pine and B. C. Fir.

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**U. S. Cut of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 1911**

A preliminary statement of the output of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States during the calendar year 1911, 1910, 1909 and 1908 has just been issued by the Census Director. The data were collected in co-operation with the Forest Service. The reported production of lumber in the United States during the calendar year 1911 by 28,107 mills, was 37,003,207 M. feet board measure, as against 40,018,282 M. feet board measure reported by 31,934 mills in 1910; 44,509,761 M. feet reported by 48,112 mills in 1909, and 33,224,369 M. feet reported by 31,231 mills in 1908. The data for 1911, 1910 and 1908 were gathered by correspondence, and while including the cut of practically all of the larger or commercial plants for these three years, do not cover the operations of many of the neighboring or custom mills. It should be pointed out, furthermore, that the totals for 1911 and 1910 do not include the output of any mills which reported a product of less than 50 M. feet during these years. Returns for about 4,500 mills of this character were secured in both 1911 and 1910, but omitted from the tabulations.

While the industry of lumber manufacture is widely distributed throughout the United States, a production during the calendar year 1911 having been reported from every State but one, namely: North Dakota—it is interesting to note that nearly 36 per cent. of the total cut was reported from the five States of Washington, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon and North Carolina, ranking in the order named. Furthermore, it will be observed that two of these five states are located on the Pacific coast and three in the South, which regions have in recent years become the principal centers of lumber production in the United States, their combined output in 1911 forming 68 per cent. of the total cut for that year.

The reported cut of softwood lumber in 1911 was 28,902,388 M. feet board measure, or 78.1 per cent. of the production from all woods, while that of hardwood lumber amounted to 8,100,819 M. feet board measure, or 21.9 per cent. The slightly larger proportion of the total production supplied by softwoods during 1911 as compared with the figures for the preceding year is a logical result of the drift in the lumber industry to regions which are chiefly coniferous or softwood.

The five leading species cut in 1911 were yellow pine, Douglas fir, white pine, oak, and hemlock, ranking in the order named, the aggregate output from these woods being 26,835,285 M. feet or 72.5 per cent. of the total production from all species. Yellow pine alone supplied 12,896,706 M. feet board measure, or 34.9 per cent. of the total, while oak, the leading hardwood, contributed 3,098,444 M. feet, or 8.4 per cent.

The comparative summary follows:—

| Lumber Production (M. Feet Board Measure) |            |            |            |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| State                                     | 1911       | 1910       | 1909       | 1908       |
| United States. . . . .                    | 37,003,207 | 40,018,282 | 44,509,761 | 33,224,369 |
| Washington . . . . .                      | 4,064,754  | 4,097,492  | 3,862,916  | 2,915,928  |
| Louisiana. . . . .                        | 3,566,456  | 3,733,900  | 3,551,918  | 2,722,421  |
| Mississippi . . . . .                     | 2,041,615  | 2,122,205  | 2,572,669  | 1,861,016  |
| Oregon . . . . .                          | 1,803,698  | 2,084,633  | 1,898,995  | 1,468,158  |
| North Carolina . . . . .                  | 1,798,724  | 1,824,722  | 2,177,715  | 1,136,796  |
| Arkansas. . . . .                         | 1,777,303  | 1,844,446  | 2,111,300  | 1,656,991  |
| Wisconsin . . . . .                       | 1,761,986  | 1,891,291  | 2,025,038  | 1,613,315  |
| Texas . . . . .                           | 1,681,080  | 1,884,134  | 2,099,130  | 1,524,008  |
| Minnesota . . . . .                       | 1,485,015  | 1,457,734  | 1,561,508  | 1,286,122  |
| Michigan. . . . .                         | 1,466,754  | 1,681,081  | 1,889,724  | 1,478,252  |
| West Virginia. . . . .                    | 1,387,786  | 1,376,737  | 1,472,942  | 1,097,015  |
| Virginia . . . . .                        | 1,359,790  | 1,652,192  | 2,101,716  | 1,198,725  |
| Alabama. . . . .                          | 1,226,212  | 1,465,623  | 1,691,001  | 1,152,079  |
| California . . . . .                      | 1,207,561  | 1,254,826  | 1,143,507  | 996,115    |

|                           |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Pennsylvania . . . . .    | 1,048,606 | 1,241,199 | 1,462,771 | 1,203,041 |
| Florida . . . . .         | 983,824   | 992,091   | 1,201,734 | 730,906   |
| Tennessee. . . . .        | 914,579   | 1,016,475 | 1,223,849 | 790,642   |
| Maine. . . . .            | 828,417   | 860,273   | 1,111,565 | 929,350   |
| Georgia . . . . .         | 801,611   | 1,041,617 | 1,342,249 | 904,668   |
| Idaho. . . . .            | 765,670   | 745,984   | 645,800   | 518,625   |
| Kentucky . . . . .        | 632,415   | 753,556   | 860,712   | 658,539   |
| South Carolina. . . . .   | 584,872   | 706,831   | 897,660   | 560,888   |
| New York. . . . .         | 526,283   | 506,074   | 681,440   | 781,391   |
| Ohio . . . . .            | 427,161   | 490,039   | 542,904   | 459,259   |
| Missouri. . . . .         | 418,586   | 501,691   | 660,159   | 458,938   |
| New Hampshire . . . . .   | 388,619   | 443,907   | 649,606   | 606,760   |
| Indiana. . . . .          | 360,613   | 422,963   | 556,418   | 411,868   |
| Massachusetts. . . . .    | 273,317   | 239,206   | 361,200   | 384,526   |
| Vermont . . . . .         | 239,254   | 284,815   | 351,571   | 304,017   |
| Montana. . . . .          | 228,416   | 319,089   | 308,582   | 311,533   |
| Maryland. . . . .         | 144,078   | 154,554   | 267,939   | 168,534   |
| Oklahoma. . . . .         | 143,869   | 164,663   | 225,730   | 158,756   |
| Connecticut . . . . .     | 124,661   | 126,463   | 168,371   | 137,855   |
| Illinois. . . . .         | 96,651    | 113,506   | 170,181   | 123,319   |
| Colorado . . . . .        | 95,908    | 121,398   | 141,710   | 117,036   |
| New Mexico . . . . .      | 83,728    | 86,544    | 91,987    | 79,439    |
| Arizona . . . . .         | 73,139    | 72,655    | 62,731    | 43,287    |
| Iowa. . . . .             | 59,974    | 75,446    | 132,021   | 97,242    |
| Wyoming. . . . .          | 33,309    | 30,931    | 28,602    | 18,822    |
| New Jersey . . . . .      | 28,639    | 36,542    | 61,620    | 34,930    |
| Delaware. . . . .         | 23,853    | 46,642    | 55,440    | 41,184    |
| South Dakota. . . . .     | 13,046    | 16,340    | 31,057    | 25,859    |
| Utah. . . . .             | 10,573    | 11,786    | 12,638    | 15,059    |
| Rhode Island. . . . .     | 9,016     | 14,392    | 25,489    | 30,528    |
| All other States. . . . . | *11,786   | *12,594   | *15,946   | *10,627   |

|                             |            |            |            |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Lath (thousands) . . . . .  | 2,971,110  | 3,494,718  | 3,703,195  | 2,986,684  |
| Shingles (thous.) . . . . . | 12,113,867 | 12,976,362 | 14,907,371 | 12,106,483 |

\*Includes Kansas, Nebraska and Nevada.

**United States Exports and Imports of Lumber, Etc.**

According to the monthly summary of commerce and finance issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, United States imports of boards, planks, deals and other sawed material during the first eleven months of the year 1912 were valued at \$16,571,183, other imports included laths, \$1,612,595; shingles, \$1,175,124; wood pulp, \$13,531,669; pulp wood, \$5,883,816. The corresponding figures for 1911 and 1910 were as follows: boards, planks, etc., 1911, \$13,807,078; 1910, \$16,618,916; laths, 1911, \$1,588,828; 1910, \$1,609,320; shingles, 1911, \$1,232,166; 1910, \$1,380,071; wood pulp, 1911, \$12,951,256; 1910, \$11,999,222; pulp wood, 1911, \$5,308,891; 1910, \$5,838,544. According to the same report the exports of lumber to Canada during the first eleven months of 1912 were valued at \$11,831,115; 1911, \$10,034,815; 1910, \$7,020,665.

**Edward Hines Co's Daily Reminder**

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Ill., have sent out to their friends in the trade a 1913 edition of their popular "daily reminder." Those who have been favored with copies of this book in previous years will be greatly pleased to receive the 1913 edition. It is replete with information of much value to the lumberman and to the business man in general. It also contains a great number of excellent illustrations of logging and lumbering scenes. In addition to all this the book is compiled in such a manner as to provide an excellent diary, a complete blank page being given for each day in the year.

# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

## Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.

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LONG FIR TIMBER**

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## EDGINGS

### Ontario

A. P. Ebert, Wiarton, Ont., has sold his mill to P. J. Bachelor, of Widfield, Ont., who intends to operate it this year.

Daniel Baird, Station street, St. Marys, Ont., is erecting an addition to his planing mill for which he will require new woodworking machinery, saws, planers, etc.

The Expanse Lumber Company, North Bay, Ont., are considering the purchase of sawmill machinery for use at Haileybury, Ont. Information may be obtained at the North Bay office.

Edward Ashley, Mindemoya, Ont., whose mill has been out of commission for the last two years, has had it put into condition for operating during 1913, and expects to commence sawing early in February.

A factory for the making of baskets will be erected at Grimsby, Ont., by Arthur Hewson, care Grimsby Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hewson will be in the market for the latest machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of baskets.

Fred W. Halls Paper Company, Limited, has been incorporated in Ontario with head office at Toronto and capital stock of \$40,000, to carry on the business of manufacturing paper, etc. The provisional directors are F. W. Halls, H. H. Halls, and Florence K. Halls, all of Toronto.

Mr. R. C. Eckert, 434 Queens avenue, London, Ont., is interested in a syndicate which has purchased a site for a furniture factory at London, Ont., adjoining another factory which they contemplate purchasing. They will require machinery and equipment for manufacturing furniture.

The Fred W. Halls Paper Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to carry on the business as paper manufacturers in all its branches, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are H. H. Halls, contractor; F. W. Halls, traveller, and A. A. Bond, solicitor, all of Toronto.

The township of Huron, Ont., will receive tenders until February 10th for supply of 12,000 feet of tamarac plank, 6,000 feet to be 16 feet long and 6,000 feet to be 14 feet long; each to be 3 inches thick and not less than 5 inches wide. Tenders are to be addressed to Angus Martyn, Clerk of the Council, Ripley, Ont.

The Thompson Kanuck-Kitchen-Kabinet Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$85,000 to manufacture and deal in timber and all wood products and carry on business as sawmill proprietors, timber growers and merchants, etc., with head office at Belleville. The provisional directors are J. C. Knowles, H. T. Burton and Wm. Kirby, accountants, all of Toronto.

Directors of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation for 1913 has been announced, and include Messrs. James Playfair, Midland, president; Chas. E. Read, Ottawa, vice-president; H. W. Richardson, Kingston; James Caruthers, Montreal; Martin Grahame, Toronto; Frank Carrel, Quebec; D. L. White, Midland; Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P., Toronto; W. Grant Morden, London, Eng.; F. H. Mainley, Montreal, and John Buchanan, Mexico City. The company report satisfactory progress, the statement presented at the annual meeting showing an amount standing at the credit of profit and loss account of \$76,690, or equivalent to nearly eight per cent. on the common stock issue of \$1,000,000. There is an authorized bond issue of \$600,000.

The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company have a force of over two hundred men at work on their property. The following directors have been elected:—Messrs. F. H. Anson, Shirley Ogilvie, Victor E. Mitchell, D. Lorne McGibbon, Sir Thomas Tait, all of Montreal; James Playfair, Midland, Ont.; Hon. Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont.; J. A. McAndrew, Toronto, Ont.; Geo. E. Challis, Toronto. The following officers have been chosen: F. H. Anson, president; Shirley Ogilvie, vice-president and treasurer; J. A. McAndrew, secretary; E. C. Morris, assistant secretary and treasurer. The underwriting of the company's securities is being taken up privately. The authorized capital is \$1,500,000 bonds, \$1,500,000 preferred, and \$3,500,000 common stock. Of the bonds and preferred stock it is proposed to issue \$1,000,000 each.

### Eastern Canada

The Sackville Woodworkers Limited, Sackville, N.B., are offering their factory and plant for sale.

A fire occurred recently at the saw mill of Mr. E. Girard, Moreau street, Montreal, causing only slight damage.

Aitken Bros. Lumber Camp on the Keswick River, N.S., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$1,000.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, of Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., are adding to their electrical equipment, having purchased 11 Canadian General Electric motors, aggregating two hundred horse power.

N. Labrie's sawmill at St. Charles, Que., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$12,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. Labrie will rebuild. He will be in the market for machinery, steam plant, water wheels, etc.

The city of St. John, N.B., has sold to Mr. Frank H. Davis certain parts of the city's pulp mill at Mispec. The sale included two pumps, two lays, one vertical drill, one planer, one shaper and one small engine in addition to a number of other smaller articles, the price being \$15,250.

The Dominion Commission of Conservation is planning to introduce a system of forest guards along the right of way of the railways in New Brunswick. Such a system has been introduced in the west and a pronounced improvement in the protection of the forests from fires has resulted.

The mill of the Saw Mills Owners Sales Company, Limited, at Belladune, N.B., has been burned out. It was a new winter mill, which had just been



completed, and was fully equipped, including electric light. Preparations had been made for cutting ten million feet of lumber, in fact a small quantity had been cut. The hands were all away on a holiday, excepting the watchman, and the cause of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance on the mill. Arrangements have been made for immediate re-building.

Engineers of Grand Falls Company, Limited, Grand Falls, N.B., have completed plans for immense pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls, which will be submitted to directors at early date. They present alternate plans for bringing water power to the turbines, one being a tunnel through the solid rock about 1,000 feet in length, and the other a canal of about the same length. There is a difference of about \$1,000,000 in the cost of the undertaking.

Fraser Limited, Fredericton, N.B., will spend \$50,000 in rebuilding the mills which they have recently purchased at that place. W. L. Montague, Brantford, Ont., is mechanical engineer for the work. The general contractors are the Watrous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont. The building will be three storeys, 160 x 40 feet. The following supplies will be required: dry kiln, electric light and fire pumping equipment, planing mill machinery, belting, extensive piping connections, pipe covering (asbestos or mineral wool), metal lathe, drill press and sprinkler system.

Reports from Quebec state that the St. Lawrence Pulp and Lumber Corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, has acquired the limits of the Grand Pabos Lumber Company at the cost of \$1,000,000, and that they will invest \$2,000,000 immediately in pulp and paper mills and in the lumber trade in the province of Quebec. The head office of the company will be at New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, and Mr. John Kelly, M.L.A., for Bonaventure, will be the company's legal representative in Canada. The Grand Pabos Lumber Company formerly belonged to King Brothers, of Que.

Hon. S. N. Parent, president of the Running Waters or Streams Commission of Quebec, spoke in a recent interview on the immense works the commission has undertaken on the St. Maurice River. He declared that the dam which would be constructed would be three times as great as the Assouan Dam in Egypt, which is now the largest in the world. The cost will be at least \$1,250,000. At La Loutre, the town near which the dam is to be constructed, the channel is through solid rock. Mr. Parent stated that the work would be done promptly, despite important studies that must be made first, and that tenders will be called for in the spring. The work will take at least three summers. The reservoir formed by the construction of the dam will have a capacity of over a hundred and fifty million cubic feet of water.

Messrs. D. Fraser & Sons, Fredericton, N.B., have taken possession of the Scott Lumber Company's property, which they acquired in their recent \$150,000 timber lands, purchase, and work has been started upon the improvements to be made at the Victoria Mills. The transfer of the Oromocto Lumber Company, or Low property, has also taken place. The Scott Lumber Company property acquired by the Messrs. Fraser consists of nineteen square miles of leased lands, including crown lands and those owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company, and between 30,000 and 35,000 acres of freehold property. The Oromocto Lumber Company's property includes 73½ square miles of crown lands and 6,000 acres of freehold, including the mill sites at Victoria Mills, Springhill and Magaguadavic. The purchase price of the Scott property is about \$100,000, while the price of the Oromocto Lumber Company property is about \$10,000.

### Western Canada

The British Over-Seas Trust Company, Limited, recently incorporated in British Columbia, with head office at Vancouver, included among its various powers granted by charter the right to secure and develop timber limits, pulp or paper making works, sawmills, etc. The capital of the company is \$250,000.

The woodworking factory belonging to Mr. J. M. Bateson, 1239 12th ave. west, Calgary, Alta., was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$60,000, fully covered by insurance. The loss included the building, material and machinery.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

1304. **Soft wood strips, hickory handles and birch poles.**—A Bristol firm want large quantities of soft wood strips 24 inches long x 1¾ inches x 1 in.; hickory handles, all kinds; birch poles 6 feet to 7 feet long. 3 inches to 3½ inches in diameter at small end.

1312. **Broom handles.**—Advertiser about to import into Belfast in large quantities broom handles made from spruce, white pine, basswood or similar wood so long as it is free from knots and white; also fork, pick, shovel and hammer shafts, would like to get into touch with shippers of same.

1318. **Maplewood.**—A European firm aske for maplewood and other wood c.i.f. European or Canadian port.

32. **Spruce.**—A Midlands firm is anxious to get into touch with Canadian shippers of spruce to Bristol, who can quote for their requirements.

The following enquiries are reported from the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W.:—

A Toronto correspondent desires to find a market in Great Britain for spruce, pulp wood and spruce pulp; he is open to contract for an annual supply of from ten to forty thousand cords of wood.

An Ottawa correspondent desires to secure the Canadian agency for manufacturers of machine tools, saw mill, paper mill and machine shop supplies.

A London firm ask to be placed in correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of round wooden dowels, for which they report a demand.

A Canadian manufacturer of maple meat skewers asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers.

# White Pine Spruce Hemlock

*Particulars furnished on request*

**J. H. REDFERN,** LUMBER  
MERCHANT

920 Charlevoix Street, MONTREAL

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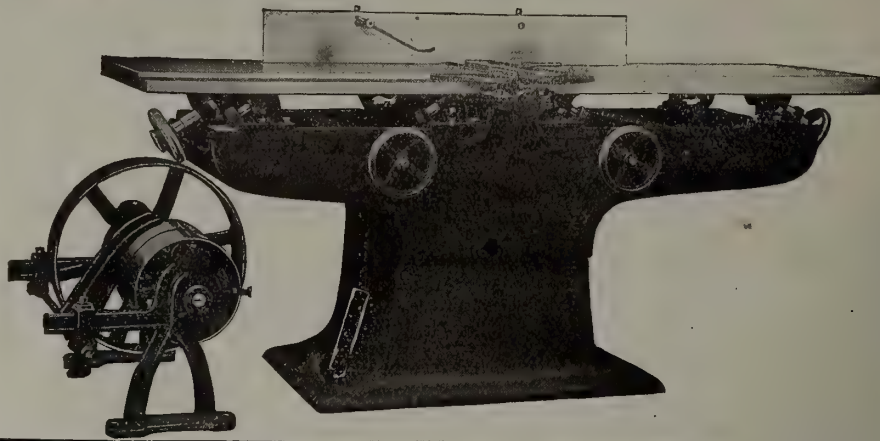
Strong, durable, high pressure machines that will save you time and labor. Made in sizes to suit any need or any purse.

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Horses for all lumber work are subjected to the hardest hauling under the most severe conditions. They should therefore be as fit as all possible care and attention can make them.



**In the Lumber Camp,  
Around the Mill, In the Yard**

and wherever lumber has to be hauled the horses are always liable to a multitude of small injuries which if not attended to promptly may develop into lameness or disfigurement, thus reducing the working capacity of the horse and impairing its value from a sale standpoint.

You should always have handy and ready for use

### A Good Liniment

to reduce bruises, strains, soreness; allay pain and inflammation quickly, be an antiseptic dressing to a cut or burn, or to heal a wire cut, wound or laceration.

### ABSORBINE

is an antiseptic healing preparation as well as a resolvent and a discutient. It will assist nature in bringing about a dissolution of the bunch, restore the circulation, gradually restoring the part to its normal condition.

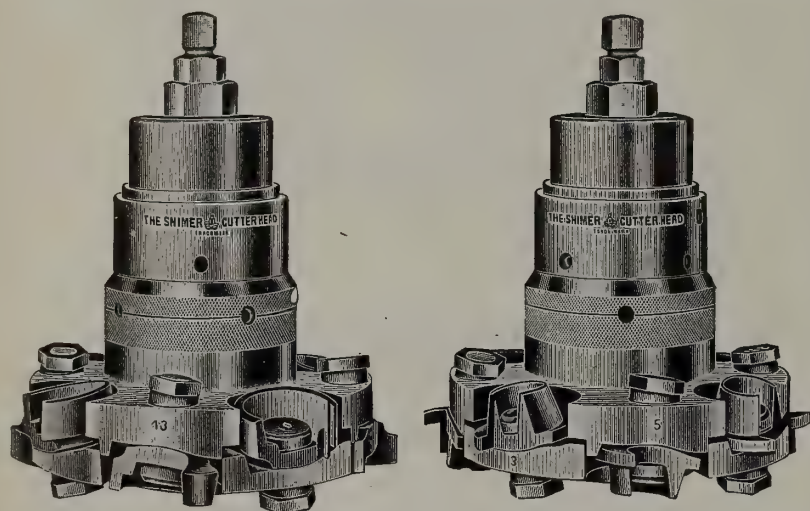
It will produce permanent and complete results without blistering or removing the hair, and will leave no blemish. You can work the horse at the same time.

All enquiries on special cases answered without delay—full information and instruction on request. Absorbine \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or express prepaid. Manufactured only by

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will match flooring at the rate of 150 to 180 lineal feet per minute. Special features enter into their construction to enable them to withstand the enormous centrifugal strains, and to cut clean and easy at fast feeds.

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Price, net, for Flooring, \$72.46 the set complete like illustrations. In Solid Section, \$67.00 complete.

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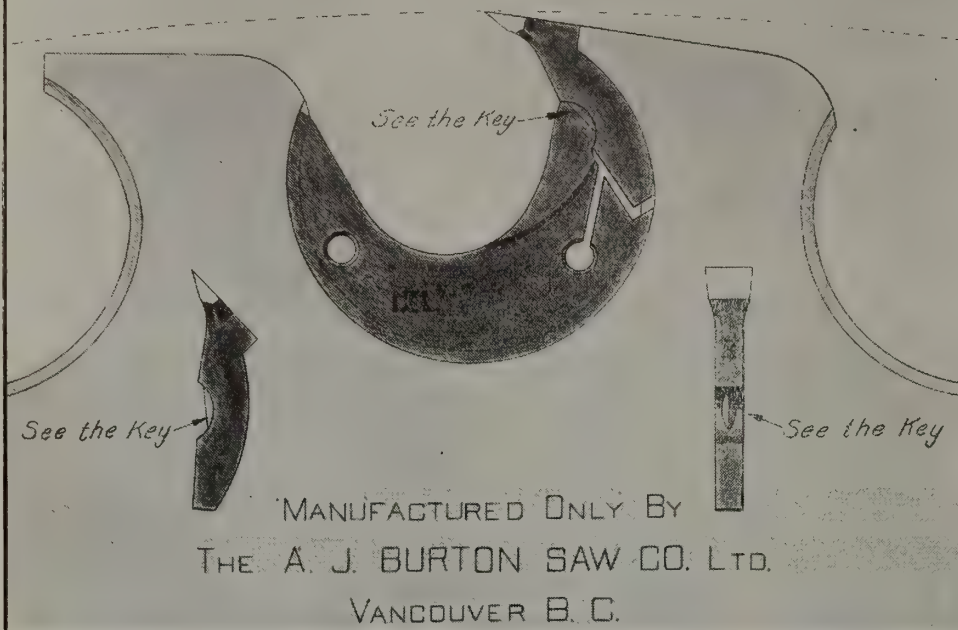
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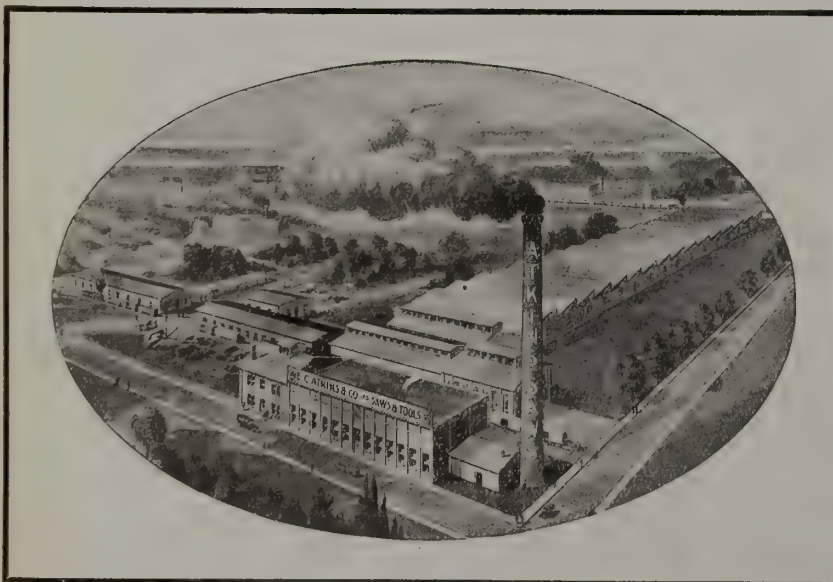
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ARE USED IN CANADA

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for reasons given below



**HEISLER** truck frames are made from a minimum number of heavy steel parts independent of the gears, and are very strong, but flexible, and readily accommodate themselves to an uneven track. At the same time they are so constructed that they can never be thrown out of the square.

Every engine has but two pairs of heavy steel bevel gears.

In all cases the gears are rigidly mounted, enclosed, oil-submerged and noiseless.

Special tools are not required on the road as the Heisler master gears are clamped to the driving cones of the enlarged axles and can be quickly removed.

Large cylinders, marine type connecting rods, solid forged crossheads and pistons, adjustable case hardened links and single throw crank shaft, are some of the special features of the motor engines.

Every gear is mounted in rigid self contained, enclosing steel frames entirely independent of the truck frames; therefore no abnormal strains whatever can be transmitted thereto from the gears.

Rigid universal central-shaft connections are made at the truck centre which eliminates telescopic slip, and with it the resulting destructive wheel-flange wear, track wear, and racking of the truck frame. In the Heisler Locomotive the truck swing is perfectly free on the sharpest curves and most uneven tracks.

**LOCOMOTIVES** have all bearings fitted with removable phosphorbronze bushing adjustable for wear.

Over four-fifths of the entire weight is of cast steel.

Cylinders and frame cast separate in order to facilitate possible repairs.

Only one pair of eccentrics is used with a view to the simplest possible construction combined with the best possible working.

Motor engines are located to transmit the power through a center-shaft directly below the center of gravity.

On the main frame the load is equally distributed.

The Heisler is fitted with a large roomy enclosed cab made of steel and lined with non-conducting material.

In case of derailment the side-rods of the Heisler Locomotive prove to be a special advantage, since, if a wheel drops between the ties, it is only necessary to block up under the side-rod crank-pins and slowly start the locomotive until it leaves the derailed driver; then apply the brakes to hold fast, and block the driver in the higher position.

Very large fire boxes, liberal heating surfaces and exceptionally large steam spaces are features of the boiler which is throughout of the simplest and strongest possible construction.

Every detail of the entire locomotive is symmetrically designed and is up to the standard in workmanship and best locomotive practice. Spare parts always in stock.

Shafts, axles, connecting rods, piston-rods, etc., are made from hammered forged steel.

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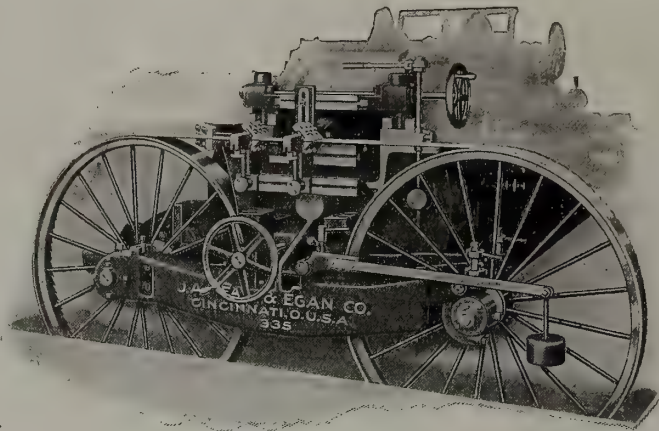
CATALOGUE 108CC ON REQUEST



## Why pay *four men* to produce bevel siding, ship-lap, flooring, ceiling and shooks at 75 ft. per min. when *two* men can produce a *higher grade* of the same stuff at 200 ft. per min.?

—It's certainly not good business policy to pay twice as much to manufacture 75 ft. of lumber when you can get 200 ft. and even more per minute for one-half the labor cost by using a **FAY-EGAN "Lightning"** No. 333-335 Matcher - Resaw, with the Resaw below the Bedline of the Matcher.

—Instead of surfacing double thick at 75 ft. per min. using two men on the surfacer, then trucking or handling to the Resaw and again using two men, a feeder and off-bearer; why not combine both operations on the 333 - 335 Matcher-Resaw, using only one feeder and one off-bearer, eliminating extra handling and trucking entirely and running 200 ft. and



End view (guards removed) showing Resaw set for Bevel Siding, showing also easy accessibility to all parts.

upwards per minute through the combination machine—a total product in lineal feet of stock just double this last figure.

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—Do you know of any easier way to make money in a planing mill? You can easily figure it out for yourself just what the saving amounts to in actual dollars and cents, or give us some data on your present output and labour costs and we'll figure it out for you.

Send today for our new book on Fast Feed Matchers and Surfacers which fully illustrates and describes the No. 333-335 Matcher Resaw—with the Resaw below the Bed-line.

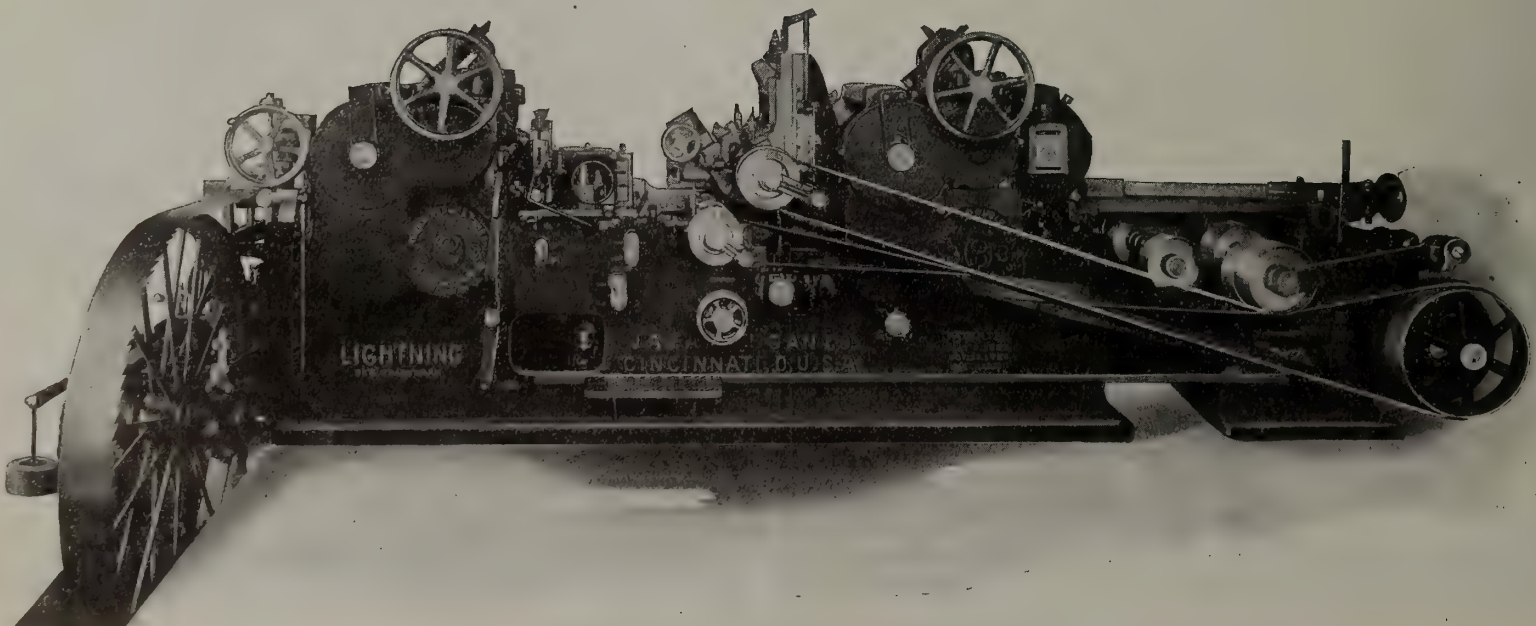
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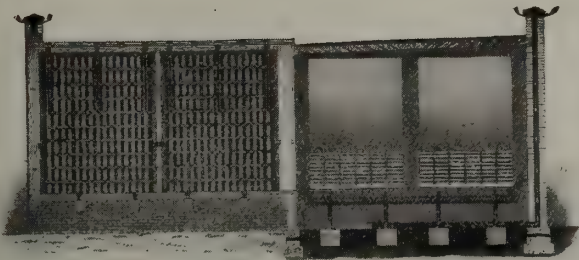
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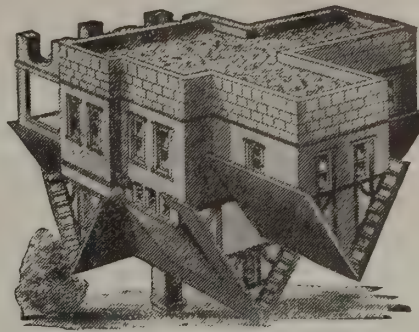
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Now suppose your roof was made of the same everlasting stone as the foundation. What an everlasting, fireproof roofing you'd have.

Then why not put on a stone roofing? J-M Asbestos Roofing is a light-weight, flexible roofing that is solid stone to all intents and purposes.

## J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

is made of several sheets of Asbestos—stone—securely cemented together with Trinidad Lake Asphalt—a mineral. It is all mineral all the way through.

Think what it would mean if your buildings were covered with J-M Asbestos Roofing. It would mean not only permanence and absolute security from leaks, no matter what the climate or weather; but freedom from the cost and trouble of coating or re-graveling, and positive protection from sparks and burning embers. It would mean that your roofing would cost you less per year of use than any other roofing on the market.

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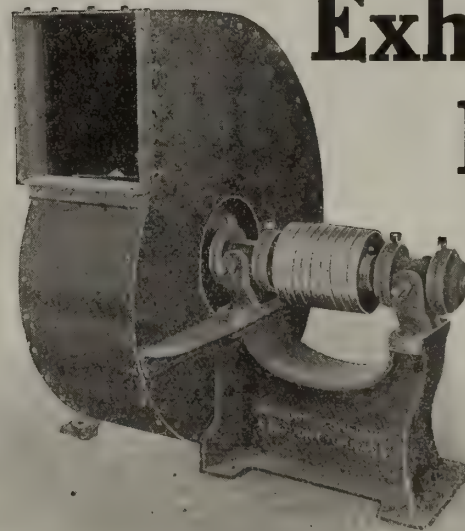
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| Coghlin Co., B. J. . . . .        | 1     | Hay, Peter . . . . .              | North Channel Lumber Co. . . . .  | 10          | Union Stock Yards . . . . .       | 60 |
| Colonial Lumber Co. . . . .       | 4     | Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. . . . .  | <b>O</b>                          |             | <b>V</b>                          |    |
| Coppock & Sons Lum. Co., S. P.    | 21    | Heisler Locomotive Works . . . .  | Ohio Veneer Co. . . . .           | 20          | Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. . . .  | 6  |
| <b>D</b>                          |       | Hines Lumber Co., Ltd. . . . .    | <b>P</b>                          |             | <b>W</b>                          |    |
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| Donogh & Co., John . . . . .      | 14    | Johnston, A. H. . . . .           | Quincy Adams Lumber Co. . . . .   | 8           | Wistar, Underhill & Nixon . . . . | 22 |
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## Federal Engineering Company, Limited

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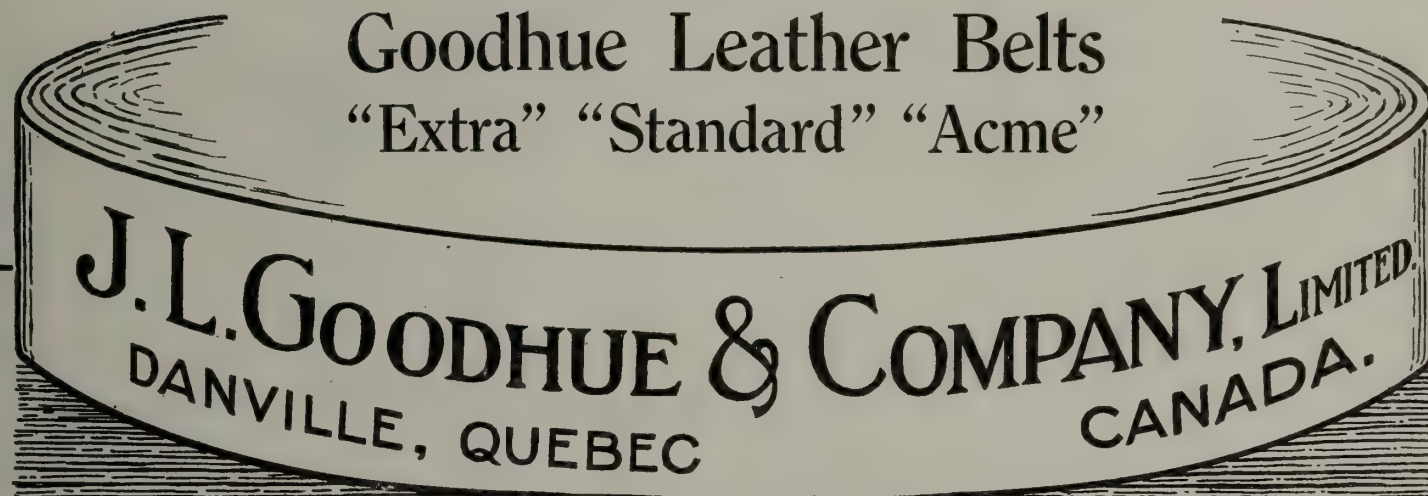


# Spring Repairs to Your Mill

**T**HE season is at hand to overhaul your mill. When you come to the belting problem we ask that you inquire into the merits of "Goodhue Belting." This belting is made in three different brands. Each brand suited to a special service. All three brands are "A. I." quality leather belts—the kind that won't stretch and **will** "cling" to the pulley.

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We are the leading manufacturers in Canada to tan our own Sheepskin and we guarantee them to be the best.

This coat has 7" Wombat Collar. 8 oz. Duckshell Leather Armshields. Reinforced Pockets. Knit Wool Wrist. And Storm-proof Fly Front. Double stitched throughout.

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**A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd.**  
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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                             |         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                                                 |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                | \$60 00 | 65 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                                               | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                 | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                        | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                 | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                              |         | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                      |         | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                              |         | 57 00 |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                              |         | 30 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                      |         | 45 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                              |         | 47 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                              |         | 23 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                      |         | 30 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                              |         | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                           | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                               | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                   | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                   | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                  | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                  | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                              |         | 24 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                     |         | 20 50 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                               |         | 25 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                               |         | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                               |         | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                               |         | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                              |         | 31 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                              |         | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                                               |         | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                         | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                        | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                  | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                       | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                      | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                       |         | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                       |         | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                       |         | 27 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                      | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                     | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                      | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Spruce mill run                                                             | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                                           |         | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                              |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                 |         | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                   |         | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                     |         | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                             |         | 25 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                             |         | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                |         | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                  |         | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                |         | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                       |         | 25 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                       |         | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                     |         | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                     |         | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                     |         | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                             |         | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                                           | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                                                 |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                             |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                          |         | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18                   |         | 36 00 |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                                            |         | 36 50 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18 18x20                                                     |         | 37 00 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                                  |         | 37 50 |
| 10 x 20                                                                     |         | 38 00 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                              |         | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                              |         | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances:                            |         |       |
| 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                    | 44 50   |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                           | 45 00   |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                | 47 00   |       |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                | 4 50    |       |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                     | 4 00    |       |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                          | 1 60    |       |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                             | 3 75    |       |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                | 3 50    |       |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                    | 1 05    |       |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                   | 2 25    |       |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                  | 3 20    |       |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                                     | 2 40    |       |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                        | 3 30    |       |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                         | 3 52    |       |
| XXXXXX                                                                      | 3 75    |       |
| Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots                                             |         |       |
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.                                     | 55 00   |       |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                                                    | 45 00   |       |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                              | 48 00   |       |
| Ash, brown, common and better                                               | 37 00   |       |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4                                        | 60 00   |       |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                                   | 35 00   |       |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4                                            | 30 00   |       |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4                                           | 38 00   |       |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4                                         | 42 00   |       |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                                                  | 44 00   |       |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                                | 38 00   |       |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4                                          | 33 00   |       |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common                                               | 17 00   |       |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds                                        | 42 00   |       |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.                                          | 37 00   |       |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better                                           | 29 00   |       |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                                | 36 00   |       |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4                                          | 29 00   |       |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common                                               | 16 00   |       |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2                                               | 38 00   |       |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4                                          | 50 00   |       |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4                                   | 37 00   |       |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                              | 31 00   |       |
| Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4                                            | 25 00   |       |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds                                        | 34 00   |       |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                                              | 34 00   |       |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4                                          | 27 00   |       |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds                                      | 43 00   |       |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4                                    | 60 00   |       |

|                                                |       |  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    |       |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 58 00 |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 |  |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 70 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 |  |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 |  |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 |  |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 |  |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                             | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   | 58 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   | 44 00 |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   | 31 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                            | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.                                                 | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 18 00   |       |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50   | 25 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16"                                                     | 17 00   | 19 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |       |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 16 00   | 17 00 |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16"                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16"                                                | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16"                                              | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16"                                                  | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16"                                               | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 |         |       |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00   | 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"                                            | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         |         |       |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   | 22 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better,                                             |         |       |
| 1, 1½, 2-in.                                                             | 20 00   | 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   | 28 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up |         |       |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 14 00                                                                    | 16 00   |       |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |       |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    | 4 00  |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    | 3 75  |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    | 3 25  |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    | 3 60  |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    | 3 00  |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    | 1 80  |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    | 4 00  |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    | 3 25  |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    |       |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    | 4 25  |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    | 3 25  |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    |       |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal |    |    |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                         | 85 | 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                 |    |    |
| Elm                                                           | 65 | 72 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet  |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet  | 80 | 90 |
| Ash                                                           |    |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality            | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                               | 30 | 40 |
| Birch                                                         |    |    |
| 14 inch                                                       | 20 | 22 |
| 15 inch                                                       | 24 | 26 |
| 16 inch                                                       | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch                                                       | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 | 19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00   | 17 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   | 18 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
|------------|-------|-------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                                 |         |  |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.                 | \$54 00 |  |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 67 00   |  |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide       | 69 00   |  |
| 2 in. and up wide               | 72 00   |  |
| Cuts and Better                 |         |  |
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00   |  |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00   |  |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00   |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00   |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00   |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00   |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00   |  |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |  |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 |  |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |  |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 |  |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 |       |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 |  |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 |  |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 | 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 | 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 |       |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 |       |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 | 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 |       |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 | 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 | 25 00 |

## Box

|                         |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 21 00 | 25 00 |
| No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.    | 19 00 | 23 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in. | 18 00 |       |
| 1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.   | 19 00 |       |
| No. 2                 | 17 00 | 18 00 |

## Lath

|                       |      |  |
|-----------------------|------|--|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |  |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 3 75 |  |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 50 |  |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 25 |  |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |  |

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

## Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|



# CIVILIZATION

In days long past, the ax, in the hands of the hardy pioneer, blazed the way for civilization's progress.

To-day and far back into the years that have gone, we see the sawmill, with its ringing circle or band of steel, by whose aid a wide and easy path is cut for the advance of that artificial, yet necessary state, civilization, which brings with it the extraordinary efficiency making possible the greatest achievements; and lifting man higher and higher above the animal kingdom from which scientific searchers claim he has come.

The primeval forest, which shelters the birds, the animals, and the occasional hunter, opposes a massive barrier to man's advance until the days when one, more progressive and adventurous than others, decides that the trees must be sacrificed to meet the needs of civilization as it creeps on and on.

Then comes the sawmill. Before its conquering march the forests are swept away. Where once the mighty forest stood the fields of grain appear. Later comes the small hamlet; next the town; finally the great city, whose inhabitants use the products of the fading forest for shelter and warmth. A continuous growth of man's handiwork where nature formerly ruled supreme; a dream come true through the medium of the sawmill.

There is no surer sign of a country's progress and prosperity than the advent of a sawmill; no more powerful factor in the development of civilization.

But with it all, due credit must be given to the saw—and toolmaker, who supplies to these forerunners of civilization the implements with which the battle is waged. While the iron spirit of the lumberman forces back wild nature, it is the *steel products* of the saw and tool industry that hold the secret of his power.

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS

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BRANCH HOUSES: { Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco,  
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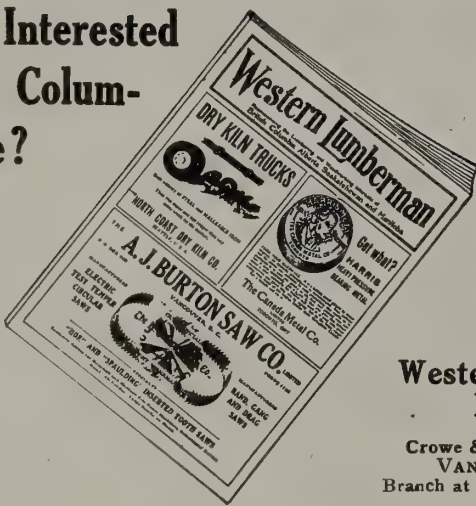
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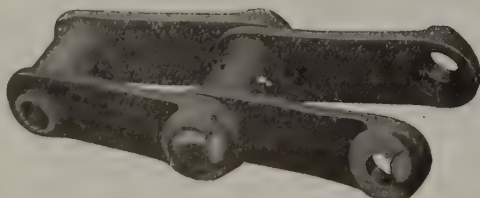
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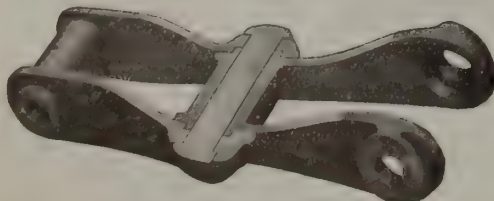
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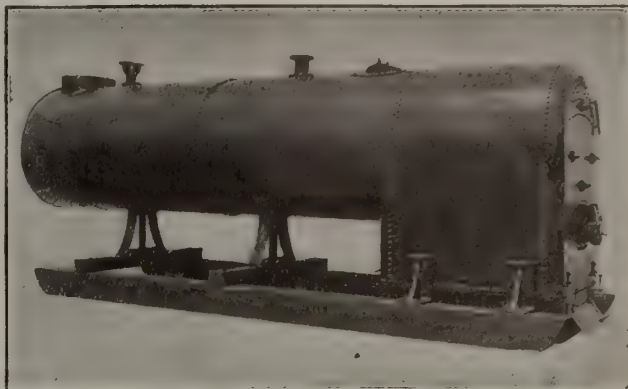
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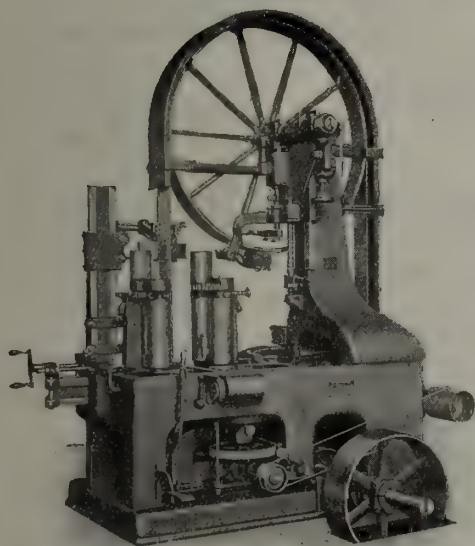
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|------------------------|-------------|
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| 1 lb. bottles          | 8.00 doz.   |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 15.00 doz.  |

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

|                        |            |
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|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic |            |
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses               | 5.00 gal.  |
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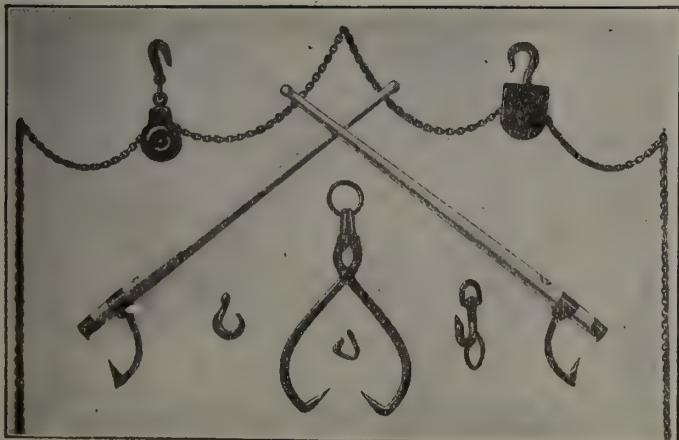
|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. tins | 2.25 per tin |
| 4 oz. tins | 3.50 doz.    |

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|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1 lb. Packages | 3.60 doz. |
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and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

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|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 ..      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up ..       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 ..             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 ..             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up ..      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

## MAPLE

| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 4/4          | 28-30      | 20-23      |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 30-32      | 22-25      |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 33-35      | 24-28      |

## BIRCH

| 4/4   | 5/4 to 8/4 | 10/4 to 16/4 |
|-------|------------|--------------|
| 34-37 | 22-24      | 15-17        |
| 36-38 | 23-26      | 16-20        |

## SOFT ELM

| 4/4   | 5/4 to 8/4 | 10/4 to 16/4 |
|-------|------------|--------------|
| 35-37 | 23-25      | 17-18        |
| 36-38 | 24-26      | 18-20        |
| 37-39 | 25-27      | 18-20        |

## BASSWOOD

| 4/4   | 5/4 to 8/4 |
|-------|------------|
| 34-36 | 24-25      |
| 36-38 | 25-27      |

## OAK

| 4/4   | 5/4 to 8/4 |
|-------|------------|
| 47-50 | 30-32      |
| 48-52 | 32-33      |

## ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

| 4/4   | 5/4 to 8/4 | 10/4 to 16/4 |
|-------|------------|--------------|
| 44-46 | 28-30      | 18-20        |
| 48-50 | 32-34      | 20-22        |
| 55-58 | 35-37      | 24-26        |

## BOSTON, MASS.

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  | 100 00 |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch ..        | 90 00  |
| Fine common, 1 in. ....        | 72 00  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. | 74 00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          | 45 00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 58 00  |

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....          | 35 00 | 37 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 45 00 | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 ..   | 51 00 | 52 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                | 39 00 | 38 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                 | 38 00 | 38 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                | 42 00 | 43 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                | 35 00 | 36 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                 | 34 00 | 35 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                | 33 00 | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                 | 28 00 | 29 00 |

|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Canadian spruce boards ..         | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.    | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen.    | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,     | 24 00 | 25 00 |
| 10 ft. and up ..                  | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10      | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| feet and up ..                    | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7"      | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| and under, 10 ft. and up ..       | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable         | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s...     | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched    | 23 50 | 24 50 |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s     | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| clipped and bundled ..            | 22 00 | 23 00 |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 1/4-in. spruce laths .. | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .. | 4 00 |

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Extras ..                        | \$4 25 |
| Clears ..                        | 3 85   |
| Second clears ..                 | 2 75   |
| Clear whites ..                  | 2 60   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..   | 1 65   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..    | 1 60   |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts | 3 80   |
| to 2-in. ....                    | 4 20   |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch        | 4 35   |
| 5 butts to 2-in. ....            | 4 90   |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts    | 4 90   |
| to 2 1/4 ..                      | 4 90   |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-  | 3 80   |
| in. extra red cedar ..           | 4 10   |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2¢ per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4¢ per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.



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WE tan the leather these larrigans are made from and know they will stand all kinds of wet and rough usage when properly cared for. We put a counter stiffener in our larrigans and sew it in with the leg when soled and heeled—a very durable feature in our goods.

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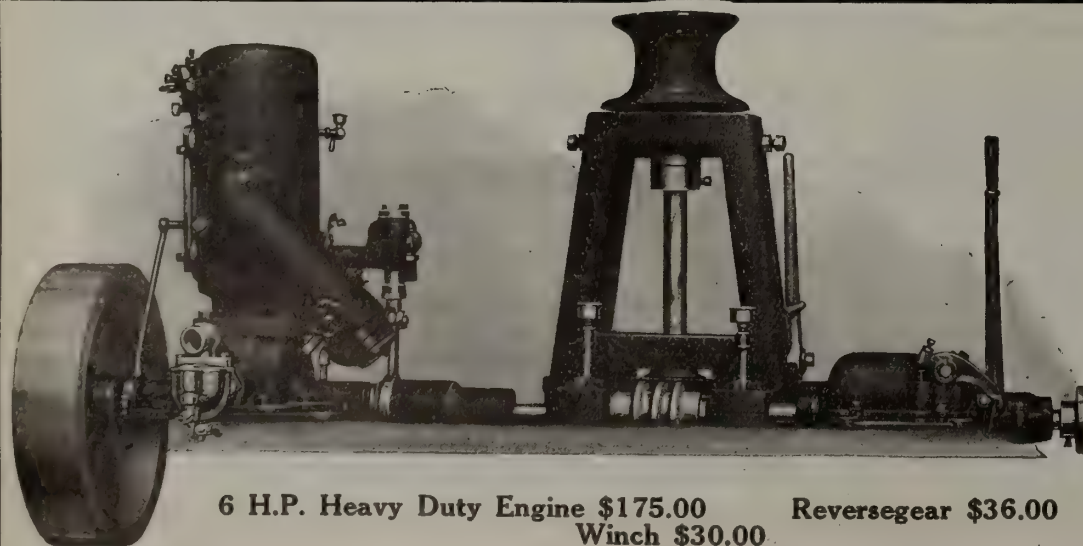
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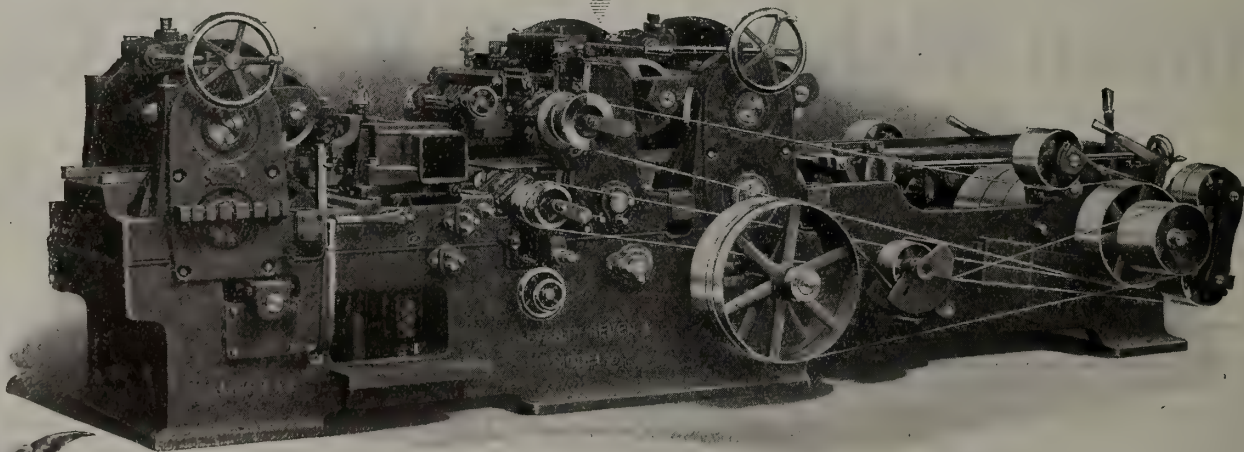
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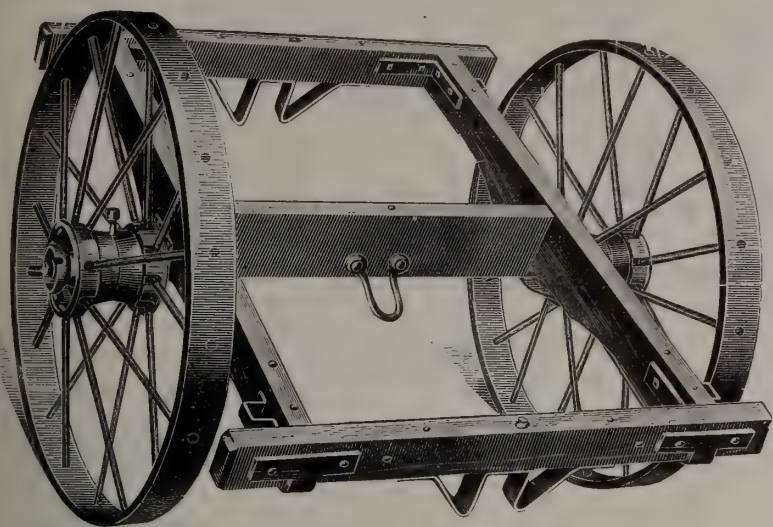
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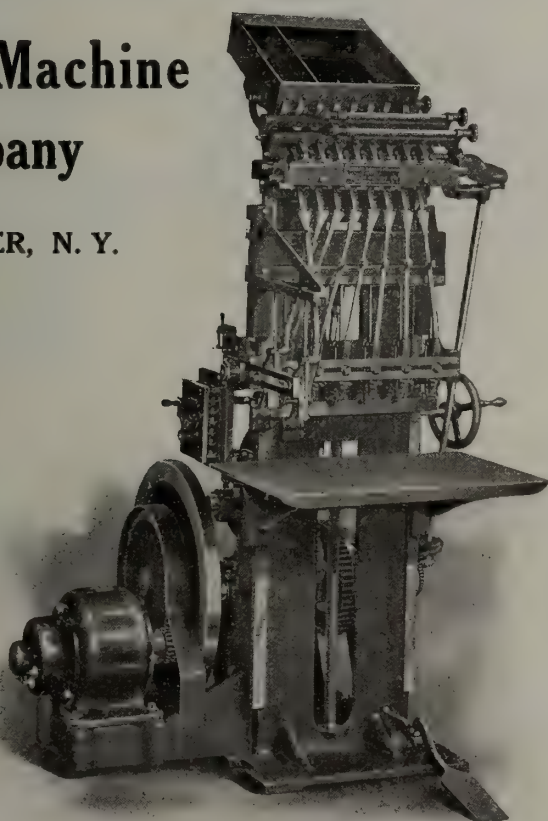
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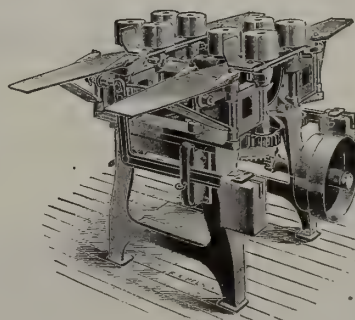
Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.



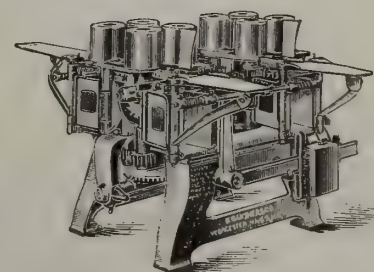
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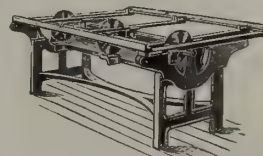


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We Build a Full  
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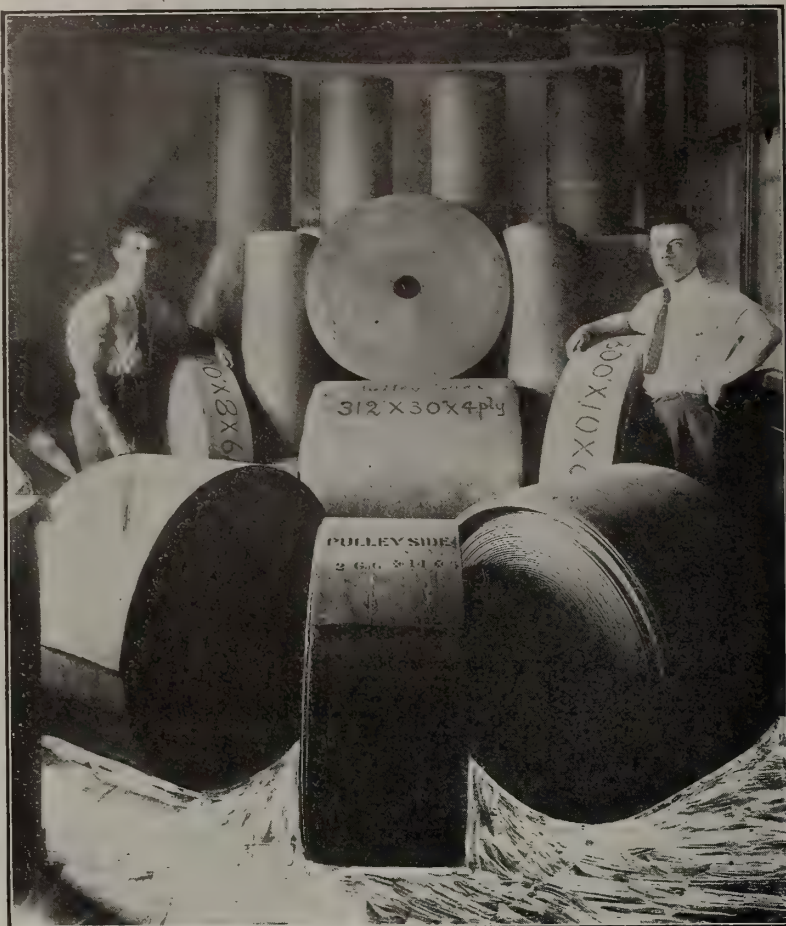
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A recent test made by the well-known Testing Engineers, Messrs. Kirkaldy & Sons, London England, gave the following breaking strain:

6" x 4 ply broke at 13,000 lbs.

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Marks that remain vivid and wear like iron are a real satisfaction to the man who handles lumber. The metallic pigments, like graphite, of DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS offer marvelous resistance to all kinds of weather conditions. Their marks are often visible after six months of severe exposure to sun and storms.

### DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS

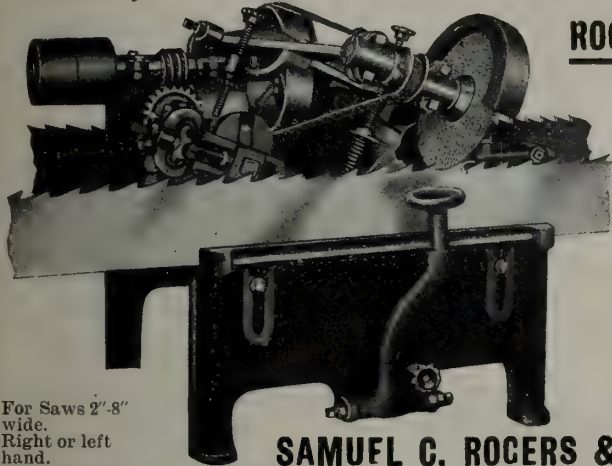
have always remained the recognized standard because of their one, uniform and dependable quality; their convenient and uniform shape and size and because of the careful selection of materials used in their manufacture. DIXON'S LUMBER CRAYONS are made in nineteen grades and colors, including black (six grades), red (two grades), blue (two grades), green, white, yellow, brown, terra cotta, violet, pink and orange. Some are made to fill particular needs—let us tell you more about them. Get acquainted.

Write for lithographed booklet No. 239, illustrated in colors.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**  
Jersey City, U. S. A.

## BAND SAW SHARPENER NO. 6

### ROGERS-BUFFALO



Knife and Saw Fitting Machinery is built to accommodate the smallest as well as the largest saws and knives made. We are the oldest manufacturers and our machinery is the best known in the world.

**Why!** Because our machinery is built on principles and it represents **quality**. We can save you money on your equipment.

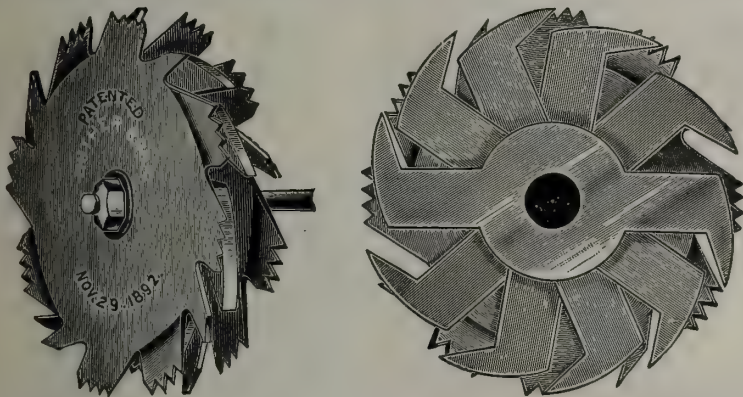
Write for  
Catalogue

**SAMUEL C. ROGERS & CO. DEPT. 9**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Saws 2'-8"  
wide.  
Right or left  
hand.

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.  
**HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y.,** manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd.  
of Trout Lake, Canada

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**  
ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

## Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon, Wholesale**  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.



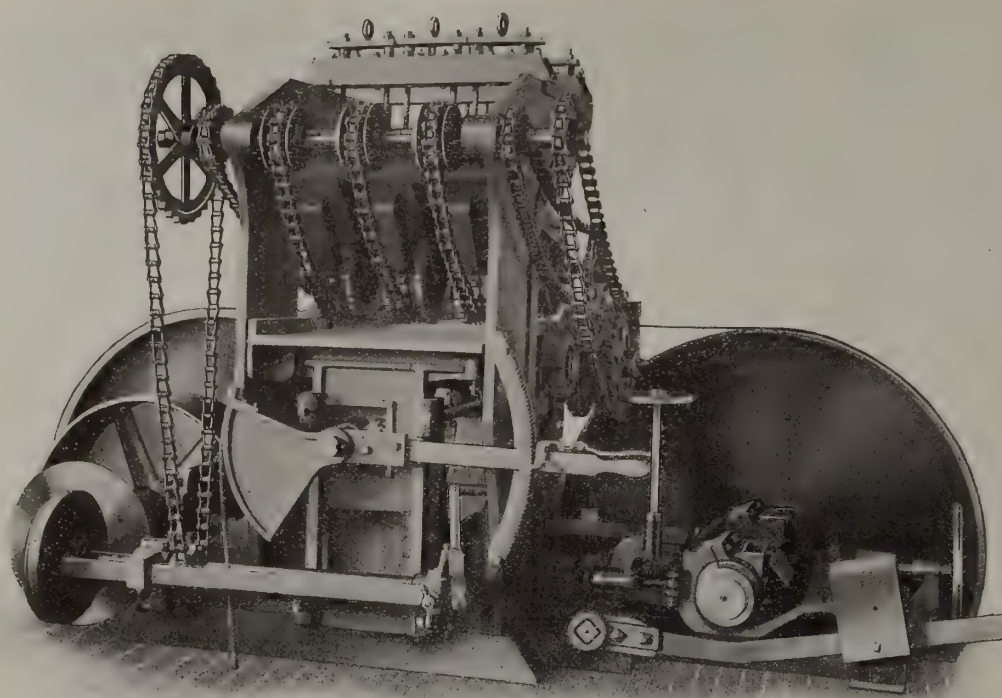
**Not altogether what we  
say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

All Kinds of Stoves for  
Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited**

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction

**Peterborough, Ontario**



# Wire Rope

## For Every Requirement

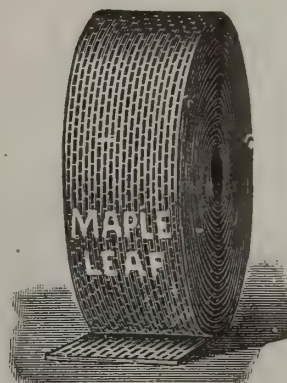
We are specialists in the manufacture of wire rope. We can ship from stock any length or size of the wire ropes usually supplied and can manufacture specially a rope exactly suitable for your requirements. Perhaps you are having wire rope troubles—if so—drop us a line advising us your requirements and we will be pleased to make suggestions as to the class and style of rope you should use. We have had years of experience—and should know.

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

The General Supply Company of Canada, Ltd., Agents for Manitoba

# MAPLE LEAF BELTING

Strong  
Waterproof  
True  
Running



For  
Indoor or  
Outdoor  
Work

Maple Leaf is the most economic and efficient belting for power transmission and conveying, etc.

It costs only half as much as leather and 25 per cent less than good rubber belting.

Write for sample and prices to the sole manufacturers

**DOMINION BELTING CO.**  
HAMILTON, CANADA



# RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting** Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

**Packings** "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose** for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose** One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

**Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited**

Successors to

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

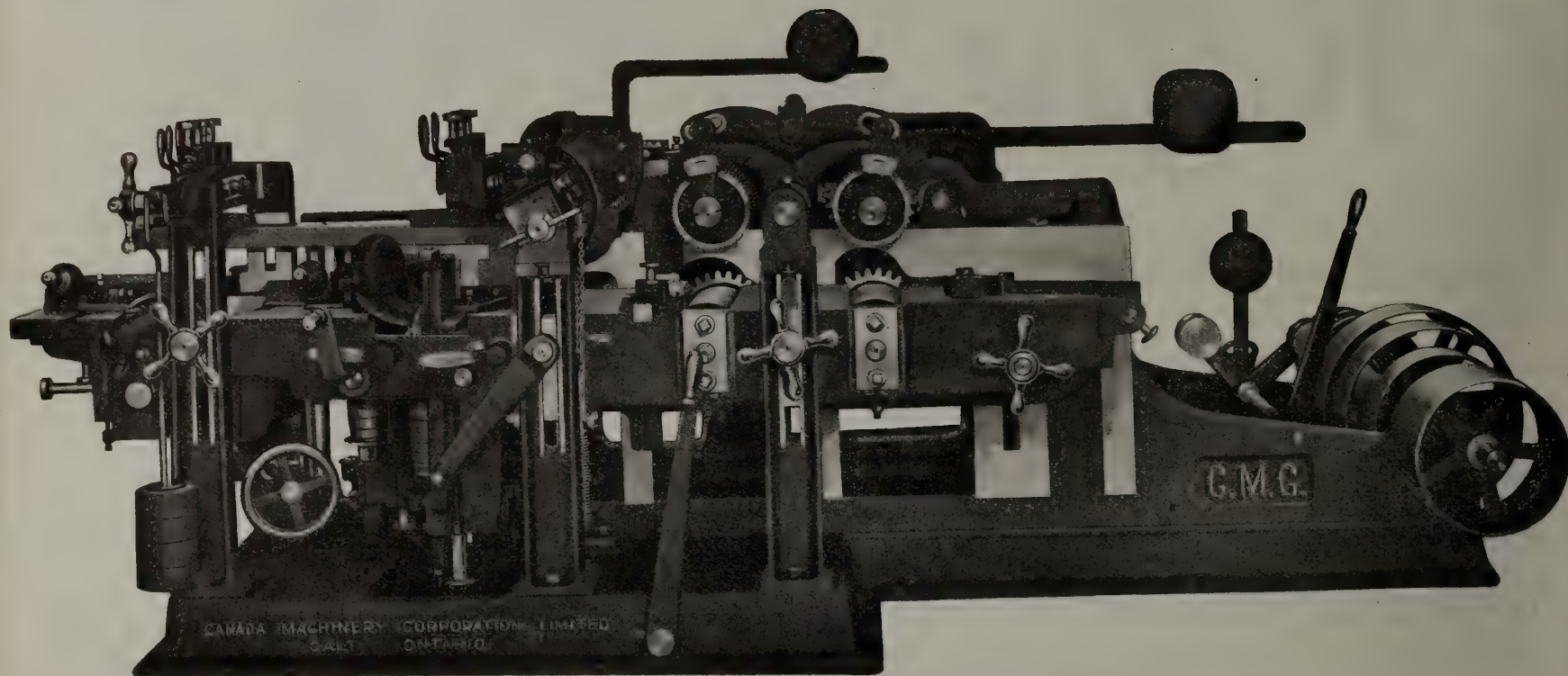
VANCOUVER



**303  
MOULDER**



**303  
MOULDER**



## No. 303 12" Heavy Duty Four-Sided Moulder

The heaviest, most convenient and substantial moulder of its kind.

We have lately re-designed this moulder and added the following improvements—

**Increased Weight, Longer and Heavier Table  
Outside Support for Top Feed Rolls**

*Our Bulletin No. 303 giving details of construction mailed on request.*

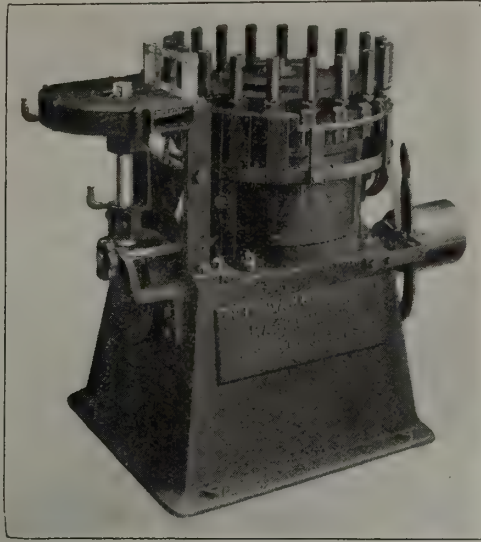
**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
**Galt, Ontario**

**Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**



## IF YOU USE DOWELS

You Need This Machine to Cut Them Off and Point Them



It is the latest thing out for this work and the fastest one ever offered for sale. It cuts off and points Dowels of all lengths and diameters. It handles Smooth, Grooved or Spiral Rods. It gives an even point all round the Dowel.

MADE BY

**The Dauber-Bell Machine Co., Oshkosh, Wis.**

Dowel Door and Chair Machinery

## WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either hard or soft woods.

### ROUND LOG GANGS

**JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES**—taking all your small logs just as they come from the pond and cutting them up into boards or dimensions, getting every board there is in the log, never over-slabbings (wish we could say this of all head sawyers.) Built to handle either one or two logs at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

**KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY FROM THE HEAD SAW** and CARRIAGE entirely, raise your cutting capacity, and install economy by the same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write us for Details.

**"The Gang cannot Overslab."**

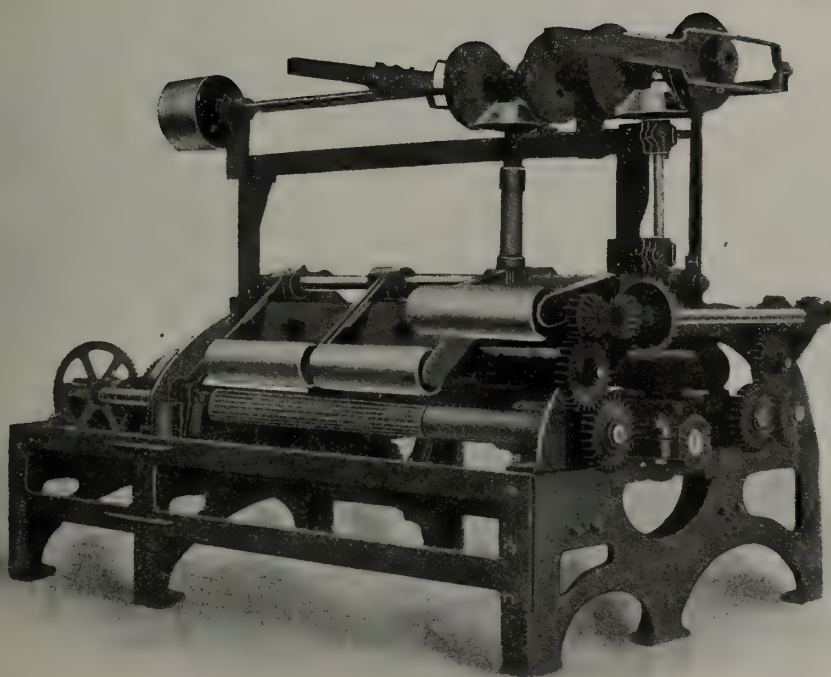
## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building

SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# The Popular Jumbo Edger



The Jumbo combined gang and Edger is one of the most popular pieces of saw mill machinery that we manufacture, and we have some very flattering recommends for it.

12 saws are used on the machine, 8 on the gang side and four on the edger part. "Jumbo" will rip up cants to 8 inches thick and it is impossible for a cant to fly back. Reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and this prevents saw from being burned.

Let us quote you on saw mill equipment and repairs.

*Our literature will interest you*

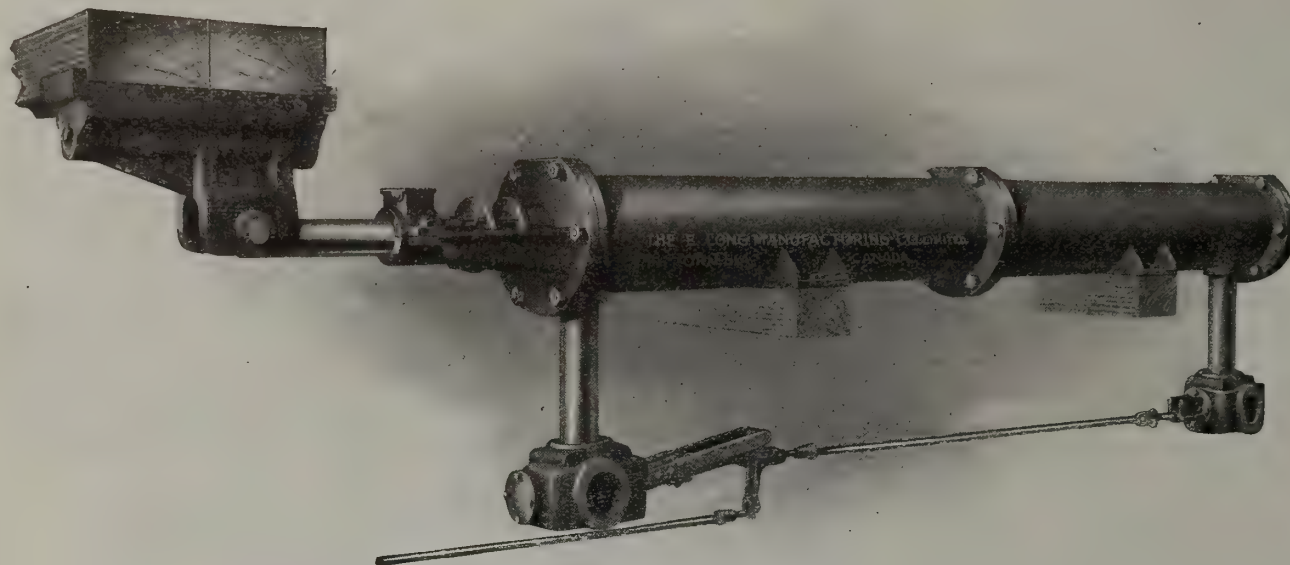
"Everything for the Saw Mill

From the Motive Power to the Trimmer"

Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated here

## MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario



The  
Markof  
Quality

One of the Many Unsolicited Statements of Users of Our Feeds:

Burt's Corners, N. B.,  
Jan. 14th, 1913.

The E. Long Mfg. Co.,  
Orillia, Ontario.

"I want to say your steam feed is an 'Ideal'. Some Millwrights told me I would need another boiler and it rather frightened me, but as for steam, I never knew the difference in it. It is just splendid. Have used it ever since it was put in and have not had a bit of trouble."

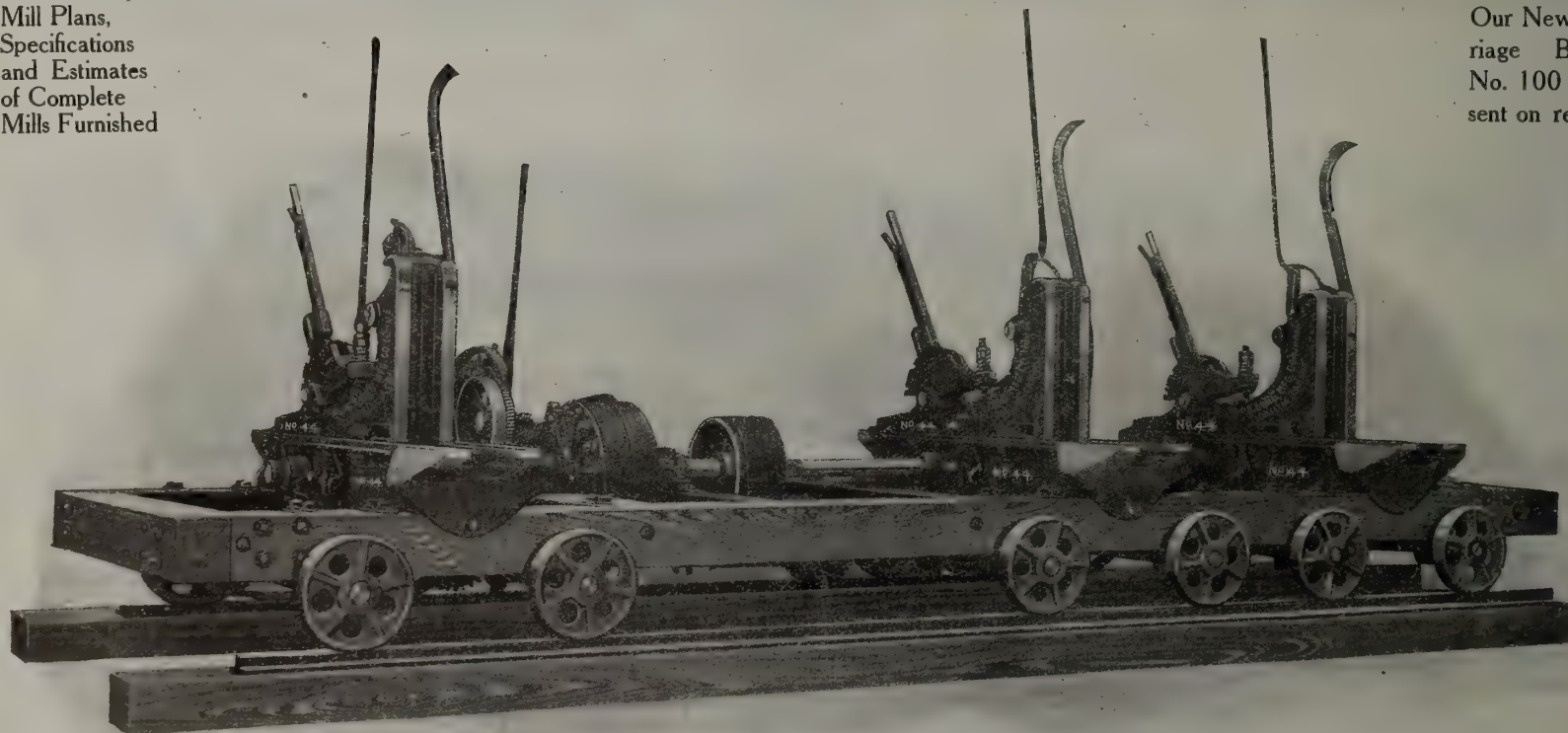
Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Elwood Burt

### Direct Acting "Shot Gun" Feed, Fitted with Double Model "D" Valve

Built in sections to make up any required length, 8 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 14 in. bore. We positively guarantee that our valves will not stick or kick. They are perfectly steam tight, and are without exception the most economical valves manufactured.

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of Complete  
Mills Furnished

Our New Carriage Bulletin  
No. 100 gladly  
sent on request.



### One of Long's "Quality" Steel Carriages

A Carriage to be up-to-date, must necessarily have up-to-date equipment throughout. Notice our new shock absorbing quadrant on back of knees for taking shock of Nigger. No carriage up-to-date without it. This style built with 36 in., 40 in., 44 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., and 72 in. opening from saw line.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

## Orillia, Canada

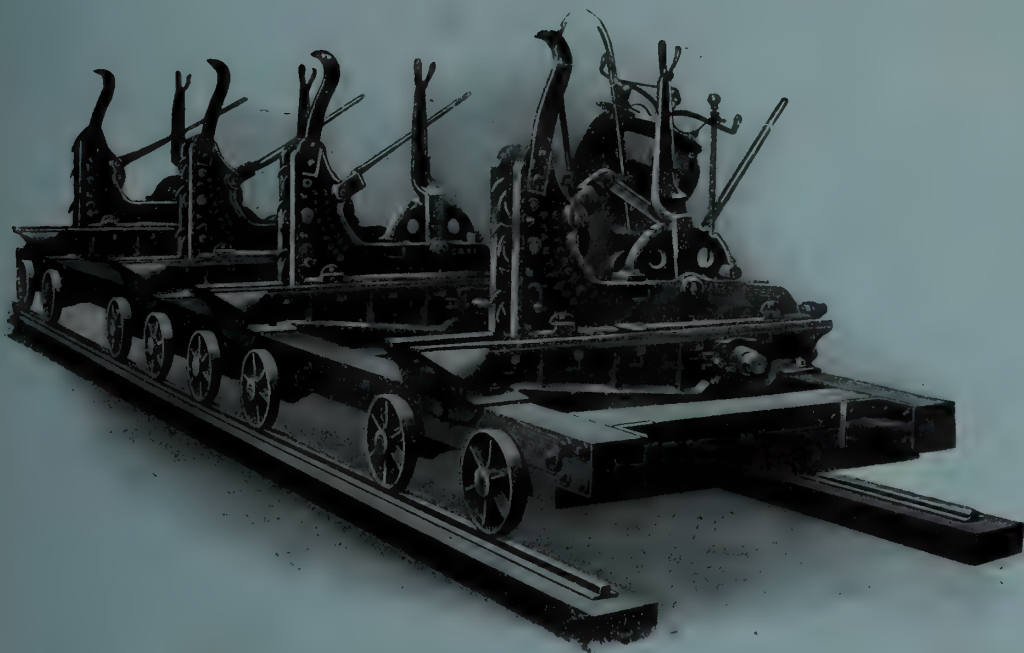
Agencies: MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# Waterous Steel Carriages

## For Fast Cutting Service



### ASK THESE

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co.,  
Wardner, B.C.  
A. & F. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont.  
Georgetown Sawmill Co.,  
Port Simpson, B.C.  
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que.  
Kauri Timber Co., Ltd.,  
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W. C. E. Koch, Nelson, B. C.  
McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.  
James McLaren Co., Ltd.,  
Buckingham, Que.  
Wm. Milne & Son, North Bay, Ont.  
Nicola Valley Pine Lumber Co.,  
Canford, B. C.  
North Channel Lumber Co., Ltd.,  
Thessalon, Ont.  
Riordon Paper, Co., Montreal, Que.  
Warren Lumber Co., Sellwood, Ont.  
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co.  
Three Rivers, Que.

**W**ATEROUS Steel Carriages are being used in the largest, best equipped Mills in Canada to-day. Built for fast cutting, for accuracy, and to give operating service, they are carefully put together of the best materials obtainable—they stay right.

**I**NCREASE in cutting efficiency and the increase of cutting speed have been taken care of in the design of these Carriages. Improvements in the knee and head blocks and in all moving parts to overcome lost motion; a new Setworks—our No. 4—which absolutely prevents and will not develop slack; new style, inserted tooth, quick and easy operating dogs; a friction receder that

is operated with the Setworks—these special features are what keep the Waterous Steel Carriage at its place at the head of the list of "Up-to-date Sawmill Equipment." We build our Steel Carriages in sizes of 36" to 72" knee opening, in any length and with any number of head blocks—screw or rack motion. They are adaptable for rope or gunshot feed.

### USE THE COUPON

## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

VALPARAISO, CHILE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The  
Waterous  
Engine Works  
Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD, CAN.

Please send me your  
catalogue of Steel Car-  
riages No. 107.

Name —

Address .





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL



## The John Inglis Company, Limited

Engineers & Boiler Makers

### BOILERS

We Make

Return Tubular, Scotch  
Marine, Fitzgibbon,  
Scotch Dryback, Loco-  
motive, Water Tube.

"Inglis" Boilers  
are the Best

Write us for quotations

14 Strachan Ave. - TORONTO, CANADA



# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon  
Quality



McKinnon  
Quality

## Electric Welded Steel Loading Chain

| SIZE  | LKS. FT. | PROOF TEST | BREAKING TEST | WT. 100 FT. |
|-------|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 8/32  | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.      |
| 9/32  | 14       | 2500 lb.   | 5000 lb.      | 80 lb.      |
| 11/32 | 12       | 4500 lb.   | 9000 lb.      | 110 lb.     |
| 13/32 | 11       | 5500 lb.   | 11000 lb.     | 155 lb.     |

Guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking

Buffalo, N.Y. **McKINNON CHAIN CO.** St. Catharines, Ont.



## UNHARMED BY WATER, STEAM OR CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE

Dick's Belts are guaranteed to run through water, or steam, if necessary, without injury and to be unaffected by changes in temperature. They have been applied with signal success to every variety of work for which belts are used. Saw Mill owners find Dick's Balata Belting the cheapest when length and quality of service are considered. Catalog No. 17 on Transmission Appliances tells all about it.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



## THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

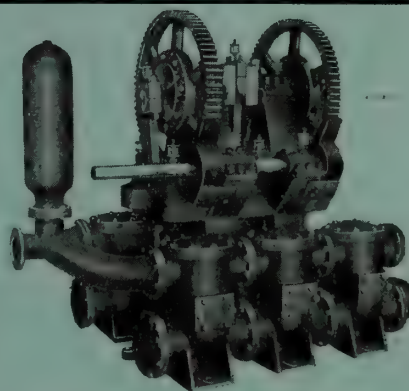
We guarantee our "Camel Hair" Belting will outlast, transmit more power, prove easier on bearings, stretch less than any other class of belting running under same conditions, and if our claims are not borne out by results, we are ready at all times to make any rebate on the cost of our belt that will make it cost no more than any other style of belting. Service considered.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**

MONTREAL

Sole Makers

TORONTO



Steam and Power  
Pumps,  
Condensers,  
Travelling Cranes

**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd.** HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

∴

∴

**MONTREAL**



# Fully Guaranteed Sawmill Machinery

This is the only kind for you to buy to ensure satisfactory and continuous operation throughout the entire sawing season.

All our sawmill machinery is sold on an absolute guarantee of proper operation and perfect construction.

Naturally, therefore, we buy only the highest grade materials and use only skilled workmen, and everything is built under the most careful supervision.

These things are necessary to produce well built machinery, but they would be useless without proper design—and the “know how” of designing sawmill machinery can only come after long experience.

We have such complete confidence that our machinery is correctly designed that our guarantee is:

**“These machines are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for the period of one year, and their proper and successful operation is also absolutely guaranteed. Should any parts fail through defects, we will replace them free of charge, or should any machine not work properly, we will remove it at our expense and refund any part of the purchase money which may have been paid to us.”**

This guarantee goes with all our machines and we have never had to take back a standard machine yet.

And back of this guarantee is our fifty years' experience building sawmill machinery for stationary mills only.

It will pay you to buy your machinery from us this winter.

**William Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterborough, Ontario





VIEW OF OUR MILL AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

# CHOICE PINE

Lumber buyers who come face to face with the consuming public are to-day experiencing a demand for quality products that we anticipated a good many years ago.

Our first move in the production of Pine Lumber was the acquisition of a good supply of timber—not only a good quantity, but particularly a good quality, and the best proof we can offer you of our success in the selection of this kind of timber is found to-day in our

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Daily Capacity of Mill 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, exclusive box boards and pickets.

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY

Limited

- - -  
ONTARIO



# STOCK LIST



View of No. 2 Yard East Entrance

**Unsold Lumber**

**Dimension Timber  
Joisting, Etc.**

**NOW READY**

Write for Copy

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale:—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.

1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

—MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

## Pine Doors of all Kinds

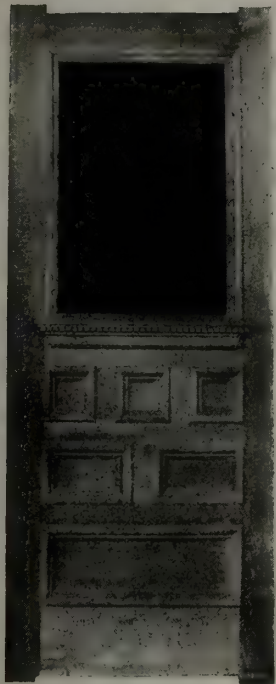
**Kept in Stock for Immediate Shipment**

We illustrate a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all standard sizes for quick shipments.

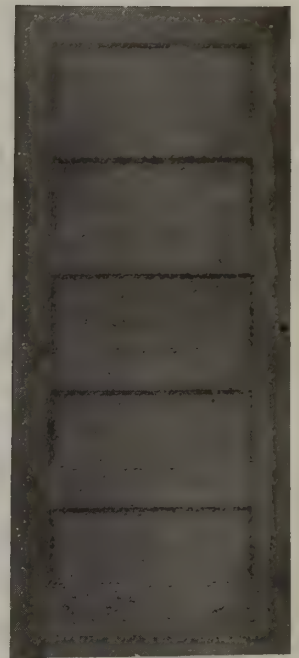
We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own mill and timber limits.

**Estate of  
James  
Davidson**

Ottawa - Ontario



*We can  
Save You  
Money*



*Write Us  
To-day for  
Quotations*

**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

Rough and Dressed



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.**

Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

Manufacturers of

Limited

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Limited

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

## 3 Saw Mills Running All Winter

Norway Pine  
Cedar Shingles  
Spruce Lath

Ten million of Spruce and Hemlock lumber in stock in our yards 1" to 3."

Place orders early for Winter and Spring delivery.  
Boat or Rail.

✍ Write for Prices, etc. ✍

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

## Pine Doors That Are Right

Our  
No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once. Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

*Special Price on Dry 4/4 and 5/4 good Pine  
Strips and Sides, also 5 cars 6/4 Birch, Com-  
mon and Better.*

Toronto, Canada

51 Yonge Street

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

**We have of 1911 sawing:**

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11  
" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2" and 3"x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

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## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

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## The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.  
65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine  
20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 " " "

Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine

6/4 x 8 x 12/16 " " " "

6/4 x 10 x 12/16 " " " "

6/4 x 12 x 12/16 " " " "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

Head Office: - EGANVILLE, ONT.

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**

CORRESPONDENCE  
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Mills at:

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On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City





# WATSON & TODD

LIMITED

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## LUMBER and TIMBER

Ottawa - Montreal - Liverpool, Eng.

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Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed

Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

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OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber

at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

# Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

INQUIRE OF

C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles

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# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 5/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 fine dressing strips

6/4 do. do. do.

8/4 do. do. do.

write us before placing your orders.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

# WHITE PINE

and

## Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,000,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill  
Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out,"  
Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price  
will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All  
other sizes of White Pine to offer.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

# Long Lumber Company

Head Office

Hamilton, Ontario

Branch Office

Traders Bank Building  
Toronto, Ont.

FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

|             |          |                           |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 140,000 ft. | 4/4 x 4  | Common and Better W. Pine |
| 86,000 "    | 4/4 x 5  | "                         |
| 148,000 "   | 1/4 x 6  | "                         |
| 48,000 "    | 4/4 x 8  | "                         |
| 48,000 "    | 4/4 x 10 | "                         |
| 23,000 "    | 5/4 x 4  | "                         |
| 14,000 "    | 5/4 x 10 | "                         |
| 15,000 "    | 6/4 x 10 | "                         |

In good shipping condition.

On Midland rate freight.



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

**THE  
Brockville  
Lumber  
Company  
LIMITED**  
Brockville, Ont.  
Morristown, N.Y.

Wholesale and Retail  
**Lumber,  
Lath,  
Shingles,  
Bill Stuff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

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Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
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**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write

**W. T. EAGEN**

Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
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Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

# First Class Opportunity to Buy Standing Timber and Mill Machinery

## CHEAP

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Tenders will be received up to March 15th for the purchase of the following Sawmill Machinery:

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.  
1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.

1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.

1 Log Loader for right hand mill.

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.

1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.

1 left-hand steam nigger.

1 Log-loader.

1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.

2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.

1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.

2 2-saw trimmers.

1 16-ft. Slash table.

1 20-ft. Slash table.

1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.

1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.

1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.

1 Lath Mill with bolter.

2 Lath Trimming Saws.

### FILING ROOM

1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.

1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.

1 Lap Grinder.

1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.

### POWER PLANT

1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.

2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.

5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.

2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.

1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.

1 10 h.p. Engine.

1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.

1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.

1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.

1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.

1 30 light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

The  
**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**

1315-20 Traders Bank Building  
TORONTO CANADA

Limited

### The Meaford Lumber Company

have for sale a few cars: 1", 1 1/2", 2" and 3" Birch No. 1 C & B also a few cars 3" S Elm No. 1 C & B.

We are dealers in all kinds of Sawn Lumber. We want your business. Tell us your wants. We can supply you.

We are open to purchase the following: Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Beech, Hemlock, Spruce, etc. Let us know what you have to offer.

### The Meaford Lumber Company

539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**W**e Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock, Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

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Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
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in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
**Old Town, Maine,**  
**U. S. A.**

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Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.

**PREMIER X X and X X X**  
**RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

Grade Guaranteed

Try our Soft Short Leaf Kiln Dry  
4 Ft. Lath.

Transit Cars B & B Kiln Dry  
Finishing

Georgia Pine Timbers

**MILLS PRODUCTS CO.**  
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**SPECIALTIES**

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

**James Gillespie**

Pine and Hardwood

**Lumber**

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

**"Well Bought is Half Sold"**

**Start 1913 right and make a careful  
selection from the following**

50 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
6 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Birch  
39 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
47 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
7 M " 8/8 1st and 2nd "  
4 M " 12/4 1st and 2nd "  
1 M " 16/4 1st and 2nd "  
8 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood  
24 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
16 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Basswood

F.O.B. Deer Lake

**Early Spring cut 1912, well manu-  
factured and in prime condition**

4 Cars 1 x 4—10/16 M. R. Norway  
2 " 1 x 5— " " "  
3 " 1 x 6— " " "

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

**Hardwood Lumber**

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

**Staves Hoops**  
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Agents for Shippers of  
**SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
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Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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**WOOD BROKERS  
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2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**

All Secondhand

*Correspondence solicited*

**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
**Montreal**

**LOG STAMPS**  
OUR SPECIALTY  
**SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD.**  
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS  
TORONTO, ONT.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE



# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## Hemlock Bills Cut to Order

HERE YOU CAN BUY YOUR HEMLOCK  
EVERY SIZE NOW, "EN BLOC"  
MAIL YOUR ORDERS TO  
US L AND  
MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO  
EITHER HAVE A BLOC  
HELD, OR HAVE US SHIP YOUR STOCK

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**  
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## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

Have HEMLOCK and  
SPRUCE for sale

Full stock in all grades and sizes

B.C. Cedar Shingles - N.B. Cedar Shingles

—WRITE US—

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## B.C. RED CEDAR SHINGLES

**Quality guaranteed.** We are handling only the finest quality of well manufactured Shingles.

**Quick Delivery.** Keeping a number of Cars in transit at all times we are able to give almost immediate delivery

**You Want** Good Shingles delivered promptly.

**We Want** Your orders which will receive our careful and prompt attention.

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE

**C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited**  
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## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
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We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer

## Do You Want a Salesman?

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White for Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

We are in the market for

## Hemlock, Spruce and Norway

Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**  
Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|       |     |            |                                 |
|-------|-----|------------|---------------------------------|
| 70 M  | ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |
| 20 M  | "   | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 40 M  | "   | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 100 M | "   | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run " "                  |
| 40 M  | "   | 8/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 50 M  | "   | 8/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 50 M  | "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips " "                 |
| 30 M  | "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Outs from Good Strips " "       |

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
Manning Chambers, TORONTO



# Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

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### Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

### Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

#### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

#### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

#### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

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White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

### We Want Rush Orders For the Following:—

Two cars 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 6/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry  
One car 5/4" to 12/4" Selected Red Birch, choice stock

### The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited

Berlin, Ontario

### Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings

Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

### The East Kootenay Lumber Co. Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

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**Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd.**

Metropolitan Building, VANCOUVER, B. C., Can.

**Manufacturers and Dealers— Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Doors, Etc.**We are proud of our  
**Extra XXX Red Cedar Shingles**

Write or wire for quotations

We can give quick delivery  
on any sized timbers in— **Douglas Fir****Long Lengths a Specialty****The Fernie Lumber  
Company, Limited**

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber****Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar****Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles****Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

A. McDOUGALL, President

**A  
Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.**OUR MESSAGE TO YOU — DEAL WITH US.****Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE : 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.**Douglas Fir Timbers**QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHTSTRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.****EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS****FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.**



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## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

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Branch Sales Office:  
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View of yard and mill—J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## The J. B. Snowball Co. Limited

Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada

Manufacturers of:- SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and LATHS  
Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock cut to order. Correspondence solicited.

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price For Shipment to  
POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO

Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited  
Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited  
Toronto

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record and Engineering Review

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

Hugh C. MacLean, Limited  
Toronto, Ontario



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE

INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

1/4 SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell

Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unselected for color; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common Flooring Maple; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo shipments.

W. H. White Company

Boyer City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyer City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## J. M. Clifford & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
all Kinds of

### Hardwood Lumber

Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried. Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on mixed cars.

Best Quality

Uniform Grades

Low Prices

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

Detroit

Mich.

## THE SOUTHERN LUMBER AND BOOM CO.

SALES OFFICE, CINCINNATI

Band Mills: Valleyview, Ky., Glendora, Miss.

Manufacturers

OAK  
POPLAR  
ASH

GUM  
CHESTNUT  
CYPRESS

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

### Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels, Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled. Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Duhlmeier Brothers

Manufacturers

## Hardwood Lumber

MILLS { Kentucky,  
Tennessee,  
Mississippi.

Main Office  
and  
Yards

{ CINCINNATI, OHIO

KENTUCKY { Plain Oak Red and White  
Nice Soft Texture

MISSISSIPPI-Red Gum

TENNESSEE-Yellow Poplar

Nice Wide Stock—Good Lengths

OUR LUMBER IS MANUFACTURED RIGHT AND GRADED RIGHT. YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Eastern Representative: JAMES H. WALSH, 95 W. Mohawk St., Buffalo, N.Y.



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## The Tegge Lumber Co.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

700 Park Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Band Mills - Belzoni, Mississippi

*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

## Southern Hardwoods

*Our Specialties:*

Red Gum

Sap Gum

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Sawed Oak

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected

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Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
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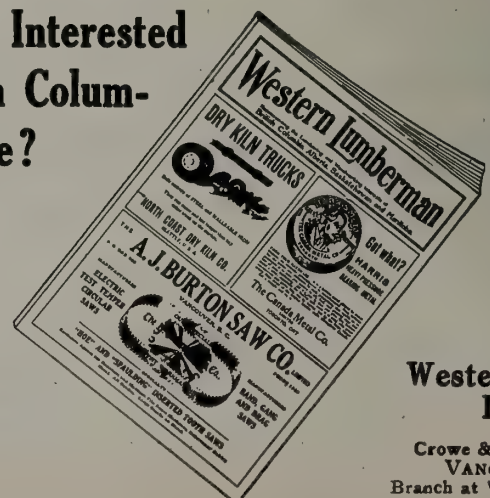
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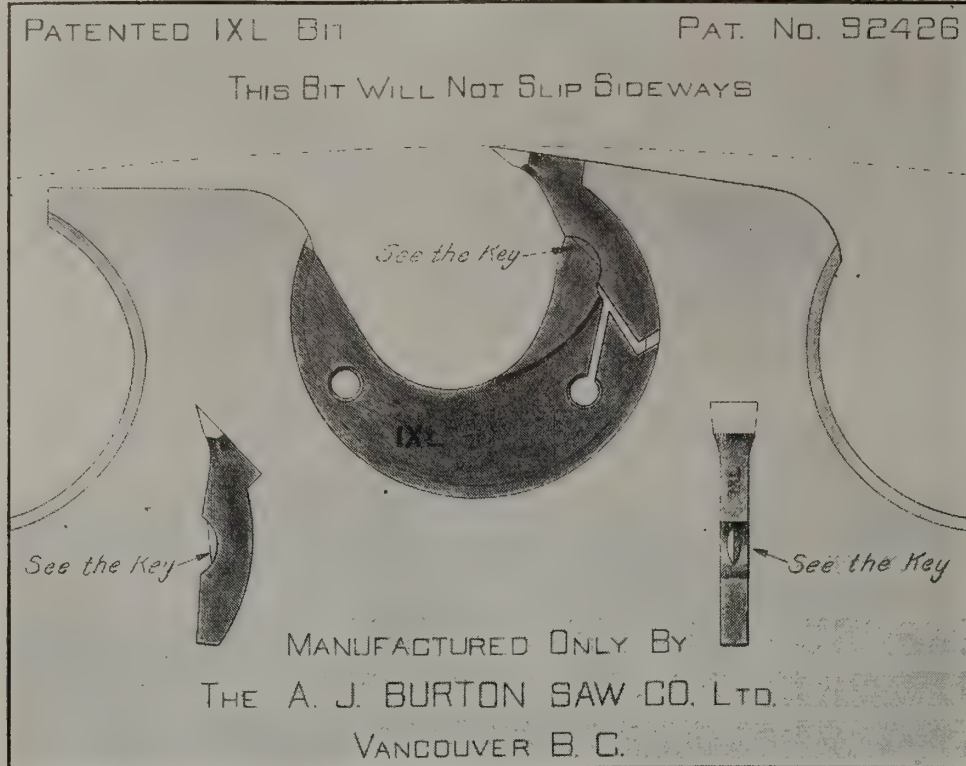
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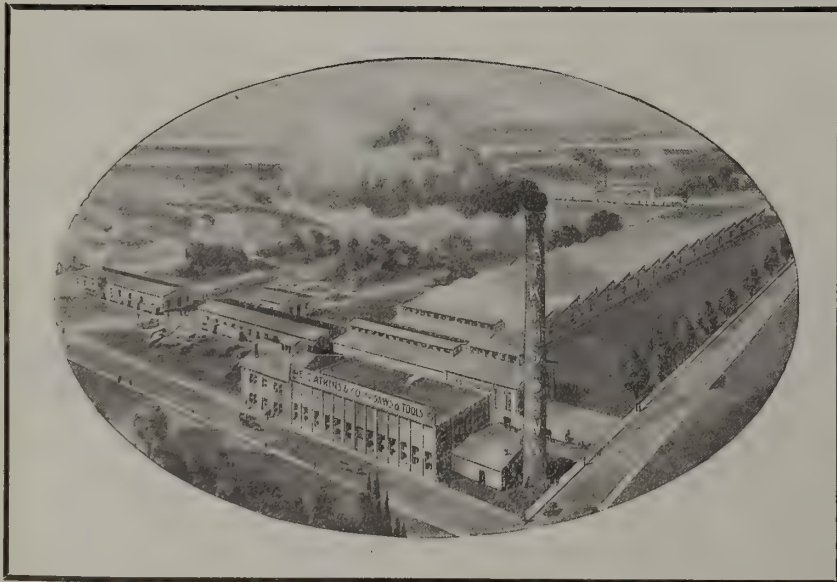
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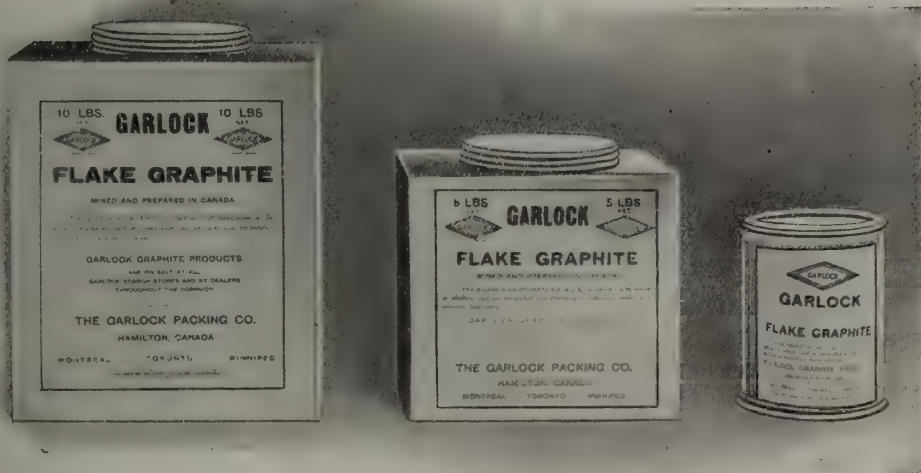
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This Trade Mark on a Shoepack or Larrigan is as good to your customer as a guarantee. It stands for goods made by Special Process from Heavy Packer Hides and is an assurance of money's worth of value.

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*Montreal,* Jan. 16th., 13.

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In this connection we are pleased to be able to say that we have found this paper a splendid medium for advertising our various goods.

We have largely increased our trade with Saw Mills, Woodworking Plants, and Pulp and Paper Mills, during the past year, and we consider that the Canada Lumberman & Woodworker has been of great assistance to us, in securing a large volume of this business.

With best wishes for your continued success,  
 we beg to remain

Yours faithfully,

S A D L E R & H A W O R T H.

Per.....*W. J. S.*.....

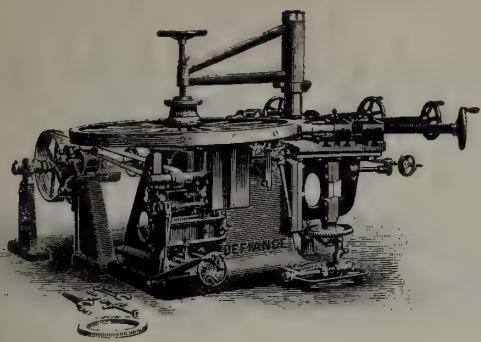
Dict. by W.J.S.

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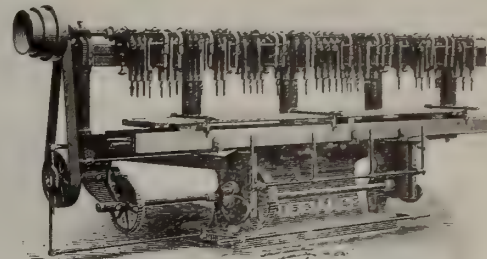
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of today is the same, if not better, than has ever entered into their construction. And the same guarantee for efficiency accompanies each and every machine leaving our crating department—a guarantee of continuous service that is as good as a bond, because it is backed by over sixty years of promises kept. The value of Defiance machines in your business lies in what they will save for you.

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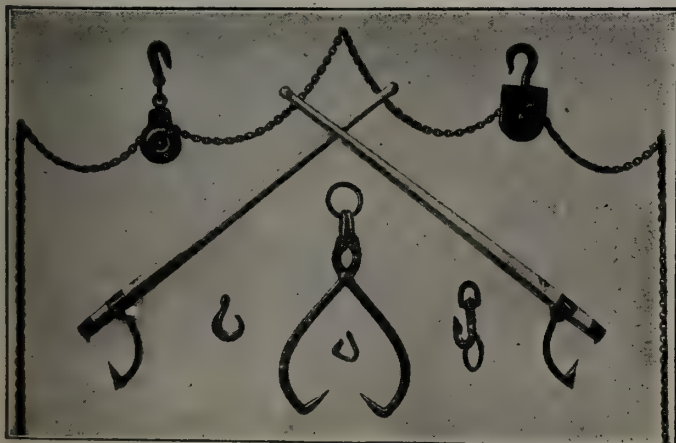
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## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

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Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

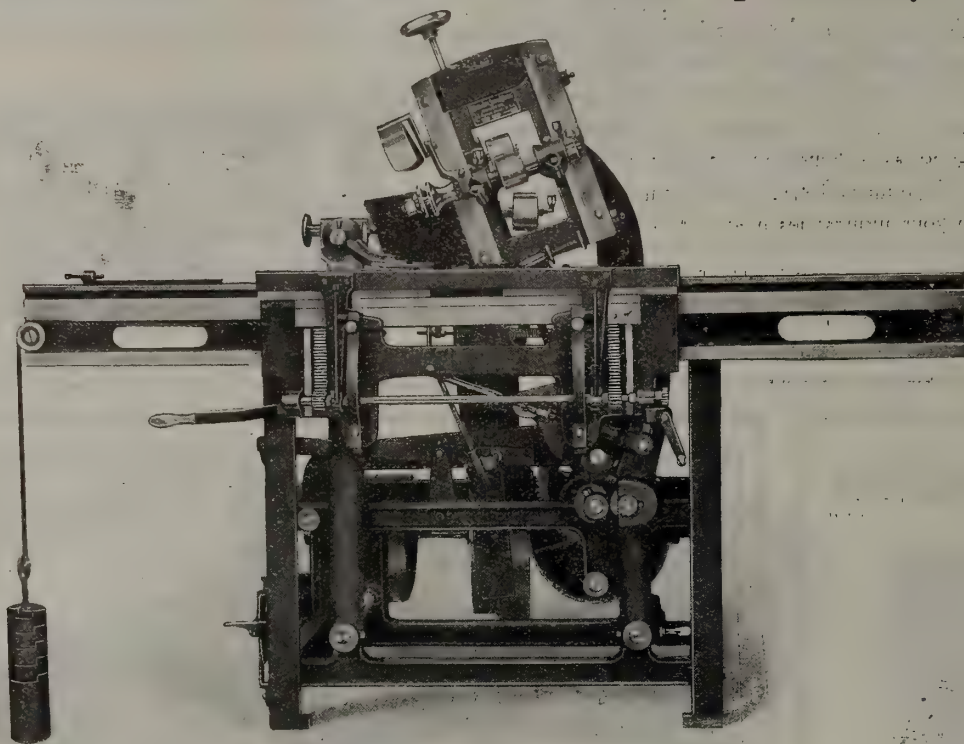
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# HANCHETT FILING ROOM MACHINERY

Has Proven Its Superiority In ;

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- 4 Efficiency



No. 3

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The Hanchett Gang Saw Sharpeners have the same general features of construction as the Hanchett band saw sharpeners including the direct belt drive for the emery-wheel arbor, sliding gear transmission with variable speed of feeding saw, adjustable cam, beveled gibs of head for taking up wear, improved feed finger construction, forked feed arm connections, etc.

The saw carriage runs on dust proof ways, and the tension of the carriage in its bearing on the carriage track or ways is adjustable and so arranged that by raising the lever at the left end of the carriage, after grinding the last tooth at the end of the saw, the tension is removed so that the weight returns the carriage to the starting point without effort on the part of the operator, thus giving perfect control of the carriage and enabling very rapid and easy operation, as the carriage returns itself when the lever is raised, without requiring the operator to pull back the weight of the carriage. The clamp for holding the saw is locked in place by a lever at each end, which insures that the saw shall be held rigid the entire length and will not spring at either end, and the clamp opens down so that the saws are easily removed from or placed in the carriage. The head is raised by a foot lever as shown in the cut (or by hand lever if preferred), which at the same time raises the feed finger out of the throat of the tooth to permit the return of the carriage.

*Unquestionably this is the greatest Gang Grinder ever built.*

*Built for all size gang Saws.*

*Write today for our No. 5 catalogue.*

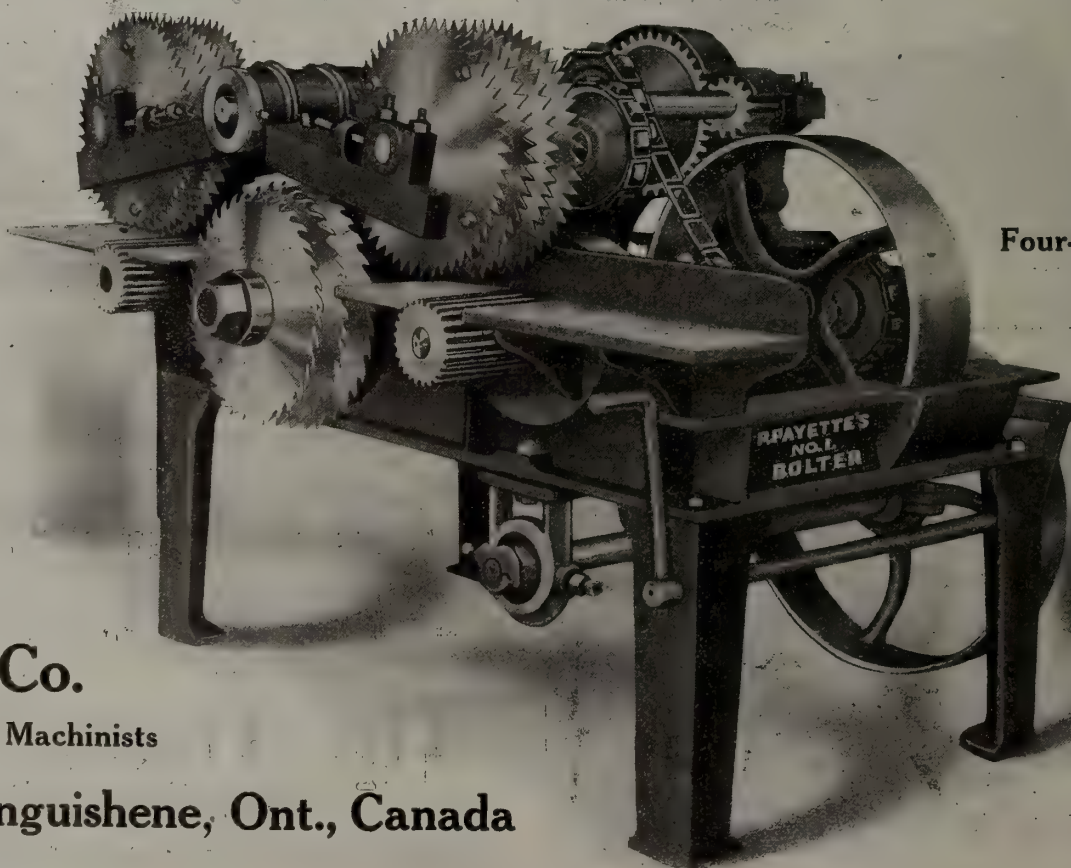
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**Four-Saw  
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Engineers and Machinists

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# A Belt which Conveys ALL the Power

Practical men know the drainage of power from a slipping belt, *and because they know*, they are buying

## GOOD YEAR RUBBER BELTING

### Which Neither Slips Nor Stretches

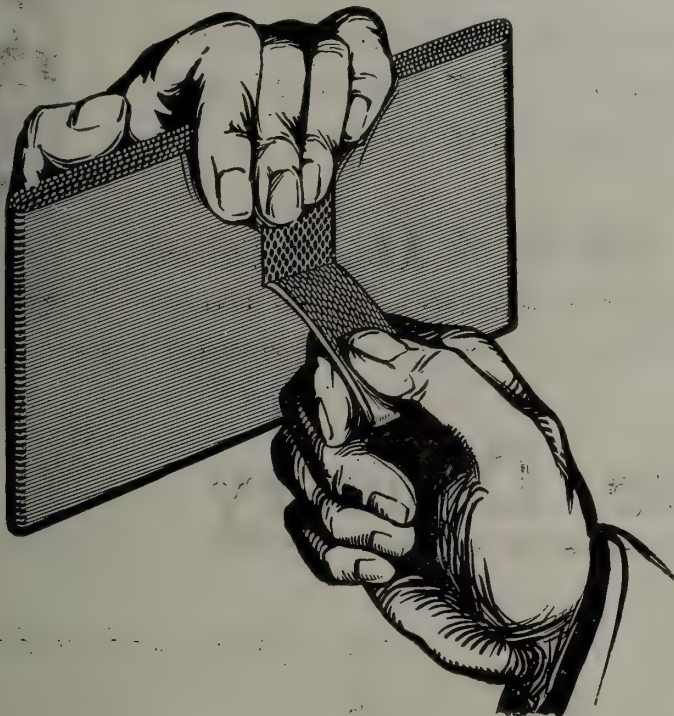
It is built up, layer upon layer, of close-woven, long-fibre, cotton fabric, rubberized and cured under Goodyear processes. And every Goodyear belt has in it the lowest possible minimum of stretch, because the belt is "cured" whilst stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine.

#### That is the Goodyear Method of Belt Manufacture

And the result is entirely satisfactory to belt users—a fact to which our enormously increased sales testify. What is the significance of this **CONTINUED SALES INCREASE — 50%** over last year? Simply that Goodyear Belting more than fulfills the claims made for it by the

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Make a cut in the top layer—and then try to pull it apart. You will get a faint idea of its strength.

That is the result of forcing rubber at tremendous pressure through the fine cotton fabric—separating every strand—thus abolishing all internal friction or grinding. Whilst these layers of fabric are afterwards so compressed as to be almost homogeneous, the finished belt bends easily, the "duck" being so woven as to retain complete pliability in the finished belt.

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It has all the tensile strength necessary to absorb tremendous strain without slip, stretch or rent. The grip of rubber and the prodigious strength of hard-twist cotton fabric are united, and prove equal to every emergency.

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If we have not just the belt you require we will make it for you.

In the choosing of belts our booklet would be of great assistance to you. We supply it free. Write to our nearest Branch for one.

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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, February 15, 1913

No. 4

## Quebec's Pulpwood Situation

Developments have come rapidly of late in connection with the Quebec pulpwood situation. The value of the pulpwood resources of Quebec must be greater than a good many people imagine, when the Governments of the two countries and the producers and consumers of paper have permitted themselves to be drawn into a controversy of no mean proportions as to who is to get the benefit from them. Canadians have an idea that the natural resources of Canada belong to them and that if they choose to prohibit their export in anything but a manufactured state, that is their own business. In the end the people of the United States are likely to find out that this is really the key to the situation, but in the meanwhile there is no reason why they should not have a good tussle among themselves as to whether they shall pay the cost of production for Canadian pulp and paper or the same with an import tax added. Unquestionably the time is approaching rapidly when it will be of no importance to the Canadian manufacturer of pulp and paper whether the Government of the United States taxes their product or not. The market of the United States is becoming more and more dependent upon Canadian supplies.

So far as Canadians are concerned one of the most important effects of the agitation has been the proposal for the formation of a Canadian Pulp and Paper Men's Association, somewhat along the lines of the United States Association. A prominent Quebec manufacturer of pulp and paper discussing the situation recently said:—"I am satisfied that Washington will eventually accept the contention of the Quebec paper men. It has already admitted the paper of the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company of British Columbia, and, having this precedent, it cannot very well refuse to accept paper removed of all restrictions from the Province of Quebec. There is this difference, however: Mr. Nelson, head of the Powell River Company, was an American manufacturer who built the mill for the express purpose of supplying American paper needs, and there is also the fact to be considered that there are very few mills on the Pacific slope,

while on the Atlantic side there are too many. Naturally, if the limits are free from all restrictions, the Americans must admit it duty free, as it comes under section 2 of the recent agreement. I am of the opinion, however, that Sir Lomer Gouin will remove all the restrictions and throw the forests of the Province open to all comers. This undoubtedly would be bad for the Province, and would defeat the object he had two years ago, when he placed his embargo on wood cut from Crown lands. Ontario is also vitally concerned in this question, as it has now an output of 720 tons of news print per day. Had that Province been consulted there is no doubt but that Sir Lomer Gouin would not have acted as he did. This present action points to the need of an organization among the pulp and paper men of the Dominion. I think that will be one of the outcomes of the present controversy."

In the above connection it is interesting to note a recent utterance of Hon. Jules Allard, Acting Premier and Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec. Hon. Mr. Allard has announced that any company manufacturing pulp and paper in the province will be accorded the privileges already granted to the four companies at present manufacturing pulp and paper from Crown Lands in Quebec.

## The U. S. Lumber Tariff

The situation in connection with the tariff on lumber entering the United States has not been altered during the last fortnight, but a great deal has been said by those in Canada and the United States who are interested in the subject. In Canada it seems to be very generally believed that the duty will be removed and any discussion upon the subject is confined to a consideration of what the effect upon Canadian trade will be. The question has been discussed so often editorially in these columns that, at the present stage, readers perhaps would like to have the views of a few of the prominent members of the trade rather than those of the editor.

John Hendry the well-known lumberman of Vancouver, B.C., is well qualified to express the general opinion of the people of western Canada. Here is what he had to say when asked for his views on the subject:—"I really do not see that it would have much effect, so far as British Columbia is concerned, with the one exception of shingles. If the duty of 50 cents per thousand were lifted from shingles, the effect would undoubtedly be beneficial, and would lead to a great expansion of trade between the two countries. But as regards other lumber the general opinion of western lumbermen is that the abolition of the tariff wall would have little or no effect.

"The conditions of the industry in the two countries, so far as the West is concerned, are almost identical. The rate of wages is the same; it costs the American as much to manufacture as it costs us, and vice versa, and thus there would be no appreciable benefit, at present at least.

"It might be, of course, that conditions would change, and that we on this side of the line would benefit much more than we now anticipate; but at present there does not seem to be any indication that free entry of our lumber into the States would be of any great advantage. It would be a good thing, of course, and I believe it is sure to come, the Democrats being so definitely pledged to the step.

"It is amusing to read some of the complaints being presented to the committee at Washington by the American lumbermen. To read them one would think that our scale of wages was very much lower, and that all our conditions of development were easier than they are in the States; while the truth is that, taking Canada as a whole, the rate of wages paid is as high as in the States, on a general average, and we are obliged to observe restrictions and to work under conditions which are absent in most of the States.

"We would welcome the removal of the duty, on the principle that, instead of the jug being one-handed, as now, it would be without any handles at all. We have contended all along that if there is to be any handle to the jug, there should be two, and unless the American duty is removed, we will continue to advocate the placing of a Canadian duty upon American lumber which shall be equal to that charged by the States upon Canadian lumber. Fair play is bonnie play. We have been handicapped too long, and we are entitled to fair play; that's all we ask. If the Americans remove their duty, we will be



satisfied, but if they do not do so, we shall not be satisfied until the Canadian duty is made the same as that charged by our neighbors."

In Eastern Canada, lumbermen are not discussing the question with much interest. If the duty is lowered they will be able to do a larger business in the United States. Whatever comes about they will be none the worse off than at present. The pulp and paper interests however, are keenly interested. The tariff situation in connection with their industry has been greatly complicated by recent events in Quebec and the action of the United States Congress in connection with the duty on these articles will be of great importance to the industry of Quebec. It will have much to do with the success or failure of the Gouin policy in connection with the prohibition of the export of pulpwood.

The views of a prominent lumber and paper manufacturer in Quebec, upon the subject, are outlined in the following statement:—"In regard to lumber, I think that the Canadian mills will save the greater part of the duty. There is not sufficient lumber in the United States market from Canada to materially effect the New York market price, and for this reason the Canadian lumbermen will save \$1.25 per thousand feet that is charged; that is to say, at present they are obliged to sell their lumber \$1.25 per thousand cheaper because of the duty."

"In regard to the proposed changes, the present paper and pulp, particularly newspaper, escapes duty when manufactured from private land, or when bought from farmers. As 80 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada is from public lands, it can be seen that the pulp and paper mills, in order to escape the duty going into the States, must get their wood for this paper from private lands. If this

restriction is removed, it will mean a great boon to the Canadian pulp companies, and they will be in a position to handle the business, for during the last year considerable additions have been made to the mills in Canada, in this Province particularly, and the great danger now is over-production. At present, the mills have great quantities of pulpwood stored away. This is a factor which will prevent the prices in Canada for pulp and paper from advancing to the home consumer."

"The Canadian position is secure. The United States cannot increase their duties, but must lower them, because of their dependency on Canada for the raw material. They get 1,000,000 cords of wood annually from this country, and 250,000 tons of ground wood pulp, and 40,000 tons of chemical pulp, and 100,000 tons of newspaper pulp. The United States imports from Europe 400,000 tons of chemical pulp, but no pulpwood whatever."

Prominent lumbermen who attended the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Ottawa recently, were nearly all agreed that the removal of the duty would not make a great deal of difference to the Canadian lumber trade in eastern Canada, although it might cause a slight increase in the value of Canadian timber limits. C. Jackson Booth, of J. R. Booth, expressed his views as follows:—

"It will make a difference with the lower grades of lumber. The shingle trade ought also to be benefitted. But as regards the higher grades of lumber I do not think it will make much difference. You see, the Canadian lumberman who exports to the United States does not pay the duty so that the removal of it will affect the consignee more than the shipper and will make more difference to the United States than to us."

## The United States Tariff Situation

During the recent taking of the evidence by the committee of Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, one of the witnesses Mr. Z. W. Whitehead of Wilmington, a United States lumberman, made an astonishing declaration upon the situation. In the opinion of many lumbermen both in Canada and the United States Mr. Whitehead's assertions will be considered as an admission of a hopeless situation rather than as a sincere description of the facts. Indeed Mr. Whitehead's statements took on the appearance of comedy more than of the tragedy he tried to depict. As an example of the extremes to which partisans will go in upholding their own interests we publish Mr. Whitehead's statement as follows:—

"Around the hearthstone and firesides of the hundred and one humble cottage homes and hovels surrounding the innumerable saw and planing mills from one end of this country to the others are hundreds and thousands of honest yeomanry earning their livelihood by sweat of their brow, with five times as many helpless women and little children dependent upon them, in blissful ignorance of the far-reaching and disastrous results of this impending danger now hovering above their heads.

To take advantage of them in their innocence and solitude, denied as many of them are, of the blessings of society and other advantages so common to most of us, and directly or indirectly rob them of the food with which their mouths are fed and the raiment with which their bodies are being clothed, while in the discharge of their duties, would be a crime against humanity, a sin in the sight of God, and constitute an act of bad faith that would bring down upon the heads of those responsible for all such, the curse of not only the present, but generations yet unborn.

Indeed, if it developed a school of anarchists and socialists such as began the great crusades of the past which finally resulted in the overthrow of whole empires and kingdoms, no one should be surprised for it would only be a case of history repeating itself, sowing the winds and reaping the whirlwind.

What has the reduction of the duty accomplished? I will tell you. It has enabled the Canadian members to supply American markets in part substituting Oriental labor for American labor, foreign capital for American capital and in various and sundry ways fattened and prospered upon American industries to the detriment and loss of American interests. This is what it has accomplished and this much will be multiplied in behalf of Canadian interests if you repeal the present duty."

Canadians are watching this situation with great interest. The removal of the duty of \$1.25 a thousand feet upon lumber entering the United States would be welcomed by many lumber producers in Canada inasmuch as it would widen the scope of their markets and would give them some measure of compensation for the free entry of

American rough and partially dressed lumber into Canada. Generally speaking however, Canadians will take a non-committal view of the situation accepting without comment any concessions which are made in the way of reduced tariff, but at the same time realizing that to a certain extent the interests of Canada in general may not be entirely promoted by conditions which encourage the more rapid conversion of their timber resources into finished products. The question of preserving the timber resources of Canada is already one of serious difficulty and the admission of Canadian lumber into the United States free of duty will not assist in the solution of the difficulty although it may stir up those who are in authority to take more immediately effective measures along the lines of conservation than they would otherwise take.

Much the same situation is developing in connection with pulp and paper in the United States and Canada. This situation has been frequently outlined in the Canada Lumberman and it is sufficient at this stage to remark that Canada's actual resources in pulpwood may not in the end be found to be so enormous as recent events might lead the public to believe. Nevertheless, Canadians in general will be pleased if the result of present developments is that in the markets of the United States, Canadian manufacturers are able to dispose of a finished product such as pulp and paper, which has given employment to many Canadian citizens, rather than a raw material such as pulp wood, in the production of which very little Canadian labor has been a factor.

An interesting side light upon the whole tariff situation is provided by the efforts which are being made by Canadian lumbermen to secure the inclusion of rough lumber which has been "sized," in the dutiable list. This situation has also been outlined frequently of late in the Canada Lumberman and it is of interest to note that in British Columbia lumbermen were recently reported to be behind an effort which is to have the wording of the tariff act altered so as to include this class of lumber which many believe was really the intention of the original framers of the act. Later information would suggest that the lumbermen of Canada in general, will not push their case any further until the United States tariff uncertainty has been settled.



## An Unfavorable Winter in the Woods

Recent reports from Halifax give reason to fear that the logging operations in Nova Scotia during the present winter will be very unsatisfactory. The soft weather continued up to the beginning of February, and another month of it would result seriously. Cutting was then completed and everything ready for the hauling, which could not be commenced, on account of the mild weather. In addition to reducing the output, the cost of operation is being increased by the difficulty in logging. Not only is labor more expensive than formerly but on account of the soft conditions in the woods, it is much less efficient. The mild weather has had a bad effect also upon the health of the men in the woods and reports are numerous of serious outbreaks of gripe. A despatch from Halifax reports that higher prices are to be expected for the above reasons. The English market is exceptionally good for this time of year, but Nova Scotia operators will probably need a very satisfactory market in order to offset the losses and difficulties which they have had to face.

A further difficulty as a result of the mild weather, is feared in connection with the volume of water which will be available for the spring freshets. Recent reports state that the freshets are likely to commence very early and be finished before the logs can be brought out of the woods. During the early part of the present month a cold snap arrived and the conditions outlined above were dispersed for a time. It is impossible however, to say how long the improvement will last.

Nova Scotia is not alone in its difficulties on account of the mild weather which has prevailed during the present winter. Reports from New Brunswick state that mild weather prevailed until the 1st of February in practically all parts of the province although some snow and frost was reported from northern New Brunswick. In

southern New Brunswick there was practically no snow up to that date and many of the men had to come out of the woods. The average temperature for January, 1913, according to the provincial meteorological bureau was higher than it had been for 39 years during the same month.

In Ontario the weather conditions up to the 1st of February were also exceptionally mild and much anxiety was expressed by lumbermen from all parts of the province about the possibility of bringing out logs during the present winter. During the first week in February however, a cold spell occurred which was general throughout the province and many lumbermen reported that their hauling operations had got well under way. A number of operators of the Ottawa Valley and some from the Georgian Bay district report that they believe they will be able to get out a satisfactory quantity of logs, this, of course, depending upon a continuance of the cold weather. A number of the operators however, were of the opinion that the cold spell could be depended upon to continue long enough for hauling purposes.

A curious reversal of the usual weather conditions is reported from British Columbia. At New Westminster however, the cold weather during the month of January resulted in the closing down of the majority of the mills on the Fraser River, which as a rule are operated throughout the winter. The Fraser River was so full of ice at the end of January that it could not be used for moving log supplies to the mills at its mouth. Mill owners estimate that the cold snap will cost them many thousand dollars. Nearly 1,500 men were reported to have been temporarily thrown out of employment by this situation. The north arm of the Fraser River was completely frozen over and the Canadian Western Lumber Company together with the mayor of New Westminster found it necessary to apply for the services of an ice breaker to open a passage for logs.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The United States Forestry Department will conduct the largest sale of government timber ever held in the northwestern States, on April 1st, when it will dispose of 267,000,000 feet of saw timber in the Kauikan forest, eastern Washington. The timber will go to the highest bidder. At the same time there will be a sale of 190,000 cedar poles. The minimum price that will be considered by the government will vary from \$1 to \$5 per thousand feet. The government expects to net over \$1,250,000. Bids for the lumber are being received by the forest supervisor at Newport, Wash., and by the district supervisor at Missoula, Mont. More than twenty-five different companies have already submitted applications for sections of the timber. It is expected that a number of new sawmills will be built as a result. Bidders for the timber are required by the government to submit with their offers a statement of the proposed methods of logging and development, which will be considered in awarding the timber. About 55 per cent. of the timber or some 150,000,000 feet is high class white pine, the balance being about equally divided between yellow pine and Englemann spruce.

A Vancouver report says: With the midwinter falling off in domestic business lumber manufacturers on the coast think more of importation from the United States. About 10,000,000 feet more came in during the last year than the year previous, and the figures show that the price has not been as high. Were the price maintained conditions would not be so bad, but when the lumber is dumped the Canadian market is demoralized. Local trade is the mainstay at this time of year. It is fully up to the mark of 1911, though during 1912 more skyscrapers were erected. While these call for a certain amount of lumber, it is in many instances not local, hardwoods largely entering into the floors and finish of the big blocks. Construction is mostly steel and concrete, so that big timbers are not used as formerly. Permits for 1911 totalled \$17,000,000, and for 1912 they were about \$20,000,000, the amount predicted by the city building inspector at the beginning of the year. Building has been extensive also in New Westminster and Victoria.

Conditions generally have been excellent in British Columbia. In some respects the year has been the best yet. The two great industries, on which the prosperity of the province depends, were never in better shape. The lumber industry has enjoyed the best year in its history. The year before last a slump started when the announcement was made that damage had been done to the wheat crop in the north-west. This was not the only discouraging factor, as the foreign trade at that time was slack. Early in 1912, business bettered, and for the last six months it has been all that could be desired. Foreign trade is better than for years, local demand is strong and domestic requirements are great. Prices are firm, which means general satisfaction. This has meant several new sawmills, a feature of these being the number of smaller plants, cutting timber which before was passed over. There have been several large expenditures, among them being half a million in additions by the Canadian Western Lumber Company on the Fraser River, which is erecting a new mill at Comox and a cedar plant near its present large mill; \$250,000 by the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, which has built a new and third mill on Lulu Island at New Westminster; and the large expenditure proposed by the Canada United Lumber Company, which was organized with a capital of \$4,000,000, and took over the holdings of Mr. James C. Shields with the intention of constructing new mills. Some very fine timber is to be found on Vancouver Island, and the Empire Lumber Company, with holdings in the vicinity of Cowichan Lake, was one of the year's incorporations with a capital of \$7,500,000.

New Westminster benefits largely from the operation of sawmills, and its location on the Fraser River also gives it advantages as a place for factories to locate. When the big schemes of improvement on the Fraser River are consummated it will mean much to the Royal City.

The question of the disposal of forest slash is occupying the attention of D. R. Cameron, of Kamloops, B.C., who has decided to make an extensive tour through Montana and Idaho for the purpose of studying the systems now in vogue in those states.



# Record Meeting Canadian Lumbermen

**Annual Gathering of C. L. A. at Ottawa Attended by Many Representatives From East, West, and Centre of Canada—Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, Re-elected President**

The fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was held at Ottawa, on February 4th, at the Chateau Laurier and was unquestionably the most successful and interesting annual meeting which has ever been held by the Association. The attendance was exceptionally representative and large. Those who were present took a keen interest in all the proceedings and discussed in full many of the important problems with which the trade and the association are at present confronted.

In the morning the meeting was devoted to the reading of reports by the various committees and officers of the Association and to a short discussion upon one or two questions of importance. The President of the Association, Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, Montreal, was unfortunately unable to attend the meeting as the result of ill health. In his absence the chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Browne, of Ottawa.

The first report presented at the meeting was that of the President, Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, who, during the course of his report stated that the total trade of Canada, imports and exports, during 1912, was nearly \$1,006,000,000; whereas for the same period ten years ago the corresponding total had been \$424,000,000, showing a gain of a great deal more than double during the ten years. He remarked however, that during 1912 Canada's imports exceeded her exports in value by \$53,000,000. After referring to other interesting statistics regarding the commercial and financial development of Canada, the report stated that so far as the shipments of lumber were concerned the tonnage increased during 1912 over 10 per cent., as compared with 1911. Considerable increases were shown in the quantity of exports of lumber to the United States, but the value was less than in former years. This might be accounted for by the fact that lower grades had been shipped more largely than usual during 1912.

Imports from the United States, of boards, planks, deals, joists, and scantling showed tremendous increases as compared with two years ago. For eleven months ended November 30th in each year the figures were as follows:—

|            | Feet        | Value        | Aver. Price |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1910 ..... | 273,881,000 | \$ 7,020,665 | \$25.63     |
| 1911 ..... | 476,943,000 | 10,034,815   | 21.04       |
| 1912 ..... | 519,781,000 | 11,831,115   | 22.76       |

or, nearly 90 per cent. increase in quantity in two years. Almost one-third of the lumber exported from the United States was pitch pine.

Dealing with the political situation in the United States and its possible effect upon tariffs the report said that it was apparently part of the Democratic platform to admit lumber into that country free of duty. It remained to be seen what effect this would have from a

Canadian point of view. The effect of the entry into Canada free of duty of lumber dressed on one side had been disastrous to the lumbermen in western Canada.

The report referred feelingly to the loss which the association and the lumber trade had sustained by the deaths of H. F. McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ontario, on September 13th, 1912, and Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, B.C., on August 9th, 1912. Similar reference was made to the death of Judge Mabey, Chief of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, on May 6th, 1912.

Referring to the outlook for the future the report stated that the prospects at present were very bright and that the trade might look forward to the year 1913 with hope and encouragement.

The report of the secretary stated that the association was commencing the year with 125 members. Each of these members should not only stick by the association but should make it a personal matter to add materially to its numbers. Mr. John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C., one of the directors of the association in a letter to the secretary had written as follows: "I think that Manitoba and Saskatchewan should have more members, and Alberta should have a good number. I am of the opinion that if they were approached by some interested party each of these provinces would show a goodly number of members."

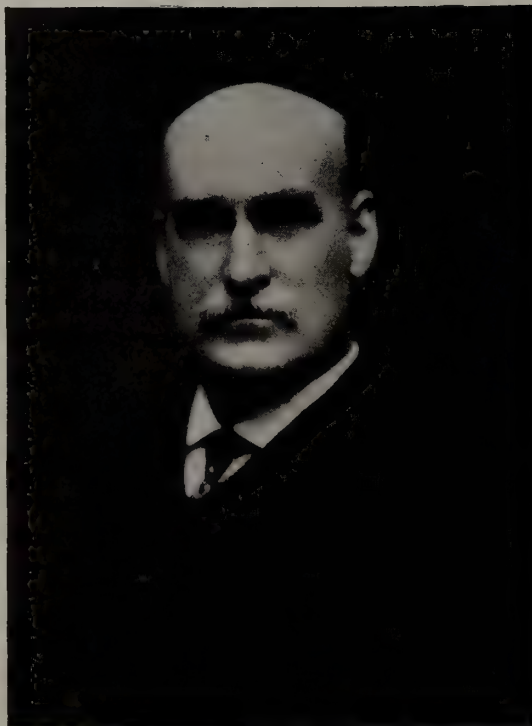
The secretary referred in conclusion to a number of questions which were taken up in subsequent discussion or in other reports. One of these was the matter of the variation in discounts. Another was the proposal to discontinue the stop-over privilege in Canada on lumber coming from the United States. The secretary also drew attention to a matter relating to insurance on lumber which is of considerable interest to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. All Ontario members were interested in a technicality which had been raised with regard to the insurance on lumber which had been sold and paid for but not removed. In all cases where the seller guaranteed to hold the buyer covered, unless there was a distinct clause in his policy permitting him to carry the risk on behalf of his customer the insurance of such property was void. The secretary also drew the attention of the members to the fact that all insurance carried in unlicensed companies, Lloyds, mutuals or reciprocals must be reported to the Dominion Department of Insurance, on special forms which would be supplied upon application to the Department not later than March 1st next. Heavy penalties were provided in case of non-compliance.

## The Financial Statement

The Honorary Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, in his report stated that the association commenced the year 1912 with \$534.83 on



J. L. Campbell, Toronto



Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, Re-elected President

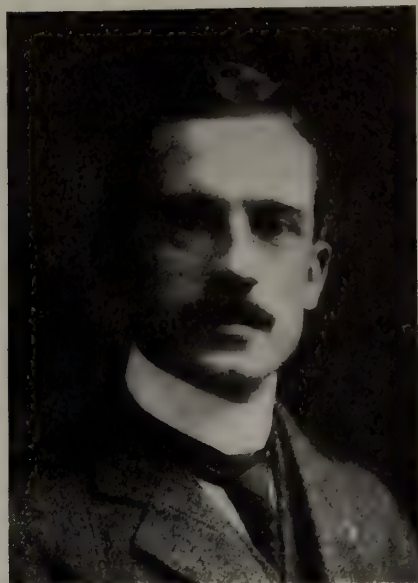


R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Re-elected Treas.





C. A. Larkin, Toronto



Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal



Wm. Power, Quebec



D.H. McLennan, Westmount, P.Q.

hand and closed it with a balance of \$80.41, showing that the income for the year had not been sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. A careful estimate for the coming year indicated that they would require an income of \$4,000. The drop from \$50 to \$25 in the subscription for membership had proven too drastic. If the subscription were to be made \$35 instead of \$25, sufficient revenue would be provided upon the present membership basis for the expenses of the year 113.

#### Executive Committee's Report

The report of the executive committee referred in opening, to the probability that the United States Government would remove the duty upon lumber entering that country, and drew attention to the fact that Canada imported from the United States, lumber planed on one side, free of duty, to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 a month.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the movement for placing a duty upon "saw blanks" had been opposed successfully. An important event during the year had been the application of the Ontario Salvage Company for incorporation, for the purpose of raising sunken logs. This proposition had also been opposed successfully, as it was felt that the interests of lumbermen in all parts of Ontario might be prejudiced.

The amendment to the criminal code giving protection to lumbermen on the British Columbia coast against the depredations of log pirates was reported to have had an excellent deterrent effect.

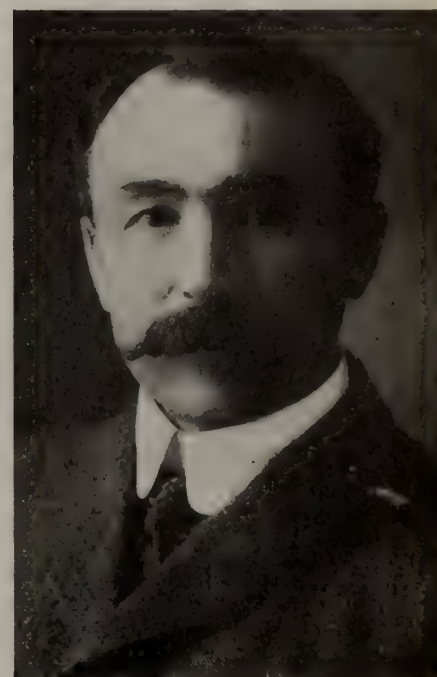
The committee on uniform grading had concluded during the year that the possibility of arriving at a uniform rule for the grading of lumber in Canada seemed to be indefinite if not impossible. No action had therefore been taken in regard to this matter.

The trade report branch now had on file some 130 records of firms reported upon. A revision of the detail work in connection with this branch was under consideration, for the purpose of securing fuller reports and reducing the work involved in giving information. The committee laid stress upon the necessity for co-operation between the association and its members for this work.

The claims branch reported that it had been successful in collecting a number of railroad claims and claims against delinquent debtors. "It is no exaggeration," said the report, "to say that the railways undoubtedly have upwards of \$1,000,000 of money belonging to the shipping public, of which



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa



Senator Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont.

they have the use continuously without payment of interest." The association ought to take steps to remedy this serious situation.

#### Transportation Committee's Report

The report of the transportation committee outlined the events leading up to the recent order of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, increasing the charge for demurrage on freight cars. If this increase was fair and if such a penalty upon shippers and consignees would relieve the car



Group of Prominent Canadian Lumbermen in attendance at C. L. A. Annual Meeting, Ottawa, February 4th, 1913



shortage, was it not logical that the railways should be penalized in the same way for their failure to furnish cars or expedite shipments. Attention was drawn by the report to the request that all members of the association should keep accurate records of their car transactions between December 15th, 1912, and March 31st, 1913, the period covered by the order. This information, forwarded to the secretary of the association, would be of great value in preparing a case for submission to the board when the question of reciprocal demurrage was taken up.

The Canadian Freight Association was reported to have made another application for permission to do away entirely with all track scale allowances leaving the question of allowance in the hands of the weighman. This was a serious matter for lumber shippers and would mean largely increased takings by the railways if it were put into effect.

Attention was drawn to the effort of the railways, early in 1912, to increase the charge for stop-off privileges to 2c per 100 lbs. instead of 1c. Objection had been taken to this and a satisfactory arrangement had been reached.

Similar objection had been taken to a proposal to increase the car load minima. The railways wanted the following rule adopted:—cars 35 feet and over 40,000 lbs.; cars under 35 feet, 35,000 lbs. This was to take the place of the following rule:—cars under 36 feet 6 inches inside measure, 30,000 lbs.; cars 36 feet 6 inches to 40 feet 6 inches, 36,000 lbs.; with an increase of five per cent. per foot on cars larger than 36 feet 6 inches. The railways agreed to the following minima:—35 feet and over, 34,000 lbs.; under 35 feet 30,000 lbs. The railways, however, incorporated with this the following:—“cars 35 feet and over 34,000 lbs. (subject to rule 1, section B, Canadian classification).” This rule provided for a minimum of 36,000 lbs. on cars 36 feet 6 in. to 40 feet 6 inches long, and a five per cent. increase for each foot on cars over 36 feet 6 inches long. Strong objection was taken to this on behalf of the lumbermen. The railways, however, remained firm and no further progress had been made. The tariffs as filed did not comply with the arrangement made at the conference but they were now in effect.

The report mentioned the recent developments in connection with the freight rates on lumber coming into Canada from the Southern States. The association had filed a protest against the proposed increases, as they would mean a serious dislocation of business. This situation accentuated the necessity for a joint traffic board representing Canada and the United States for handling questions of international importance.

The report concluded with a reference to the effect that the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. had field tariffs cancelling the stop-over arrangement in Canada on lumber coming from the United States. If this change were made it would mean a loss to many of the members of the association, the report advised that they ought to take immediate action regarding it.

#### Resolutions Carried

A number of resolutions were submitted by the committee on resolutions and were taken up in their order by the association. A resolution moved by Duncan McLaren, Toronto, seconded by A. H. Campbell, Montreal, was carried empowering the Transportation Committee to act in the matter of car-demurrage as seemed to them best in the interests of the association; and if found advisable to work in conjunction with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the various boards of trade and other associations interested therein.

A resolution moved by J. B. White, Montreal, seconded by A. E. Craig, Toronto, was carried, to the effect that the Association was absolutely opposed to any change being made in the allowance from track scale weights, for variation in tares of cars, as in effect at the present time; further that the association considered the present allowance fair and just; that without it shippers would suffer severe loss, while their continuation meant no hardship or injustice to the carriers. In the event of further action being necessary the Transportation Committee was empowered to take such steps as it considered in the best interests of the association.

A lengthy discussion took place upon a resolution moved by Geo. Grier, Montreal, and seconded by H. B. Poliwska, Quebec, to the effect that the Executive Committee should be empowered to carry on, in the best manner according to their judgment, the work of the trade report branch of the Association. Much of the discussion centred upon the form of blanks sent out by the secretary for information.

Mr. John Donogh, Toronto, said that he thought a better form of blank could be designed containing fewer questions, and these questions framed so as to secure general information.

The secretary explained that the incoming committee would have a recommendation along this line. A list of questions had already been prepared, each of which was numbered, and a printed postcard had also been prepared with corresponding numbers upon it. It would simply be necessary for members sending in a report to put a mark opposite the different numbers on the postcard corresponding to the questions in the printed form. In this way the information could be given in a thorough manner and in entire secrecy. This plan would also involve very little time on the part of the member reporting.

After further discussion upon this point Mr. E. F. Perry, Secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, explained how useful the trade report branch of that association had become and what an up-hill fight it had been to secure the extensive co-operation of members. He explained in detail the method of working adopted by his association and showed that it was similar in practically all respects to that of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He believed that it was necessary for the association to ask for information upon many points which might appear to members to be difficult to answer, but that, in the course of time, with the co-operation of the members, the association would be able

to build up a trade report branch which would be of the greatest possible value to all members.

#### Claims Branch to be Started

A resolution moved by Duncan McLaren, Toronto, and seconded by E. R. Bremner, Ottawa, was carried, empowering the Executive Committee to inaugurate a claims branch of the Association.

A resolution was introduced for discussion without any mover or seconder, to the effect that it would be expedient to establish a uniform rule for discount for cash. After a very brief discussion it was very plainly shown that such a proposition would have very little chance of being successful and the motion was accordingly withdrawn.

A brief discussion took place upon a resolution proposing to increase the annual subscription fee of the Association. The resolution was moved by J. G. Cane, Toronto, and seconded by A. E. Craig, Toronto, to the effect that as the subscription fee of \$25 during 1912 had not furnished sufficient revenue, the fee should be made \$35 per annum; also that the trade report branch should be continued and the claims branch inaugurated without any additional charge being made. There was a slight difference of opinion upon this subject, some members believing that with an increase of membership during 1913 similar to that of 1912, the necessary funds would be secured. It was pointed out however, that the increased membership would entail proportionately increased expense and that the sum of \$25 per member would scarcely meet the outlay. The resolution increasing the fee was therefore finally carried.

A resolution introduced by Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto, seconded by R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, was carried, to the effect that the Executive Committee should consist of three members having their residence in Ottawa, and two from some outside point. When the officers were appointed later on it was deemed sufficient that two of the directors should be from Ottawa with a third from Braeside, who visits Ottawa upon business nearly every week.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. R. G. Cameron for the efficient manner and great interest which he had displayed in the discharge of the duties of Honorary Treasurer of the Association since its inception; also to Mr. Gilbert Allan who had frequently audited the books of the association gratuitously.

During the afternoon session an extensive discussion took place upon the question of endeavoring to secure from the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners an order requiring the railway companies to pay reciprocal demurrage upon cars held in shipment, placing or lifting.

Mr. W. C. Hughson, of Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que., during the discussion upon the question of demurrage and reciprocal demurrage stated that his company had had a shipment of 5 cars for Rouses Point. It had taken 31 or 32 days to get these cars delivered from Hull to the Grand Trunk Railway at Ottawa.

The secretary said that the association had received several reports of this nature. In one case a car had been left one day over the free loading time and the railway had promptly collected the one dollar demurrage to which they were then entitled. Then they had left the car and others of the same shipment in the same place for seven days more. He also cited other cases of an equally extreme nature and impressed upon the members the utmost importance of their furnishing the secretary of the Association with every instance of delay which would assist the association in presenting a strong case before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners whenever the case came up, which might be almost at any date now.

Mr. J. P. Johnson, Toronto, reported a case in which it had taken 23 days to deliver a shipment of lumber from Midland to Peterboro.

Other members presented a number of cases of a similar nature and the general conviction was that it was of the greatest importance that all members should keep careful account of any delays in their shipments caused by the railroad companies, and furnish the secretary of the association with all possible information upon the subject. Several members stated that they had already taken steps to secure evidence of this nature by sending to their customers printed blank forms upon which full information could be entered as to the time at which shipments were received, placed and cars lifted. This information would be of great value to the Association if collected by a large number of shippers.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, also made a strong plea for co-operation on the part of the members in the direction of assisting the secretary by furnishing him with all information which would be of assistance in their fight against the railway companies. They had a paid secretary and a number of standing committees at Ottawa all of whom were willing to do their utmost to assist the members in reaching a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which they continually had to meet.

#### Experiences of National Wholesalers

Mr. E. F. Perry, Secretary of the National Lumber Dealers' Association, New York City, N.Y., was called upon to address the meeting.



He gave a very interesting talk upon the work of the Association which he represents, prefacing his remarks with the statement that there was a danger of lumber associations and other associations in general specializing too much upon the particular interest of their own trades. If it were possible it would be better for all associations of a similar nature to merge their efforts in a good many of their common interests and work in co-operation for the attainment of general commercial and financial reforms. However, this did not seem to be practical under present conditions.

About the only way in which they could accomplish results through their association work under present conditions was along the lines which were being followed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. It was apparent that the lumber business was a constantly changing proposition. The lumber business was conducted to-day on an entirely different basis from that of twenty years ago, and it was difficult thing to keep in touch with all the changes unless lumber merchants and manufacturers kept in close touch with their fellow competitors. It was encouraging to see that the lumber trade had been probably the first to get together in this manner for the purpose of bringing about the collective advantages of all concerned. He thought that the trade in Canada was to be congratulated upon the manner in which the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had grown. He was greatly pleased to witness the enthusiasm which was shown by the members. The lumber merchants of the United States did not minimise the fact that Canada was a great lumber producing country nor were they overlooking the fact that Canada was growing rapidly. Under such conditions it was of great importance that the representatives of the lumbering industry should get together and put themselves in a position to develop the interests of their trade.

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association had exactly the same problems to solve as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. They were having a great deal of trouble with their car service. Transportation problems were continually troubling them. They had also their troubles about the weighing of lumber and seem to be up against a stone wall. They were getting car after car right now, over weight from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs. upon which they were not able to obtain any redress whatever. They did not seem to be able to reach the question of delay in transit in any way. In fact their transportation problems were identical with those of the Canadian trade.

Next to the transportation work, he believed the question of credits was most important. Mr. Perry then explained in some detail the system adopted by the association in connection with credit rating. Their experience was that a man who refused to make a financial statement of his affairs should not be given any credit at all. There were of course exceptions to this case in the men who were so well off that they did not need to make any statement of their position at all. He believed that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would find the credit proposition more important than any other. The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association had done a great deal for their members along this line and they had also been of great use to their members in connection with insurance matters.

Mr. Perry's remarks were received with great interest by all who were present and at the conclusion he was greeted with prolonged applause.

In connection with the resolution upon track scale allowances, Mr. C. A. Larkin, Toronto, moved that an addition should be made to the resolution to the effect that the railways should put detailed information as to weights upon each bill. If this were done, shippers would know in each case whether the proper allowance had been made. A great many over charges were continually being made, regarding which shippers had no information whatever. The resolution was passed in its original form with the understanding that the committee should also take this question into consideration.

Mr. W. S. Tilston, manager of the Transportation Department of the Montreal Board of Trade, who was present at the meeting, was invited to address the members upon transportation questions, Mr. Tilston, however, remarked that he was present more for the sake of learning the point of view of the lumbermen than to address them upon the subject. He thanked them for the courtesy to be allowed to listen to the subject before expressing any of his views.

#### Reciprocal Demurrage Advocated

Mr. J. G. Cane, Toronto, presented a resolution which was seconded by Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, as follows:—"If it is the intention of the railways, after the 1st of April, to continue the increase demurrage charge or to try to continue it penalizing the shippers for detention of cars after certain periods of unloading, we should ask for reciprocal demurrage for cars that are detained in placing for loading and for unloading." At the suggestion of the chairman the resolution was extended by adding the words; "and for not being taken away when they are loaded." After a considerable discussion regarding the necessity for placing the association so definitely on record, the resolution was carried.

Mr. Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont., said that he thought the association should pass some sort of a resolution, of which a copy should

be sent to the Board of Railway Commissioners and to the Government, objecting to the haste with which the demurrage increase had been put through. He did not believe that it had ever been the intention of the measure creating the Board that it should act in such a manner. It appeared to him to be ridiculous in the extreme and they ought to place themselves on record against it. It was neither right nor fair and there was nothing decent about it at all. If the Commission had power to do such a thing they ought not to have it. If they had that power it ought to be taken away.

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, said the chairman of the association had not heard the case at all as he was in Winnipeg at the time. If he had heard it it was probable that the order would not have been passed.

Mr. Tilston said that he had received a telegram on Thursday in Montreal, advising him of the hearing which was to be held in Ottawa on the following Tuesday. The railways themselves had been working on the case for nearly a month before. Mr. E. R. Bremner, chairman of the committee on transportation, impressed upon the members the importance of sending to the secretary all the information possible upon this subject so that they might have a good case to present before the Board when the question came up again. As far as they could make out, the question was likely to come up at any time.

#### Freight Rates on Yellow Pine

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell asked whether the association had taken any steps in connection with the question of the increase in freight rates upon southern pine coming into Canada.

An interesting discussion followed upon this subject. The secretary stated that several letters had been received from firms interested in this matter and the protest had been filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board had written to the effect that they doubted whether they had any jurisdiction over any tariff filed by an American road although part of it operated in Canada and suggested that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association should file a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission on the other side. The secretary discussing the question further said that he could quite see that this would be a very important question for some members of the association. It might not commend itself very strongly to some other members, but the executive were doing what they could in connection with the question. The difficulty was owing to the fact that the whole increase asked for was to go to the Canadian roads. They did not mind helping the Canadian roads along, but if these roads intended to ask the United States roads to increase their tariffs and the latter were not going to get any benefit, Canadian shippers ought to have something to say; not alone as a protest against the general idea of the increasing rates. If they allowed that increase to take place they did not know where it would stop and the rates on lumber were high enough in Canada already. The proposed increases would affect all the importations of hardwood and southern pine. The protest had come principally from those who were handling southern hardwoods in Canada.

Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, said that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had made great efforts last year to have the Government pass a law to keep yellow pine out of Canada by having the duty applied to lumber dressed on more than one side. If the proposed increased freight rates were passed it would mean that less yellow pine would come to Canada. He did not see why Canadian lumbermen should fight for the southern pine men. He believed it would be a good thing for most Canadians if the freight rates on yellow pine were advanced.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, said that the association had a number of members in the wholesale trade who were importing yellow pine. He thought they ought to be consistent in such a matter and although he was a manufacturer he had no objection to the present rates.

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, Toronto, said that his firm would like to see the rates on yellow pine doubled.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards replied that he was perfectly serious in the matter. If the rate was high enough now, there was no reason why it should be doubled. He thought they ought to consider the interests of all their members and not be at all selfish in the matter.

Mr. Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont., said he had no objections to southern pine coming into Canada provided all things were equal. To-day, as everyone knew, southern pine was coming in free of duty, whereas Canadian lumber going into the United States paid a duty. It looked to him as though the Government had not been doing its duty by the lumbermen. He was in favor of the same duty being imposed upon lumber entering both countries. He believed there was a chance now of the duty being removed upon Canadian lumber entering the United States. If he had his own way in the matter he would like to see Canada legislate for itself without regard to the course taken by the United States. He really believed that Canada should impose a duty upon that class of lumber, whether the duty was taken off by the United States or not. In regard to the freight rate



situation, so far as he was concerned, he would have no complaint to make if the railways decided to put on the extra five cents.

Mr. Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto, said that the increase was proposed at the request of the Canadian railways. They were not doing it to protect Canadian lumber manufacturers, but to increase the revenue of the Canadian railways. They were simply trying to get at the lumber trade in another direction. If this increase were put through, the chances were that some of the American roads would want an increase of rates into the United States. Then the shoe would be on the other foot. He thought that the association ought to take the same stand as always and fight the railways on any increase of rates.

This brought the discussion upon this subject to a conclusion.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman Mr. J. C. Browne, Ottawa, for the courteous and able manner in which he had directed the affairs of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the secretary, Mr. Frank Hawkins, for the valuable work which he had done and was still doing for the association.

#### Officers For The Current Year

The report of the nominating committee was then presented and adopted. It proposed a list of directors and the directors afterwards held a meeting for the appointment of officers. The result was that the officers and directors for the current year are as follows:—

President, Alexander MacLaurin, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Browne, Ottawa, J. S. Gillies, Braeside, Ont., His Honor D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, and John Hendry, Vancouver; Executive Committee, Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, J. C. Browne, Ottawa, Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, J. S. Gillies, Braeside, and J. J. McFadden, Renfrew; Directors, W. Power, M.P., Quebec; E. H. Lemay, Montreal, Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, D. L. White, Midland, Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto, J. G. Cane, Toronto, W. A. Firstbrook, Toronto, A. D. McRae, Fraser Mills, B.C., Wm. McNeill, Vancouver, B.C., and the following new members A. L. Mattes, Prince Albert, Sask., Duncan McLaren, Toronto, C. A. Larkin, Toronto, and J. Hanbury, Wycliffe, B.C.

This concluded the fifth annual meeting, and in the evening an excellent banquet was held at the Chateau Laurier.

#### Banquet at the Chateau

At the banquet, which was held at the Chateau Laurier on Tuesday evening, February 4th, a large number of guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent by everybody. Senator W. C. Edwards occupied the chair, and the chief guests of honor were Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P. for Pictou, N.S., and Hon. J. G. Foster, United States Consul General for Canada. Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada had expected to be present at the banquet but was unable to attend on account of his pressing duties in the House of Commons. In his place Hon. Geo. H. Perley made an excellent representative of the Government, and delivered one of the most interesting speeches of the evening. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had also expressed his intention of being present, but unfortunately was confined to his house on account of temporary illness. Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., kindly consented to take the place of his chief as a guest at the banquet and he delivered a stirring and much appreciated address in reply to the toast of "Canada."

Among the guests at the head table were Senator Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont., J. G. Cane, Toronto, J. L. Campbell, Toronto, D. H. McLennan, Montreal, H. K. Egan, Ottawa, Wm. Power, M.P., Quebec, E. J. Perry, New York, J. C. Browne, Ottawa, Hon. G. H. Perley, Ottawa, Hon. J. G. Foster, Ottawa, and E. M. Macdonald, M.P.

After the toast to the King had been loyally honored the chairman called upon Hon. Geo. H. Perley to reply to the toast to the trade. The speaker referred in a reminiscent and interesting manner to the great changes which had taken place in the logging and lumber manufacturing industries since his early days. He laid particular stress upon the importance of preventing settlement upon lands which are not suited for agriculture. In his opinion the Government ought to divide the country into areas and draw a line around those parts which were not fitted for agriculture. Upon these areas the Government ought to adopt modern forestry methods for the preservation or production of valuable timber.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., in his reply to the toast of "Canada" referred also to the great changes which had taken place in the lumber industry during the past 50 years. He made timely reference also to the development of the neighborly spirit between the peoples of the United States and Canada, expressing the hope that the two countries, which were about to celebrate the 100th anniversary of peace, would be able a hundred years later to celebrate the 200th anniversary.

In proposing the toast to "The United States" Senator Edwards spoke most feelingly of the high esteem in which Hon. J. G. Foster, United States Consul General at Ottawa, is held by the people of Canada. So great was this appreciation of Hon. Mr. Foster and his work that the people of Canada all hoped that the impending change

in the government at Washington would not result in Hon. Mr. Foster's removal from his present position. Senator Edwards suggested that some prominent Canadian should start a petition to be signed by a large number of Canadian people and sent to the government at Washington, praying that Hon. Mr. Foster should be left in the office at Ottawa which he was filling so ably and so acceptably to the people of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Foster made an excellent speech reviewing the developments which had taken place in the United States during the last century and a quarter and those of Canada during the last fifty years.

The toast to "the Press" was replied to by Mr. Douglas Malloch of the American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill., who delivered a very witty and entertaining address.

The following is a list of those who signed the roll at the meeting:—

W. B. Maclean, Conger Lumber Co., Toronto; R. G. Cameron, Cameron & Co., Ltd., Ottawa; W. C. Laidlaw, R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto; J. A. Story, Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa; Hugh M. Williams, Williams Lumber Co., Ottawa; P. C. Walker, Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa; John B. Allan, Robert Cox & Co., Ottawa; J. B. White, Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Montreal; H. A. Hartingh, Edward Hines Lumber Co., Chicago and Parry Sound; Jas. G. Cane, Jas. G. Cane & Co., Toronto; D. McLaren, Union Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto; Chas. A. Duff, A. Barnet & Co., Renfrew, Ont.; Hugh A. Rose, Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto and Fraser Mills, B.C.; A. L. Eastcott, Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke; H. J. Terry, Muir Terry & Gordon, Toronto; J. L. Campbell, Campbell & Johnson, Toronto; J. P. Johnson, Campbell & Johnson, Toronto; A. E. Gordon, Muir Terry & Gordon, Toronto; J. A. Detweiler, Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Toronto; N. C. Hocken, Hocken Lumber Co., Otter Lake, Ont.; Walter M. Ross, J. R. Booth, Ottawa; Samuel Thomson, W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa; C. B. Dougherty, Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa; J. J. McFadden, Ferguson & McFadden, East Templeton, Que.; J. E. H. Barnet, A. Barnet & Co., Renfrew, Ont.; Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa; D. H. McLennan, Montreal; Hugh McLean, Buffalo, N.Y.; E. F. Perry Secretary National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, N.Y.; Wm. Power, W. & J. Sharples, Quebec; F. McCrae, Sherbrooke, Que.; H. K. Egan, Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa; Geo. Gordon, Cache Bay, Ont.; H. B. Poliwska, J. Burstall & Co., Quebec; Arthur H. Campbell, Campbell MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal; Maurice Welch, Campbell MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal; J. C. Bartram, The Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa; J. O. MacLaurin, Charlemagne Lumber Co., Montreal; C. A. Spencer, Montreal; E. M. Barrett, Barrett Bros., Ottawa; Fred T. Smith, Montreal; Geo. W. Grier, G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal; E. C. Plant, T. Mackarell & Co., Ottawa; A. E. Craig, Northern Timber Co., Ltd., Toronto; C. A. Larkin, C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto; John Donogh, John Donogh & Co., Toronto; E. R. Bremner, Watson & Todd, Ltd., Ottawa; Ward C. Hughson, Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., Hull, Que.; Gordon C. Edwards, W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa.

#### Intercolonial Increasing its Equipment

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals whose attention was recently drawn to the frequent letters published in the Canada Lumberman, from lumbermen in Eastern Canada, complaining of the shortage of cars upon the Intercolonial Railway, writes to the Canada Lumberman upon this subject as follows:—

Wednesday, January 15th, 1913.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

In reply to your favour of the 8th instant, in which you state that you are in receipt of complaints concerning the shortage of cars on the I.C.R.

We beg to say that the rapid increase in business along the line is to an extent going ahead of our car equipment. However, with a view to placing the road in a position to meet the growing traffic, and to obviate any further cause for complaint, the Department has, since April 1st, 1912, placed orders for the following rolling stock:—

1373 steel frame box cars.  
300 wooden box cars  
200 steel underframe flat cars.  
50 Hart-Otis coal cars.  
50 Hart-Otis dump cars.  
100 Hart-Otis convertible cars.  
35 refrigerator cars  
20 steel underframe stock cars.  
1 tank car.  
20 consolidation freight engines.  
8 switching engines.

This rolling stock is now being delivered.

Yours truly,  
A. W. Campbell.

Mr. Overton W. Price of the United States Forest Surveys, who spent some time in Victoria, B.C., last summer advising the Minister of Lands upon the organization of new Forests Branch, returned recently for a visit of about ten days to look into the progress of the work. He expressed himself as very much impressed with the thorough manner in which the work of organization was being carried out.



# Forestry Association's Annual Meeting

**Successful Results Reported for Operations of the Past Year—Hon. W. A. Charlton, President for 1913—Next Convention at Winnipeg**

The fourteenth annual business meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Ottawa, on February 5th. The reports presented showed that a large amount of work had been done during the year. Two conventions were held, one in Ottawa, and one in Victoria, B.C., at each of which, great interest was manifested in the work of forest conservation. At the latter convention representatives of all the Provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were present.

The report of the Directors showed steady progress in forest conservation during the year. The Dominion Forest Branch, in addition to its tree planting work, examined a number of areas in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to ascertain if these should be put into forest reserves. In British Columbia a new and vigorous forest service had been organized on July 1st.

The report referred to the success which had attended the annual convention of the Association at Victoria, B.C., in September last. During the year 1912 progress in conservation had been steady in



Hon. W. A. Charlton, Toronto, Ont.

Canada. The Ontario government and the Ontario limit holders had had over 1,000 rangers in the field during the danger season. It would appear that the total federal and provincial government and private companies' expenditure on forest protection during 1912 had amounted to between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000. Referring to the education of forest rangers the report said "Another part of the field of education has not yet been touched, namely that of training the rank and file of the forest protective army, the forest rangers, for their duties. This training is for men already in the employ of the forest services who have passed tests as to their ability and experience. While every effort should be made to admit only fit men to the services it is felt that these would all be immensely more efficient if they could be given a few weeks' training under men who know the best methods of protecting timber, avoiding waste in utilization, fighting fires, etc., and who have the faculty of imparting this knowledge to others. Ranger schools have proved very efficacious in other countries in increasing the efficiency of the men, and in showing them how to do the work to the greatest advantage. They have thus developed an esprit de corps in the force which has done much for the whole service, and to develop the idea of forest conservation among the people. One of the next things for which it is felt the Association should press is for the establishment of ranger schools in connection with the federal and provincial forest services."

The Directors again urged the need of a federal laboratory for the testing of the different varieties of Canadian woods. It is hoped this will be secured during the present year.

There had been steady progress in educational work in forestry. Ranger schools were advocated for training men already in the various services, more fully for their duties.

Reference was made to the loss to forest conservation in the death of such staunch advocates as Sir Edward Clouston, Senator Rolland, and Mr. R. W. Shepherd of Montreal, and Mr. Otis Staples of British Columbia.

The membership of the Association continued to grow, the number now being 2,865. While the growth of the work entailed the largest expenditure in the history of the Association, the income had been proportionately large and there was a balance after paying all expenses.

In conclusion the report said:—"On the whole, while the work to be overtaken is very large and the need of prompt action to save our forests pressing, your Directors believe that Governments and people are beginning to realize the need of forest conservation, and they therefore urge the putting into operation of a constructive program for the coming year—one that will show that the ideal of conservation is not the locking up of resources but their wise use by and for the people of Canada."

Winnipeg was selected as the place for holding the next convention, the date to be the latter part of July.

Dr. B. E. Fernow reported on the possibility of establishing a uniform log rule for Canada and also upon the forest fire laws at present in force. These reports were received and the committees upon these subjects were permitted to amend their reports before printing.

A vote of thanks was passed to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for acting as patron of the association and expressing the sympathy of the association to him on account of the illness of Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, expressing at the same time an earnest hope that she will be speedily restored to health.

Some discussion took place upon the advisability of continuing the publication of the Canada Forest Journal, and it was decided that the publication should be continued.

The officers elected were as follows:—Patron, H.R.H. the Governor-General; Honorary President, Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden; Honorary Past President, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; President, Hon. W. A. Charlton; Vice-President, Wm. Power, M.P.; Secretary, Jas. Lawler; Treasurer, Miss M. Robinson.

Board of Directors: Wm. Little, Hiram Robinson, Aubrey White, E. Stewart, H. M. Price, W. B. Snowball, Thomas Southworth, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Geo. Y. Chown, Hon. Sydney Fisher, R. H. Campbell, J. B. Miller, Gordon C. Edwards, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Ellwood Wilson, Senator Bostock, E. J. Zavitz, H. R. MacMillan, F. C. Whiteman, G. C. Piche, Alex. MacLaurin, J. B. White, Mgr. Mathieu, Bishop of Regina, A. P. Stevenson, Wm. Pearce, Wm. Power, C. E. E. Ussher, Denis Murphy, C. Jackson Booth, Wm. Price, J. W. Harkom, A. S. Goodeve, W. C. J. Hall, J. S. Dennis, Geo. Cahoon, V.P., R. D. Prettie.

Editorial Committee: R. H. Campbell, Thos. Southworth, Avila Bedard, J. M. Macoun, Ellwood Wilson, E. J. Zavitz, and F. W. H. Jacombe; Editor, James Lawler, Associate Editor, G. C. Piche.

Territorial vice-presidents for the various parts of Canada were appointed as follows:—

Ontario, Hon. W. H. Hearst; Quebec, Hon. Jules Allard; New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Fleming; Nova Scotia, O. L. Daniel; Manitoba, Hon. R. P. Roblin; Prince Edward Island, Hon. J. A. Matheson; Saskatchewan, His Honor G. W. Brown; Alberta, Hon. A. L. Sifton; British Columbia, Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Commissioner Geo. Black; Mackenzie, F. D. Wilson; Keewatin, His Honor, D. C. Cameron; Ungava, His Grace, Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal.

## Fraser River Shipments Increasing

It is expected that during 1913 the lumber export trade on Fraser River will make a new high record. Conservative estimates state that the shipments to be made to Australia and South Africa will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 feet. The Canadian Western Lumber Company is already reported to have booked for 12,500,000 feet to Australia and 2,500,000 feet to South Africa, and the sales manager expects these figures to be doubled. The Brunette Mills expect to ship between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 feet to Australia. Prices for foreign business are exceptionally good.



# Trade Conditions Reviewed by Readers

## Lumbermen in General Expecting Good Business During Present Year—Building Situation Needs Watching

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

Toronto, February 4th, 1913.

"Express your opinion on prices of lumber for the year 1913 in Canada," is the question put to many, and very few venture to answer. Opinions were frequently expressed in the earlier months of 1912 in a quiet way. Some there were who said that prices would go higher on the season's opening, others just as conscientiously expressed themselves to the contrary. It must be conceded by even the most bearish, that prices at the beginning of the season, opened up slightly and were materially added to as the year progressed.

The prosperity of this country last year was phenomenal in almost every line of trade, but speaking more particularly of the lumber industry in the year of 1912, it is interesting to note that notwithstanding the many difficulties, to which the woods operations were subject (two of which we mention, scarcity of labor and the high prices obtaining for supplies) the winter of 1912 was on the whole, satisfactory to operators and with the higher prices that the opening of the sawing season brought, and the still higher that ruled from time to time as the demand increased, must surely have been a matter of very great satisfaction to the producer.

We may venture to hope that present prices will be maintained. The ever-increasing home consumption, as well as the export demand for lumber, must be caught up with, or we may yet see still higher prices; more particularly in the coarser grades of pine and hemlock. Take for example the case of No. 1 and No. 2 mill culls. There is no question at all but the demand is greater than the supply. The same may be truly said respecting hemlock. At the close of 1911, any one who is at all observant could see that the supply of both was becoming appreciably less and with six months demand ahead, without any possibility of satisfying it until the new cut came on the market, surely there should be no great wonder that prices of both kinds were increased.

The producer has to-day the upper hand and one need not be surprised to find considerably higher prices ruling (at least in some goods) for the 1913 cut, than were obtained for that of 1912. However, it is to be desired that good judgment be displayed by the sawmillers in the matter of increase and that exorbitant prices be not asked too early in the season, as anything of the kind would make the use of coarser grades of pine and hemlock prohibitive.

The requirements so far this year are large, more particularly for the cheaper lines of pine, hemlock and spruce. Bill stuff, too, is required, but large quantities of the latter are being imported from the United States, at figures reasonable enough to satisfy users. Is this demand to continue if prices go higher than they now are?

There is little doubt but that speculation in house building will be curtailed somewhat on account of what may seem—to those requiring material—too high figures, and also as money is becoming more difficult to obtain on first mortgage. As a matter of fact, the writer has it from a reliable source, that interest at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent. on 50 per cent. valuation is being asked. This rate for money in itself (if nothing else) is sufficient to interfere with building on speculative lines. Should these rates be accepted, there is no question about it, that taking the same for a five year term, the one so borrowing cannot go very far without striking a snag. Consequently, if there is any considerable falling off in this class of building, for any cause whatever, we may look for a very much easier market for mill and dead-cull pine. Then again, a substitute has been obtained for dead-cull pine, in the making of packing boxes of light construction. A corrugated paper box is being used by a large manufacturing concern that annually cut up for the purpose mentioned, 750,000 to 1,000,000 feet of dead-cull pine. To demonstrate what has happened in this case, they, to-day are using about 25 per cent. only of the above mentioned quantity. This instance in itself would make little difference to the market, the quantity appearing very small as compared with the cut, but it is merely mentioned to show what may occur when prices advance too rapidly.

Now, what about the lath trade? There is no disputing the fact that wire lath in the better class of building has displaced the number one white pine, and although it is not for a moment contended that the wire lath are cheaper than pine, yet it is nevertheless a fact that they have been displaced for this class of building, and what will happen to No. 2 and No. 3 lath, if speculative building in the cheaper class of house is stopped for even a single year? What an accumulation of inferior material would go to the burner, not of lath of recognized makes and qualities, but rubbish that is sometimes called No. 3 and sold as such, and picked up and used because it is lower in price than a lath that is worth using. It may be said by many that nothing of a serious nature exists at the present time to interfere with our continued prosperity, but when facts are presented which tend to make conditions look strained and assuming that such a state of trade may exist, it behooves all to proceed cautiously and work on conservative lines.

Let us hope, too, that the conditions (said to exist) in the woods operations, may change for the better and that the year 1913 may be a profitable one for all concerned.

Wholesaler.

### Business Good, But Troubles Numerous

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

Exeter, Ont., January 8th, 1913.

Generally speaking trade has been good with us during the past season. We had to advance prices last January as we found that material and wages were going to be higher. On comparing our business with the last four years we find we have increased our business in 1912 about 6 per cent., and profit about 4 per cent.

As to our experience during 1912 in business life we have at times found it not of the pleasant kind. We find the same as other firms that it is difficult to get and hold good men. We have had to take on men who knew nothing about the business and you know what that means to those in charge.

Another trouble has been to get hemlock for our local trade, also to get delivery from railroads of our material to ourselves, as well as to outside customers. We cannot understand how the Railway Commission could allow

an advance of demurrage rates and not try to protect those to whom shipment is being made.

We have, during the past year had our cars delayed from one to three weeks and then they would run three cars in on us at once expecting us to get them unloaded on time. Some system should be found so that the railways could not have it all their own way.

As to business for 1913, we would say that with the good times and the crops which the country has had, things should be good for 1913. But prices will again have to advance as we find that wages and running expenses will be higher.

The Ross-Taylor Company, Limited.

### Had a Good Year—The Sash and Door Trouble

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

Stouffville, Ont., January 6th, 1913.

We are pleased to report a good year in 1912. Prices were a little higher and profits were good. Our business last year increased about 10 per cent., which is very good for a place this far from any large centre. Our collections were the best last year of any year for some time. Considering the hard times the farmers had the year before, we should be very much encouraged. Prices were about \$2 to \$5 higher in many instances. Hemlock sold in 1911 for \$20 to \$23, and last year we sold all we could get for \$23 to \$27. Pine in strips ran about the same as during the year past, but 10-inch and 12-inch pine was about \$4 higher. Shingles were stiffer in price also, and sold readily.

In reference to the outlook for this year we cannot of course give any definite information, but we have been looking around, and we find that our prospects are far in advance of last year. Of course prices will be firmer, but when a farmer has to build he must have the material, and so has to pay the price.

I have noticed in the few last issues of the Lumberman, that the Hemlock Association and the Sash and Door Association are raising kicks about imported stock in doors, sash and in Georgia pine. Now, as a small manufacturer of doors and sash, let the writer say that I think that our Canadian manufacturers have no cause to kick about the United States goods. I think the kick should go back to the manufacturing of the material in our mills. A few years ago we could buy all the clear pine we wanted for \$20 or \$25 per thousand, and now if we want it clear they tell us it is all exported. What we get, they charge us in the neighborhood of \$60 per M. ft. for. This then, is not without considerable waste. If all the door and sash people have to pay as we have, I do not wonder at them kicking.

If my neighbour can make a living profit on material and sell cheaper than I can, I consider I would be going beyond my bounds to have him held down, and prohibited from selling at his own price. I had a door and sash dealer in Toronto tell me a week ago last Friday that he could buy better doors, at a better price in the United States, than he could from any Canadian manufacturer. Patriotism is all right, but we sometimes have to pay mighty dear for it. I believe in giving our own people all we can, but when it comes to selling to the public you have to get the best, and at the best prices.

D. M. Heise & Company.

### Interesting Situation in Alberta

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

January 9th, 1913.

The year 1912 has been a very favorable one from the standpoint of crops in Alberta. Unfortunately a car shortage similar to that of previous years is being experienced, and inasmuch as Alberta is the farthest province away from the market, it perhaps has suffered a little more than the other prairie provinces in this regard.

The retail lumber companies were very cautious during the first six months of 1912 in their sales, and the farmers of the country were equally as cautious in their purchases, so that the volume of business during the first half of the year was not so large as in the last half. The wholesale market remained about the same through the entire year, excepting perhaps that it strengthened somewhat during the last two months. The fact then, of the wholesale prices remaining practically the same for the year, has also prevented any appreciable change in the retail prices.

New railroads are dividing the territory in Alberta and, of course, opening up new towns. The trade in these new towns has been heavy, but the fact of the railroads passing through new territory will have the effect of somewhat diminishing the territory previously supplied by the established yards on the lines of railroad already built.

There has been a heavy influx of new settlers during the past year and this will have the result of increasing business for 1913.

The volume of business for 1912 has been considerably heavier than for 1911, and it is confidently expected that 1913 will maintain the proportionate increase if the crop conditions remain the same.

The new Peace River country to the north is attracting a great deal of attention, and a large proportion of the settlers coming into Alberta are going into that part of the province. There is, however, a considerable quantity of native spruce lumber in that country which will supply the demands of the settlers for their first set of buildings, and this trade, therefore, cannot be very materially considered in connection with the established lumber business of the province as the most of this native lumber will be cut by small portable outfits.

The retail lumbermen of Alberta are awaiting with considerable interest the outcome of the amendment to the present Banking Act. There is no doubt, if this amendment is passed, that it will have a very beneficial effect on the retail business, as it will, to a large extent, solve the difficulty of the lumber dealer financing the farmers from the spring of the year until they sell their grain in the late fall or winter.

Unfortunately, there has been a tendency on the part of line yard companies during the last couple of years to rush into every new location that is opened and put too many yards in a town. This can have only one result, viz., that in the course of a couple of years the number of yards has to be reduced. This burdens the yards which remain with the investment of those



who have discontinued business in these towns. If a reasonable number of yards would enter a town there would be less probability of cut prices and low profits, but so far this seems to be a very hard matter to regulate, and until all of the new territory is taken up there will be no way of making comparison of years in volume of business.

Practically all of the mountain mills were running to full capacity in 1912, and it is generally conceded that the stock on hand at these mills at present is lower than it was a year ago, so that there is a probability of a lumber shortage in 1913 if there is the same proportionate increase of business over 1912, as it is very problematical whether the mountain mills will be able to supply the demand. This condition will also have a tendency to still strengthen the wholesale prices, and although no definite advance on the part of the manufacturers has been announced, it is expected by the retailers that there will be some advance in the wholesale prices.

As it is very early in the year 1913, it is almost impossible to obtain any figures covering the business of the year 1912, and comparisons, therefore, are hard to make.

Crown Lumber Company, Limited.

#### Good Sales Returns

Editor Canada Lumberman: Dresden, Ont., January 4th, 1913.

Our sales for 1912 were considerably above that of 1911. Owing to the wet weather and backwardness of the season collections until late in the fall were slow, but in December collections were good. The outlook for 1913 looks favorable.

Laird Bros.

#### Outlook Good—Small Cut Probable

Editor Canada Lumberman: Lindsay, Ont., January 4th, 1913.

We found the lumber trade during 1912 very much better than during 1911. The outlook for 1913 is encouraging, but the prospect for a large cut in the bush seems doubtful on account of the weather conditions at present. On account of the large amount of railway building, and the great increase in the population of Canada from year to year, coupled with the necessary increase in the manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion to keep pace with the growing needs of the country, and for the present and for years to come; the outlook for the lumber trade and for Canada generally is exceedingly bright.

The Baker Lumber Company, Limited.

#### Expect Short Cut in Nova Scotia

Editor Canada Lumberman: Bear River, N.S., January 3rd, 1913.

The greatest drawback at the present time is the entire absence of ordinary winter conditions. We have not as yet in Nova Scotia had anything approaching winter. To-day our roads are as free from snow as they would be in July and there is also an entire absence of frost. We have had rain almost every other day and now in any case the season must be exceedingly short and we anticipated that the cut in Nova Scotia will not be more than 60 per cent. of that in 1911, as several of the large operators have not put crews in the woods. The demand is likely to be normal or in excess of that in 1911, and owing to the conditions above referred to prices should be firmly maintained with an advancing tendency.

Clarke Bros.

#### Better Prices—Profits Steady

Editor Canada Lumberman: Joliette, P.Q., January 4th, 1913.

The trade for 1912 was very good with a tendency towards price advances, and we found the demand for lumber greater than we could supply. Prices were better than during the season of 1911. Profits remained pretty much the same on account of having to pay somewhat higher wages. The outlook for the trade during 1913 seems to be bright, and I think that it will be a very brisk season, as the supply at present seems to be very light. The outlook for this winter's operations at present are of a serious nature, on account of the mild weather, and the scarcity of snow. In some localities the rivers are not even frozen over yet, which is a great drawback in the lumber woods.

Wm. Copping.

#### Had a Busy Year

Editor Canada Lumberman: Brantford, Ont., Jan. 28th, 1913.

We have enjoyed a very busy year during 1912, the business done and lumber handled being heavier than in the previous year. Prices necessarily have been higher with some lines. Bulk has been the feature, the resultant profits being to some extent a matter of the quantity handled.

For 1913 we look for much the same condition as were prevalent during the past year. The state of general prosperity tends toward plenty of business, the results of which, however, are usually affected by supply and demand.

The Schultz Bros. Company, Limited.

#### Best Year in Their History

Editor Canada Lumberman: Owen Sound, Ont., January 11th 1913.

Our business during 1912 was the largest in our history, and trade generally appears to be very promising, though if we should have an unfavorable winter, only a small cut will be available for Ontario mills next season. In any event the number of camps in operation on the north shore of the Georgian Bay is considerably less than usual. Indications are that there will be a shortage of hemlock early this spring.

John Harrison & Sons, Company, Limited.

#### Hardwood Demand Very Strong

Editor Canada Lumberman: Toronto, January 25th, 1913.

The year just closed has been a very satisfactory one both in volume of business done and prices obtained. I refer, of course, solely to the hardwood lumber conditions. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining orders at satisfactory prices and conditions were good. Objections, of course, were raised at times to the prices asked, but as a general rule, for satisfactory stock, orders were booked at prices quoted.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen has opened with a rush demand for dry stock. Orders booked for March delivery are being called in now, showing that stocks are getting low, ahead of expectations. Many large firms are endeavouring to book contracts for future delivery, but the dealers are none too anxious to contract. The weather conditions so far this year have been so unsatisfactory, and the supply of new stock so uncertain, that unless conditions change at once, the prospects for 1913 are none too good and the ten-

dencies are for a stiff advance. No dry stock is available in first hands, and the dealers fortunate in having a supply of dry lumber, will require the greater portion of it for orders already booked. The advance of prices in the States, and the noted absence of many United States travellers on this side of the line, further strengthens my views of higher prices.

J. A. McBean (McBean and Verrall).

#### A Record Year's Business

Editor Canada Lumberman: Brantford, Ont., January 8th, 1913.

In 1912, we did a record year's business, both in quantity and quality. It is therefore, needless to say that we are wearing a smile. The year 1913 has opened up a good percentage better than 1912, and has every appearance that it will continue to grow as did 1912.

Mickle, Dymont & Son.

## The Cooperage Trade During 1912

### Lower Production Than in Preceding Years— Elm Timber Too Costly—Imports from U.S.

By James Innes

The production of cooperage in Canada during the year 1912, was less than it has been during the past twenty-five years, two causes having brought about this condition, viz., the unfavorable winter for getting out stock, and the high price of lumber as compared to cooperage stock.

In Ontario, the winter of 1911-12 was very unfavorable,—it was either a case of too little or too much snow, during the whole of the winter lumbering season. As it is customary to truck in a lot of cooperage material during the summer season, and the summer season was the wettest that was ever known in Canada, practically no summer lumbering was done. The woods never got into such shape as to make it possible to put teams into them, on account of the incessant rains making the woods soft, and not able to bear up teams and trucks.

In British Columbia, the output increased a little over previous years, as weather conditions in that province have not much effect on the production of cooperage stock.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a large part of the timber that went formerly into cooperage stock was made into pulpwood and lumber, prices for pulpwood and lumber being better than what could be realized by manufacturing cooperage stock, for which low prices prevailed early in the season.

#### The Output in Ontario

In Ontario the output was approximately as follows:—For barrel stock,—85,100,000 staves, 31,200,000 hoops, 3,860,000 sets of heading; for kegs, 1,500,000 staves, 3,500,000 hoops, and 200,000 sets of heading.

In British Columbia the production of all classes of cooperage was, 8,000,000 staves, no hoops, and 500,000 sets of heading.

For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick statistics are very incomplete. We believe the estimates we give as follows, are considerably below the actual production, on account of a great number of saw mills that make staves and heading as a side line, and do not report their output. As nearly as we can ascertain their output for barrel stock was; 18,000,000 staves, 1,150,000 sets of heading, 1,500,000 hoops; for keg stock, 9,000,000 staves, and 1,000,000 sets of heading. We believe these estimates are very considerably below the actual production.

Prices in the early part of the season were very moderate, and below what could be obtained by putting the bulk of material into lumber. But prices advanced considerably in the latter part of the season, in some lines, almost fifty per cent. This, we believe, will have some effect on the production for 1913, as all manufacturers are cleaned out of stock, and are more likely to stock heavier this winter than last, provided they can contract ahead at prices that will be as good as if the logs and bolts were put into lumber or other products.

#### Elm Timber Too Costly for Cooperage

Elm timber has now reached a price where it must become a thing of the past, so far as staves are concerned. No matter how favorable a winter we have, the production of elm staves will be light for next season, the logs going into either hoops, lumber or bill stock.

Birch staves are, however, entering the market, and as they are an excellent stave, there will be quite a fair production of them during this year.

Basswood heading is also becoming a thing of the past, and hardwood heading is also coming into more general use, also spruce heading to a limited extent for barrels.

Elm, of course, is the principal wood used for hoops, but iron hoops are coming more and more into use on account of the high cost of elm hoops, and the scarcity, which necessitated the importing of a considerable number of hoops from the United States last year, but as there is 25 per cent. duty on hoops, this makes the imported ones very expensive.



Labor conditions are growing worse every year. Not only are men demanding higher wages, which they must have, on account of the high cost of living, but paternal legislation along socialistic lines is threatened, which will increase considerably the cost of manufacturing in all lines.

#### Shipments From United States Increasing

The demand for cooperage stock in Canada is increasing, and while in former years immense quantities of cooperage stock used to be shipped from Canada to the United States, this export has almost ceased. In fact, considerable stock is now being imported from the United States into Canada, and this import is likely to increase considerably from year to year, unless sufficient protection is offered to the manufacturers here to warrant them in manufacturing birch staves.

There is no duty on un-jointed staves coming from the United States into Canada, while there is a duty of 25 per cent. on jointed staves. For staves exported from Canada to the United States the duty is 10 per cent., either on jointed or unjointed staves. The consequence is, that while quite a number of staves are being brought from the southern States into Canada, they have to be shipped un-jointed, and the freight on these staves is about 50 per cent. of their value f.o.b. cars at the mills. The railroads are about the only people who benefit by the transaction.

The winter, as yet, has been unfavorable in Canada for stocking up the mills, but we still have February, and in some parts of the country March as well, to reckon on, so with a good winter for the balance of the season, there is plenty of time yet to put in stocks at the mills.

#### Liverpool Trade Expanded Greatly

Messrs. Smith & Tyrer, Limited, Liverpool, England, in their annual report upon the trade of Liverpool for the year 1912 write as follows:—

The year that is past has been an eventful one. Trade generally has developed an almost unprecedented expansion and wood goods have risen in value, in many cases to record prices. Freights, which have largely contributed to the rise, have gone to a very high point. Although from a variety of causes the wood trade has not fully shared the profitable expansion of business in other directions, nevertheless a very satisfactory trade has been done and the present situation may be considered free from any disturbing features. One salient aspect has been the absence of undue speculation or excitement, and the trade has been conducted generally on sound business lines. The outlook is, on the whole, satisfactory. Spruce deals have been sold at improving prices, and as there is an excellent demand for the meagre import the outlook is satisfactory. Receipts must continue light for the next two or three months, and during this period shipments from Russia are necessarily restricted by the winter conditions. Birch continues in good demand both in the log and in the plank, and considerable forward business has been done in Quebec descriptions. Lower ports shipments come to a ready market. Pine deals are firmly held. Hemlock is not offering in any quantity and is little called for.

#### A Satisfactory Year at Glasgow

Messrs. Calder, Henderson & Livingston, Glasgow, in their annual timber market report, say:—

The unsettled conditions prevailing at the commencement of the year considerably moderated the volume of business which would otherwise have been transacted. The opening months were associated with a series of strikes, and the consequent interruption of the progress of manufacturing throughout the country, in conjunction with the upward movement in values, had a counter-acting effect on the consumption, while competition was keen. Once the labor troubles were settled a decided improvement set in, under the influence of the growing activity in the shipbuilding industry, and this improvement has since continued. The result of the year's trading, notwithstanding the difficulties of its earlier period, has been satisfactory, and the absence of any outstanding failures in the trade is a matter for congratulation. Values of all kinds of timber appreciated more or less throughout the year. Among the chief causes responsible were—increased f.o.b. cost and diminishing supplies, but the predominant factor was undoubtedly the rise in freights, which in many instances reached figures that constitute a record. A very high level of prices was reached for teak, pitch pine, oak, elm, and spruce deals, to mention only a few items. The most noticeable features of the import were the exceptionally light arrivals of spruce deals, and the increased supplies of birch logs and Baltic white pine deals. Stocks in the aggregate are moderate and show large shortages in many items.

Shipbuilders, although handicapped through the delay of the supply of raw material from the steel works, have had a record output, and the orders for almost all kinds of timber from this source have constituted the backbone of the year's trading, and the prospects continue to be bright. The output for the year amounted to 640,529 tons compared with 630,583 tons for 1911. Other wood consuming industries, such as engineering and pattern making, followed in the wake of shipbuilding, and have benefited in its expansion, as

also indirectly have the railway companies and wagon builders; a maintenance of orders from these sources can be expected for some time to come. Saw-millers report better business. Packing-case making, which might be termed the barometer of general trade, has been brisk, and the outlook is promising. Cabinet-makers are experiencing better times than of late, and what is now awaiting, and would be welcomed, is some improvement in the house-building and joinery trades.

#### Canada's Lumber Trade with Foreign Countries

Canada's foreign trade in lumber with countries other than Great Britain and the United States, although consisting mostly of shipments in small quantities, reaches quite a respectable total. The exports to these countries during 1912 and 1911 were valued as follows:

|                           | Value<br>1912 | Value<br>1911 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia .....           | 49,739        | 28,994        |
| Austria-Hungary .....     | 15,466        | 16,005        |
| Belgium .....             | 6,298         | 5,311         |
| West Africa .....         |               | 3,382         |
| British West Indies ..... | 635           | 2,152         |
| Central America .....     |               | 54            |
| Cuba .....                | 14,900        |               |
| Hong Kong .....           | 31,120        | 27,460        |
| Italy .....               | 1,586         | 9,270         |
| Japan .....               | 16,072        | 16,854        |
| Mexico .....              | 2,258         | 2,166         |
| Newfoundland .....        | 4,033         | 4,158         |
| Norway .....              | 6,886         | 1,284         |
| Philippine Islands .....  | 685           | 2,145         |
| Portugal .....            | 70,751        | 56,274        |
| Siam .....                | 1,854         |               |
| Spain .....               | 91,868        | 119,215       |
| Sweden .....              |               | 44            |
| Total .....               | \$304,151     | \$294,768     |

Canada's exports of wood and manufactures of wood to countries other than Great Britain and the United States for the fiscal years ending March 31st, 1912 and 1911.

|                           | Value<br>1912 | Value<br>1911 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alaska .....              | \$ 253        | \$ 4,376      |
| Argentina .....           | 2,419,979     | 2,533,651     |
| Australia .....           | 524,394       | 678,053       |
| Azores and Madeira .....  | 15,860        | 26,680        |
| Belgium .....             | 36,984        | 32,676        |
| Bermuda .....             | 64,179        | 21,296        |
| Bolivia .....             | 189           |               |
| Brazil .....              | 48,936        | 75,948        |
| South Africa .....        | 209,992       | 314,702       |
| East Africa .....         |               | 30            |
| West Africa .....         |               | 556           |
| British East Indies ..... | 9,622         | 513           |
| British Guiana .....      | 27,467        | 22,174        |
| British West Indies ..... | 324,795       | 301,546       |
| Canary Islands .....      | 6,609         | 19,132        |
| Central America .....     | 1,294         |               |
| Chile .....               | 20,150        | 119,486       |
| China .....               | 2,182         | 14,249        |
| Cuba .....                | 421,832       | 329,440       |
| Denmark .....             | 666           | 35            |
| Danish West Indies .....  | 367           | 3,207         |
| Dutch Guiana .....        | 151           |               |
| Dutch West Indies .....   | 490           |               |
| Ecuador .....             |               | 32            |
| Egypt and Soudan .....    |               | 60            |
| Fiji Islands .....        | 50,776        | 50,521        |
| French Africa .....       | 18,331        |               |
| French West Indies .....  | 4,538         | 5,436         |
| Greece .....              |               | 1,525         |
| Hayti .....               | 1,307         | 942           |
| Holland .....             | 9,060         | 4,425         |
| Hong Kong .....           | 3             | 27,063        |
| Italy .....               |               | 1,635         |
| Japan .....               | 61,142        | 43,042        |
| Mexico .....              | 22,436        | 32,186        |
| Newfoundland .....        | 41,044        | 49,732        |
| New Zealand .....         | 105,994       | 124,116       |
| Norway .....              | 14,999        |               |
| Panama .....              | 901           | 915           |
| Peru .....                |               | 21,257        |
| Philippine Islands .....  |               | 10            |
| Porto Rico .....          | 50,388        | 49,198        |
| Portugal .....            | 30,132        | 14,242        |
| Portuguese Africa .....   | 1,059         | 668           |
| Russia .....              | 5,601         |               |
| San Domingo .....         | 1,026         | 3,934         |
| St. Pierre, etc. ....     | 9,174         | 10,978        |
| Turkey .....              | 900           |               |
| Colombia .....            | 560           |               |
| Uruguay .....             | 142,194       | 45,091        |
| Venezuela .....           |               | 3,217         |
| Total .....               | \$4,707,954   | \$4,987,975   |



### Forestry Students Annual Dinner

The second annual dinner of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto was held on January 30th. A number of interesting speeches were delivered among them being one by President Falconer of the University, who declared that the faculty of forestry had already justified itself by sending out a large number of well trained men who were finding plenty of employment in Canada. One of the greatest obstacles these men would find would be the lack of knowledge on the part of the public who did not appreciate what forestry meant. Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry also made a most interesting speech in the course of which he stated that for every qualified forester in Canada to-day there were two good jobs available.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, director of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior announced that the government proposed to add greatly to Canada's forest reserves and by so doing to open up a large field for investigation. The government also had under consideration the addition of a laboratory to the equipment of the Forestry Branch, money having been included in the estimates for this purpose.

Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester of the Dominion Commission of Conservation, stated that the Commission intended to devote large areas of the non-agricultural land of the country to forestry.

Mr. R. D. Prettie, Chief Forester of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reported that his company alone was spending as much on forestry this year as the United States Forest Service.

### Report of Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, in his report, says:—

The holders of licensed timber berths, who are conducting operations, are showing increased care in their cuttings, which are being carried on with the minimum amount of waste. A standing menace facing the lumber operator is that of fire. While every precaution is being taken by those holding valuable timber berths to guard against fire getting in their timber, still fires are of yearly occurrence. The present year has been a disastrous one for some of the berth-holders in northern Saskatchewan, who, it is reported, lost heavily by fires. Operations on the burnt area were carried on last winter as extensively as was practicable, by which upwards of 100,000,000 feet of fire-killed timber was cut. The Forestry Branch of the Department is doing much to bring about in the west a better observance of the laws pertaining to the setting out of fires, but, so long as the woods are open to squatters and summer travelling by traders, hunters, prospectors and others, to come and go at will, without the knowledge of the department, fires will occur, with little chance of the offender being brought to account. To my mind, greater care should be taken to keep settlers from entering upon timber lands adjacent to valuable belts of timber. It is alleged that the destructive fires of last year in northern Saskatchewan, referred to, originated with a settler burning the slash, in the clearing of his homestead. A settler entering upon land that requires to be cleared of timber before it can be cultivated is starting out badly handicapped in the race for success. It costs from twenty-five to fifty dollars per acre in the prairie provinces to clear land of timber for cultivation, and in British Columbia from one hundred to five hundred dollars per acre, and, as these lands are invariably only taken up by settlers with little or no capital to start with, very slow progress towards earning support from the land is made. While there are open prairie lands to be had as homesteads, the local agents should exercise every care to see that timbered lands of the class reserved from entry by the Act, are not parted with as homesteads.

#### Lumber

The demand for lumber and other products of timber throughout the west, during the year, has been good. The prices were somewhat higher than those of last year, from \$2 to \$4 per M. feet on some grades, while on others the increase was greater.

From statistics, carefully gathered, I am able to give the amount of lumber marketed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the year, and for comparison the figures for the preceding year are given:—

|                                                                       | 1911-12<br>Feet | 1910-11<br>Feet |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| From British Columbia mills                                           | 692,000,000     | 620,000,000     |
| From Western Ontario (pine)                                           | 150,000,000     | 140,000,000     |
| From United States (free)                                             | 236,000,000     | 122,000,000     |
| From United States (dutiable)                                         | 47,000,000      | Not known       |
| Manufactured at mills in Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan (spruce) | 156,110,144     | 135,524,202     |
|                                                                       | 1,281,110,144   | 1,017,524,202   |

In addition to the lumber imported from the United States, there were imported 67,000,000 lath and 35,000,000 shingles, which products, under the tariff, are free of duty. There also came in from the United States and the province of Ontario 10,000,000 feet B.M. of maple flooring and 6,000,000 feet of other hardwoods.

The licensees of timber berths within the railway belt in British Columbia

continue to operate mainly in provincial timber. The cut on Dominion lands shows a falling off of nearly 15,000,000 feet as compared with the preceding year's cutting. The shipments, however, of lumber from that province into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are in amount about 7,000,000 feet greater than last year.

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1912, 240,863,681 feet of lumber was manufactured from logs cut from timber berths on Dominion lands under yearly license; as against 203,239,661 feet during the previous fiscal year. Of this quantity 200,232,482 feet were sold during the 1912 fiscal year and 210,120,568 feet during the 1911 fiscal year, leaving 82,148,435 feet on hand in 1912 and 40,584,365 feet in 1911.

### Reciprocal Demurrage Hearing April 15th

At the annual meeting of the Owen Sound Board of Trade which was held on February 7th it was unanimously decided to send a representation to the annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade to be held in London, Ont., on the 26th and 27th of February. The Owen Sound Board of Trade has fathered a resolution urging upon the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners the claims of manufacturers and shippers for reciprocal demurrage from the railway companies. This resolution will be actively urged by the representatives from Owen Sound at the Associated meeting and it is expected that they will receive practically unanimous support. The Board of Railway Commissioners have decided to hear the application of the various boards of trade for reciprocal demurrage, at Ottawa, on April 15th.

### Edmonton District Operations

Timber permits were issued during the year to take out the following quantities:—

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sawn lumber, feet, B.M.               | 5,877,689 |
| Bridge and culvert timber, feet, B.M. | 309,000   |
| Building logs, lineal feet            | 2,108,983 |
| Mining props, lineal feet             | 170,200   |
| Piling, lineal feet                   | 94,339    |
| Fence rails                           | 2,152,348 |
| Roof poles                            | 412,848   |
| Fence posts                           | 555,150   |
| Cords of wood                         | 1,382½    |
| Shingles                              | 25,000    |
| Railway ties                          | 1,864,364 |
| Telephone poles                       | 18,244    |

The year's manufacture of lumber was as follows:—

|                                                                  | Ft. B.M.   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (a) By licensed berth holders                                    | 16,472,600 |
| (b) By permit berth holders                                      | 20,138,704 |
| (c) By portable sawmills under settlers' permits, approximately. | 10,000,000 |

### New Brunswick Timber Land Receipts

The following statement shows the receipts from timber licenses and stumpage received at the Crown Land Office for New Brunswick during the years ending 31st October, 1911 and 1912.

| Receipts                         | Year 1911   | Year 1912   |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sale of timber licenses          | \$ 2,176.00 | \$ 3,145.00 |
| Renewal of timber licenses       | 81,206.00   | 80,708.00   |
| Transfers of timber licenses     | 644.00      | 4,037.00    |
| Stumpage                         | 367,679.14  | 339,604.18  |
| Total from licenses and stumpage | 451,705.14  | 427,494.18  |

The total receipts of the office were \$522,399.66 in 1912, and \$528,439.04 in 1911. The decrease for the year 1912 was therefore \$6,039.38. In addition to the above receipts for the year 1912, there was received \$1,495.25 from instalments on lots in the Blue Bell Tract; also the sum of \$19,366.75 received from the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the right of way through the Crown lands of New Brunswick.

Total ... 46,611,304

### Output of Saskatchewan Increased

The output of the lumber mills of the province of Saskatchewan during the year 1912 showed an increase of about 35 per cent. over those of the year 1911. Five new planing mills or sash and door factories were established in the province during the year with a combined capital of approximately \$200,000. The Big River Lumber Company with a capital of \$2,000,000 had its first full season during 1912, and the value of its product was estimated at \$1,000,000. Of twelve mills whose returns have been presented in detail, no less than eight made permanent additions to their plants during the year.

Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for the Province of British Columbia, has announced that the force of fire wardens in the Province is to be greatly increased during the present year.



## SUMMARY STATEMENT of Foreign Merchandise Imported into Canada, &amp;c.

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                 |  | TOTAL IMPORTS. |         | ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. |         |           |                      |        |         |               |        |          |          |           |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                           |  | Quantity       | Value.  | General Tariff.               |         |           | Preferential Tariff. |        |         | Treaty Rates. |        |          | Total.   |           |                 |
|                                                                                                                                                           |  |                |         | Quantity                      | Value.  | Duty.     | Quantity.            | Value. | Duty.   | Quantity      | Value. | Duty.    | Quantity | Value.    | Duty Collected. |
| DUTIABLE GOODS                                                                                                                                            |  |                | \$      |                               | \$      | \$ cts.   |                      | \$     | \$ cts. |               | \$     | \$ cts.  |          | \$        | \$ cts.         |
| Wood and manufactures of—                                                                                                                                 |  |                |         |                               |         |           |                      |        |         |               |        |          |          |           |                 |
| Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty..... |  | No.            | 54,052  | 53,742                        | 48,007  | 47,697    | 11,924 25            | 5,443  | 5,444   | 952 74        |        |          | 53,450   | 53,141    | 12,876 99       |
| Barrels, empty.....                                                                                                                                       |  |                | 108,770 | 114,396                       | 108,888 | 114,425   | 28,606 25            | 50     | 85      | 14 88         |        |          | 108,938  | 114,510   | 28,621 13       |
| Caskets and coffins and metal parts thereof.....                                                                                                          |  | \$             |         | 27,291                        |         | 27,291    | 6,822 75             |        |         |               |        |          |          | 27,291    | 6,822 75        |
| Curtain stretchers.....                                                                                                                                   |  | \$             |         | 7,593                         |         | 7,565     | 2,269 50             |        | 28      | 5 60          |        |          |          | 7,593     | 2,275 10        |
| Fishing rods.....                                                                                                                                         |  | \$             |         | 29,840                        |         | 22,310    | 6,693 00             |        | 7,530   | 1,506 00      |        |          |          | 29,840    | 8,199 00        |
| Handles, D. shovel, wholly of wood .                                                                                                                      |  | \$             |         | 54,522                        |         | 54,517    | 8,177 55             |        | 5       | 0 50          |        |          |          | 54,522    | 8,178 05        |
| Handles of all kinds, ash.....                                                                                                                            |  | \$             |         | 32,429                        |         | 32,296    | 8,074 00             |        | 145     | 25 39         |        |          |          | 32,441    | 8,099 39        |
| Handles of all kinds, hickory.....                                                                                                                        |  | \$             |         | 79,826                        |         | 79,463    | 19,865 75            |        | 363     | 63 54         |        |          |          | 79,826    | 19,929 29       |
| Heading and stave bolts and staves in the rough of poplar.....                                                                                            |  | \$             |         | 48                            |         | 48        | 9 60                 |        |         |               |        |          |          | 48        | 9 60            |
| Lasts of wood.....                                                                                                                                        |  | \$             |         | 117,523                       |         | 117,520   | 29,380 00            |        | 3       | 0 53          |        |          |          | 117,523   | 29,380 53       |
| Matches of wood.....                                                                                                                                      |  | \$             |         | 58,425                        |         | 48,816    | 12,204 00            |        | 343     | 60 04         | 6,543  | 1,472 20 |          | 55,702    | 13,736 24       |
| Mouldings plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured.....                                                                                            |  | \$             |         | 72,312                        |         | 72,365    | 18,091 25            |        | 129     | 22 58         |        |          |          | 72,494    | 18,113 83       |
| Rakes, hay.....                                                                                                                                           |  | No.            | 3,684   | 518                           | 3,684   | 518       | 116 54               |        |         |               |        |          | 3,684    | 518       | 116 54          |
| Refrigerators.....                                                                                                                                        |  |                | 1,410   | 45,877                        | 1,407   | 45,685    | 13,705 50            | 3      | 192     | 38 40         |        |          | 1,410    | 45,877    | 13,743 90       |
| Show cases of all kinds and metal parts thereof.....                                                                                                      |  | "              | 3,020   | 31,503                        | 1,773   | 23,014    | 8,054 90             | 1,252  | 8,280   | 1,863 09      |        |          | 3,025    | 31,294    | 9,917 99        |
| Woodenware, churns, n.o.p., washboards, pounders and rolling pins.....                                                                                    |  | \$             |         | 22,003                        |         | 21,928    | 4,385 60             |        | 86      | 12 90         |        |          |          | 22,014    | 4,398 50        |
| Woodenware pails and tubs.....                                                                                                                            |  | \$             |         | 7,497                         |         | 7,511     | 1,877 75             |        |         |               |        |          |          | 7,511     | 1,877 75        |
| Manufactures of wood, n.o.p.....                                                                                                                          |  | \$             |         | 2,005,566                     |         | 1,893,844 | 473,461 00           |        | 85,408  | 14,947 09     | 25,393 | 5,713 60 |          | 2,004,645 | 494,121 69      |
| Sawed boards, planks, deals, planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved.....                       |  | M. ft.         | 52,542  | 687,977                       | 52,539  | 687,884   | 171,971 00           | 3      | 93      | 16 27         |        |          | 52,542   | 687,977   | 171,987 27      |
| Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.o.p.....                                                                                              |  | \$             |         | 22,402                        |         | 15,642    | 3,128 40             |        | 6,260   | 939 00        |        |          |          | 21,902    | 4,067 40        |
| Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany Spanish cedar and walnut, not over 1/2 of an inch in thickness.....                                                    |  | \$             |         | 251,576                       |         | 251,522   | 18,864 74            |        | 54      | 2 70          |        |          |          | 251,576   | 18,867 44       |
| Veneers of wood, n.o.p. not over 1/2 of an inch in thickness.....                                                                                         |  | \$             |         | 44,251                        |         | 44,136    | 6,620 40             |        | 115     | 11 50         |        |          |          | 44,251    | 6,631 90        |
| Walking sticks and walking canes of all kinds.....                                                                                                        |  | \$             |         | 16,234                        |         | 8,836     | 2,650 80             |        | 7,442   | 1,488 40      |        |          |          | 16,278    | 4,139 20        |
| Wood pulp.....                                                                                                                                            |  | \$             |         | 90,301                        |         | 87,104    | 21,776 00            |        | 3,197   | 479 55        |        |          |          | 90,301    | 22,255 55       |
| Total, wood and manufactures of.....                                                                                                                      |  |                |         | 3,873,652                     |         | 3,711,937 | 878,730 53           |        | 125,202 | 22,450 70     |        | 31,936   | 7,185 80 | 3,869,075 | 908,367 03      |

Table showing imports of wood and manufactures of wood during fiscal year ending March 31st 1912

## Newfoundland's Rapid Development

English and United States Capital Following  
Harmsworth and Reed to the Ancient Colony

Within the last three years there has been a great development in the pulp and paper industries of Newfoundland. The movement was started by Lord Northcliffe, who established the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, secured from the Government immense timber limits and lands and erected one of the finest pulp and paper mills in the world. Other British interests have followed this example, and Americans are now taking a hand in acquiring timber limits. In an interview on this subject with a representative of the Canada Lumberman, Mr. W. H. Taylor, who was for 11 years connected with the Crown Lands Department of Newfoundland, and who is now engaged in dealing in timber limits, stated that the entire limits have now been granted by the Government. These grants were formerly open to anyone who was willing to make the necessary application, and pay \$4 per square mile, with an annual payment of \$2 per square mile. In addition, the Government levies a tax of 50 cents for every 1,000 feet of lumber which is sawn, but no extra tax is levied on pulp. The lease is for 99 years, and imposes no limit on the quantity of lumber which can be cut.

The lumber consists mainly of spruce, fir, and pine, the fir being of a special quality, which is very suitable for making into pulp. Most of the lumber is small; spruce from 12 to 14 inches is utilized as lumber, and from 4 to 9 inches as pulp wood.

Following the Lord Northcliffe venture, many limits were taken up, and last year witnessed a notable awakening to the possibilities of Newfoundland as a pulp producing country. The Northcliffe mill is the most important, the limits amounting to 2,500 square miles. The next in importance is that owned by Albert E. Reed and Company, of London, England, these limits totalling 1,250 square miles. Another large mill is being started on the Gander River by a United States Company, owning 550 square miles, while a further project is under way at Deer Lake, which will be operated by United States capitalists, who own 450 square miles. The Bay du Nord Corporation also propose to build a large mill, and as they own 600 square miles it is probable that the proprietors, who are mainly British, will do much to develop their district. In addition to these companies

| ARTICLES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | IMPORTED. |            | ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Quantity. | Value.     | Quantity.                     | Value.     |
| FREE GOODS—THE FOREST                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           | \$         |                               | \$         |
| Cork-wood, unmanufactured.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |           | 40,938     |                               | 40,938     |
| Bark, hemlock.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Cords     | 62         | 62                            | 372        |
| Felloes of hickory or oak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or bent to shape.                                                                                                                                        | \$        | 112,883    |                               | 112,883    |
| Handle, heading, stave and shingle bolts, n.o.p.                                                                                                                                                                             | \$        | 158,006    |                               | 158,006    |
| Hickory billets.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | \$        | 93,556     |                               | 93,556     |
| Hickory and oak spokes, not further manufactured than rough turned and not tenoned, mitred or sized.                                                                                                                         | \$        | 234,828    |                               | 234,828    |
| Hop poles.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | \$        | 23,624     |                               | 23,624     |
| Hub, last, wagon, oar and gun blocks, and all like hblcks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawn only, and scale board for cheese boxes.                                                                                             | \$        | 142,924    |                               | 142,924    |
| Ivory nuts (vegetable).                                                                                                                                                                                                      | \$        | 55,960     |                               | 55,960     |
| Fence posts and railroad ties.                                                                                                                                                                                               | \$        | 1,115,132  |                               | 1,115,132  |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured timber.                                                                                                                                                                                       | \$        | 821,173    |                               | 821,173    |
| Lumber and timber, planks and boards, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other preserving process, viz.: cherry, chestnut, gumwood, hickory and whitewood. | Feet.     | 16,918,734 | 16,918,734                    | 655,220    |
| Mahogany.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | "         | 2,696,455  | 2,696,455                     | 314,409    |
| Oak.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | "         | 63,457,644 | 63,457,644                    | 2,449,542  |
| Pitch pine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | M. feet   | 91,441     | 91,441                        | 1,929,923  |
| Red wood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Feet      | 82,160     | 82,160                        | 4,935      |
| Rose wood.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | "         | 30,050     | 30,050                        | 3,175      |
| Spanish cedar.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | "         | 964,577    | 964,577                       | 77,103     |
| Sycamore.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | "         | 650        | 650                           | 19         |
| Walnut.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | "         | 470,360    | 470,360                       | 27,677     |
| White ash.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | "         | 2,960,599  | 2,960,599                     | 152,990    |
| African teak, amaranth, black heart, ebony, boxwood, cocoboral, dogwood, lignum vitae, persimmon, red cedar, and satin wood.                                                                                                 | \$        | 51,106     |                               | 51,106     |
| Timber, hewn or sawn, squared or sided, or creosoted                                                                                                                                                                         | \$        | 366,764    |                               | 366,764    |
| Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut, and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured.                                                                                                     | M. feet   | 378,482    | 378,482                       | 4,988,579  |
| Pine and spruce clapboards.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | "         | 11         | 11                            | 170        |
| Laths.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | M.        | 66,909     | 66,099                        | 155,726    |
| Shingles.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | "         | 63,112     | 63,112                        | 123,102    |
| Staves of oak, sawn, split or cut, not further manufactured, than listed or jointed.                                                                                                                                         | "         | 7,293      | 7,293                         | 215,482    |
| Total, lumber.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |            |                               | 11,515,922 |
| Sawdust of wood, of all kinds.                                                                                                                                                                                               | \$        | 35,368     |                               | 35,368     |
| Treenails.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | M.        | 1          | 1                             | 20         |
| Wood for fuel.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Cords     | 33,135     | 33,135                        | 108,321    |
| Total, forest.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |           |            |                               | 14,459,027 |

Table showing imports of duty free goods



directly interested in pulp propositions, there are a number of lumber mills. The Northcliffe mill is the only one to manufacture paper as well as pulp. The mill was started about three years ago. Reed & Co., commenced in 1911; and the others came in last year.

Mr. Taylor spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of Newfoundland becoming a large pulp producer. Newfoundland pulp, he says, will produce a sixth more paper per cord than any other pulp. There is little fear of the supply of spruce being exhausted, as there are immense quantities of it, and it grows fairly quickly. It was at one time believed that wood which had been burned over was practically useless, but at the Northcliffe mill 50 per cent. of the pulp is made out of this description of wood.

According to Mr. Taylor, pulp can be manufactured very economically. There are abundant water-powers—all the mills are run by water—labour is fairly cheap, and most of the lumber is situated close to the mills. A drive of 25 to 30 miles is considered a long drive. The establishment of the industry has given employment to many men, and has kept many of them at home, who probably would otherwise have gone to the United States.

## Newfoundland Business Prospering

### Lumbering Operations Becoming Centralized in a Few Strong Firms—Pulpwood Business Developing Rapidly

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 11th, 1913:—There is a strong feeling of confidence in the Island as a result of a highly prosperous year. General conditions are determined by the extent to which the fisheries of the Island are successful. All other industries here are more or less dependent upon good fisheries for their prosperity. What wheat is to Canada, codfish is to Newfoundland.

While the cod fishery for 1912 did not yield more than an average in volume, the prices were good and the returns, consequently, remunerative.

The lumber and pulp industries contribute considerably to the general prosperity, for they make a very material contribution to the general trade and exports of the island. Most of the lumber produced is consumed in the island, but some shipments of spruce and white pine find their way to South America and New York. The winter of 1912 proved a most trying one here to lumbermen. Beginning with the year, one snow storm followed another in quick succession until snow was piled up in the woods to a height of four to eight feet, making logging operations very expensive, and, in some quarters, impossible. To add to the difficulties, the railway system became entirely submerged in snow and was inoperative for months. Some logging operations dependent upon the railway for supplies were consequently in sore straits, especially for horse feed. The cost of logging increased fifty per cent. and the cut was considerably reduced. An increase in local prices was the lumberman's only hope, and this he succeeded in securing to the extent of two or three dollars per thousand on the average. Consumption has apparently slackened somewhat in consequence. Nevertheless, the end of the year shows smaller stocks than usual, and in some quarters scarcity of lumber, so that prices remain firm at the advance with a tendency to increase.

The winter of 1913 has opened well for logging and operations have been in busy progress since October. There has been a fair amount of frost, sufficient to harden the marshy country and give a good ice surface on the lakes, while there is not more than a foot of snow usually to be found up to the time of writing.

### Operations Becoming Centralized.

The cut of saw logs for 1913 will not be heavy as in former years. Some of the larger lumbering operations are turning their attention to pulp while the smaller mills have not usually received adequate management and have had to drop out of the race in many instances. The operations are tending to be fewer in number and the industry to be concentrated in the hands of the few successful mill men, where formerly a large number of small and somewhat inefficient plants were in evidence. The general increase in wages owing to successful fisheries and multiplication of industries, with consequent demand for labor, have contributed to bring this about.

The Deer Lake Lumber and Pulp Company, of the West Coast has ceased to manufacture lumber, and gives its entire attention to pulp. The Henry Patton Company, of Norris Arm, have sold out their forests to the Central Forests Company, who will utilize their holdings for pulp wood, supplying the A. E. Reed Company's big pulp mill at Bishop's Falls. The Horwood Lumber Company have added a pulp mill to their operations and are logging pulp wood and saw logs at Campbellton.

The export of ground wood pulp is already a good second in value of exports, and bids fair to run a close race with the fishery itself for first place in the near future. The first pulp mill to be erected was

that built by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, in 1905-8. This is one of the largest in the world and has been the means of creating a town of considerable importance.

The wood of the island is admirably adapted for pulp manufacture, while its rivers afford magnificent water powers. The year 1913 promises a good measure of success for both lumber and pulp in this little country. It has been called a country of fogs, dogs and logs, while being chiefly famous for the first two mentioned in the past, but likely to be best known for the latter in the future. Emigration from the island is now more than covered by exiles returning, or immigrants arriving, and the the labour market is so good that outside labour must shortly be sought to man all the industries calling for help.

R. F. H.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported to British and Foreign West Indies

| ARTICLES.                           | TO BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA. |         | TO FOREIGN WEST INDIES AND FOREIGN GUIANA. |         | TOTAL TO WEST INDIES AND GUIANA. |         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
|                                     | Quantity.                                  | Value.  | Quantity.                                  | Value.  | Quantity.                        | Value.  |
| <b>THE FOREST.</b>                  |                                            |         |                                            |         |                                  |         |
| Firewood.....Cords.                 | 2                                          | 6       |                                            |         | 2                                | 6       |
| Deals—Spruce and other.....Std. hd. |                                            | 9       |                                            |         |                                  | 9       |
| "    Ends....."                     | 13                                         | 412     |                                            |         | 13                               | 412     |
| Laths.....M.                        | 175                                        | 835     |                                            |         | 175                              | 835     |
| Planks and boards.....M. ft.        | 12,990                                     | 236,701 | 27,244                                     | 474,796 | 40,234                           | 711,497 |
| Scantling....."                     | 17                                         | 236     | 187                                        | 2,817   | 204                              | 3,053   |
| Shingles.....M.                     | 19,923                                     | 27,136  | 46                                         | 91      | 19,969                           | 27,227  |
| Shooks, other....."                 |                                            | 18,583  |                                            |         |                                  | 18,583  |
| Staves, other and headings....."    |                                            | 17,403  |                                            | 1,180   |                                  | 18,583  |
| Lumber, all other, N.E.S....."      |                                            | 6,819   |                                            |         |                                  | 6,819   |
| Masts and spars.....No.             | 224                                        | 3,253   | 86                                         | 567     | 310                              | 3,820   |
| Piling....."                        |                                            |         |                                            | 12      |                                  | 12      |
| Other articles....."                |                                            | 9       |                                            |         |                                  | 9       |
| Total, forest.....                  |                                            | 311,402 |                                            | 479,463 |                                  | 790,865 |

| ARTICLES                                                    | GOODS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. |            | GOODS NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA. |         | TOTAL EXPORTS. |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------|
|                                                             | Quantity.                    | Value.     | Quantity.                        | Value.  | Quantity.      | Value.     |
| <b>THE FOREST.</b>                                          |                              |            |                                  |         |                |            |
| Ashes, pot and pearl.....Brls.                              | 754                          | 32,102     |                                  |         | 754            | 32,102     |
| "    all other....."                                        |                              | 42,767     |                                  | 105     |                | 42,872     |
| Total, ashes.....                                           |                              | 74,869     |                                  | 105     |                | 74,974     |
| Bark for tanning.....Cords.                                 | 7,909                        | 46,708     | 10                               | 60      | 7,919          | 46,768     |
| Firewood.....Cords.                                         | 17,793                       | 58,633     |                                  |         | 17,793         | 58,633     |
| Knees and futtocks.....No.                                  | 7,845                        | 6,631      |                                  |         | 7,845          | 6,631      |
| Lathwood.....Cords.                                         | 324                          | 1,134      |                                  |         | 324            | 1,134      |
| Logs, cedar, capable of being made into shingle bolts....." | 3,083                        | 15,830     |                                  |         | 3,083          | 15,830     |
| Logs, elm.....M. ft.                                        | 942                          | 12,939     |                                  |         | 942            | 12,939     |
| "    hemlock....."                                          | 1,959                        | 17,339     |                                  |         | 1,959          | 17,339     |
| "    oak....."                                              | 17                           | 401        |                                  |         | 17             | 401        |
| "    pine....."                                             | 7,967                        | 69,425     |                                  |         | 7,967          | 69,425     |
| "    spruce....."                                           | 8,644                        | 72,708     |                                  |         | 8,644          | 72,708     |
| "    all other....."                                        | 66,591                       | 594,680    |                                  |         | 66,591         | 594,680    |
| Total, logs.....                                            | 86,120                       | 767,492    |                                  |         | 86,120         | 767,492    |
| Lumber, viz.: battens.....                                  |                              | 17,625     |                                  |         |                | 17,625     |
| "    basswood.....M. ft.                                    | 2,051                        | 62,888     |                                  |         | 2,051          | 62,888     |
| "    deals, pine.....St. hund.                              | 18,148                       | 1,416,909  | 57                               | 11,583  | 18,205         | 1,428,492  |
| "    "    spruce and other....."                            | 154,262                      | 6,013,051  |                                  |         | 154,262        | 6,013,051  |
| "    "    ends....."                                        | 7,749                        | 314,095    |                                  |         | 7,749          | 314,095    |
| "    laths.....M.                                           | 671,092                      | 1,732,294  |                                  |         | 671,092        | 1,732,294  |
| "    palings....."                                          | 4,616                        | 12,620     |                                  |         | 4,616          | 12,620     |
| "    pickets....."                                          | 30,859                       | 184,247    |                                  |         | 30,859         | 184,247    |
| "    planks and boards.....M. ft.                           | 1,056,440                    | 19,339,728 | 27                               | 2,372   | 1,056,467      | 19,342,100 |
| "    scantling....."                                        | 87,848                       | 1,180,905  |                                  |         | 87,848         | 1,180,905  |
| "    shingles.....M.                                        | 598,475                      | 1,481,488  |                                  |         | 598,475        | 1,481,488  |
| "    shooks, other....."                                    |                              | 243,103    |                                  |         |                | 243,103    |
| "    staves other and headings....."                        |                              | 85,534     |                                  | 266     |                | 85,800     |
| "    all other lumber, N.O.P. ...."                         |                              | 282,177    |                                  | 1,917   |                | 284,094    |
| Total, lumber.....                                          |                              | 32,366,664 |                                  | 16,133  |                | 32,382,802 |
| Match blocks....."                                          |                              | 2,727      |                                  |         |                | 2,727      |
| Masts and spars.....No.                                     | 727                          | 6,138      |                                  |         | 727            | 6,138      |
| Piling....."                                                |                              | 202,754    |                                  |         |                | 202,754    |
| Poles—hop, hoop, telegraph and other....."                  |                              | 74,190     |                                  | 29      |                | 74,219     |
| Post, cedar, tamarac and other....."                        |                              | 30,229     |                                  |         |                | 30,229     |
| Shingle bolts—of pine or cedar.....Cords.                   | 9,799                        | 31,875     |                                  |         | 9,799          | 31,875     |
| Sleepers and railroad ties.....No.                          | 801,837                      | 232,169    |                                  |         | 801,837        | 232,169    |
| Stave bolts.....Cords.                                      | 60                           | 679        |                                  |         | 60             | 679        |
| Timber—square, viz.:—                                       |                              |            |                                  |         |                |            |
| Ash.....Tons                                                | 64                           | 1,067      |                                  |         | 64             | 1,067      |
| Birch....."                                                 | 13,516                       | 162,657    |                                  |         | 13,516         | 162,657    |
| Elm....."                                                   | 3,295                        | 119,638    | 3,344                            | 111,418 | 6,639          | 231,056    |
| Oak....."                                                   | 7,659                        | 135,683    | 1,989                            | 52,952  | 9,648          | 188,635    |
| Pine, red....."                                             | 1,631                        | 39,578     |                                  |         | 1,631          | 39,578     |
| Pine, white....."                                           | 20,894                       | 784,930    | 817                              | 28,212  | 21,711         | 813,142    |
| All other....."                                             | 2,020                        | 24,758     | 80                               | 2,938   | 2,100          | 27,696     |
| Total timber, square.....                                   | 49,079                       | 1,268,311  | 6,230                            | 195,520 | 55,309         | 1,463,831  |
| Wood, blocks and other for pulp.....Cords.                  | 879,775                      | 5,697,901  |                                  |         | 879,775        | 5,697,901  |
| Other articles of the forest....."                          |                              | 7,740      |                                  | 361     |                | 8,101      |
| Total, forest.....                                          |                              | 40,892,674 |                                  | 212,213 |                | 41,104,887 |

Canadian Exports During Fiscal Year Ending March 31st. 1912



### Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, has been elected a director of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, as representative of the lumber and mill interests.

Lumber interests will be well represented on the City Council of Westmount, P.Q. Mr. John McKergow, president of the Montreal Lumber Company, has been elected mayor by a majority of 434, while Mr. W. K. Grafftey, managing director of the same company, has been elected an alderman, being second on the polling list.

Messrs. Hugh Davidson, manager of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Vancouver, B.C., and T. F. Paterson, of the Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, Vancouver, B.C., visited Seattle, Wash., on Jan. 10, 1911, and met with the members of the Washington Shingle Manufacturers Association, where they represented the British Columbia industry.

Mr. W. K. Trower, for several years secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, is a member of the new real estate firm of Short and Trower, Limited, which has just purchased the business of Robins, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, real estate dealers. Mr. Trower left the Riordon Company to become Vice-President and general manager of Robins, Limited, at their head office in Toronto.

The Goodyear Lumber Company, Buffalo, N.Y., have secured the services of Mr. J. D. Stewart to represent them in Western Ontario, with headquarters at Sarnia. Mr. Stewart was formerly in the service of the Spanish River Lumber Company at Sarnia. He will cover the territory west of Hamilton. Mr. A. G. Rolston will continue with the Goodyear Lumber Company and will look after the territory of Hamilton and the east, including Montreal. Mr. Rolston will be located at Toronto.

### J. M. Diver's New Departure

The Yeomans-Diver Company, Detroit, Mich., have added a wholesale lumber department to their business. The new branch will be under the management of its President, John M. Diver who, prior to 1901 was connected with the old Cleveland Saw Mill and Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and recently resigned as Vice-President and General Manager of The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited of Sarnia, Ontario, which he founded in 1901. The company intend to handle all kinds of lumber from the Southern and Western States as well as white pine, Norway and spruce from Canada, special bills, dimension timber; lath and shingles. Mr. Diver is well known to the lumber trade throughout the United States and Canada. The success which he has attained in the past is an assurance that this branch of the company will be welcomed by their many business friends.

The Yeomans-Diver Company is well known in the city of Detroit as one of the largest box corporations in the State, manufacturing boxes, box shooks, crates and crating. This branch of the business is under the supervision of Fred H. Yeomans, its secretary and treasurer, a life-long resident of Detroit, who has for years successfully handled the box business in the city. The company's property is situated at the foot of Lieb street, on the river, covering an area of about four acres. Its plant, located at 274 to 290 Wight street, with building built of brick four stories high, is 250 feet long by 100 feet

wire, with a power plant of 500 horse-power. The company have splendid dock facilities as well as railway connections, a switch running directly into their yard.

### The Pulp Position in Quebec

The scope of the recent Order-in-Council removing the embargo on the Crown lands of Price Bros., the Wayagamack, Laurentide and Belgo-Canadian Companies is not nearly as wide as is generally supposed. The text of the order, given below, makes it clear that only a portion of the limits of the companies concerned is affected by the decision of the government. It will also be seen that the order is retroactive, covering the spruce in stock at the date of the order.

It is taken for granted that no wood will be allowed to be exported to the United States, and it is questionable whether any pulp will be sold by the concerns named to be shipped across the border. Those companies which are not included in the order believe that they are being discriminated against, and consider that they have been dealt with unfairly. Each man looks at it from the standpoint of how he is affected by the order, but it is certain that the Gouin Government are extremely desirous of fostering the paper and pulp industries, and that their action was dictated by a desire to develop the province's resources.

The Order-in-Council reads as follows:

"It is ordered that the obligation to manufacture in Canada any timber cut on Crown lands, as enacted by article 13 of woods and forests regulations, shall not apply to the timber cut from the first day of May, 1911, and which will be cut hereafter on the timber limits hereinafter described; and that all pulp wood cut from the first day of May, 1911, or which will be cut hereafter on the said limits, or the paper, paper board, or wood pulp manufactured from the wood cut on such timber limits, may be exported free of any export duty, or any other charge of any kind whatsoever, or any prohibition or restriction in any wise relating to such exportation:—

"Lake Kenogami (Plessis), No. 21; Mesy South, No. 26; Riviere-aux-Ecorces, No. 20; Mecy, No. 25; River Pikauba, No. 16; Township Dequen, No. 149; Caron, No. 29; Riviere-aux-Ecorces west; Riviere-aux-Ecorces, east.

"River Saint Maurice, No. 6 west; River Saint Maurice, No. 10 west; River Saint Maurice, No. 11 west; River St. Maurice, No. 12 west; Riviere-au-Rat, No. 1 south; River Wesseneau, A, B, C, D.

"Saint Maurice west, No. 13; Saint Maurice west, No. 14; Trenche west, No. 1; Croche west, No. 4; Arriere Croche, B.

"Lake Clair, No. 2 west; Lake Clair, No. 2 east; Mattawan, No. 2 south; No. 5 south; No. 5 rear south; No. 6 south; No. 6 rear south; No. 7 south; No. 5 north; No. 7 north; Croche No. 1 east; No. 3 east; No. 3 rear east; No. 1 west; No. 2 west; No. 3 west; No. 5 west; Bostonnais, No. 1 north; Bostonnais, No. 2 north half west."

The National Hardwood Lumber Association report that during the year 1912 their increase in inspection work exceeded all previous records. Their inspectors handled, during the year, 171,823,339 feet of lumber. During 1911 the total was 126,360,448 feet. There was a gain therefore during 1912 of 44,462,891 feet. During the month of December, 1912, the inspections totaled 15,890,954 feet, an increase of 5,275, 753 feet over the total of December, 1911.

A prominent New Brunswick operator and exporter in a letter to the Canada Lumberman under date of January 16th says: "We have had practically no snow in the southern part of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia up to this time of writing, and while there have been considerable logs yarded, it looks very blue for the hauling, although February and March may turn out much better than we anticipate. Owing to these weather conditions, it is difficult to say what the cut will be this present winter."



J. M. Diver, Detroit, Mich.



Plant of Yeomans-Diver Company, Detroit, Mich.



# Machinery Companies All Prospering

## Manufacturers Report a Record Year's Business and Orders a Long Way Ahead—Outlook Better Than Ever

Machinery and equipment manufacturers and dealers, who are interested in the lumber manufacturing industry had during 1912, the best year in their history and are looking for a still better trade during 1913. The following letters tell their own stories forcibly:—

### Prosperity Likely to Continue

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Hamilton, January 21st, 1913.

Our business has shown a very considerable increase during 1912, and might have shown more if it had not been for certain labor conditions, transportation conditions, and the difficulty in getting a supply of raw material, but on the whole we are very well satisfied as we think we are more fortunate than a great many other manufacturers and were not affected as badly as we would have been had we not taken every precaution early.

We see no reason why the present prosperity should not be maintained, on the other hand we think that the conditions are such, owing to the extensive railroad construction, prosperity of the West, with the large immigration, that any manufacturing concern in hardware or allied trades that does not prosper during 1913 must look within themselves for the reasons. We believe that any business with reasonable care and attention will prosper during the 1913 year, and the only thing that would prevent it would be mismanagement or disaster.

We are making large extensions in those departments calling for increased output, and the increased capacity we will have in these departments should more than look after any increase in demand that may be made upon them. While we do not anticipate any large increase in prices, we think that the trend will be for higher prices. With the tremendous demand there is and will be for goods, and some lines being sold too low, prices must stiffen.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited.

### A Great Future to Expect

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Montreal, January 15th, 1913.

The year just closed was the largest that we have ever experienced. We think that the present year will be even greater than the past year has been. We do not see any reason why Canada should not become one of the greatest producing countries, of all kinds of manufactured articles, more particularly the kinds that are produced from the raw material that is found in various parts of this country.

One of the matters that we think every individual in this country should be interested in, and upon which the writer thinks the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" should always try to appeal to the general public, particularly the children, is, the "Conservation of the Forests." The boy scout movement should be taken up very seriously, and woodcraft, which is one of the subjects to which they pay particular attention, should be encouraged as much as possible. We think that your paper should be one of the leading spirits along this line, and that these articles appealing to the general public should be able to increase your circulation outside of the woodworking trade.

Sadler & Haworth.

### Good Markets Expected to Continue

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Saginaw, Mich., January 16th, 1913.

During the early part of last year business was rather restricted, but the improved conditions that prevailed at the end of the year fully made up for anything lacking previously.

Our business during the last three months of 1912 exceeded any similar period for a good many years back and our orders for shipment into the Dominion of Canada far exceeded in volume any previous record. We have more orders for Canadian shipment to-day than ever before. As to the future, we are very sanguine in believing that the current year will be a very satisfactory one to all business interests. There seems to be an indication of continued activity within normal limits and with anything like an average crop no one who has anything of merit to dispose of in the machinery line will have any difficulty in finding a market.

Wm. B. Mershon & Company.

### Exceeded Their Fondest Hopes

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Woodstock, January 16th, 1913.

The year 1912 exceeded our fondest hopes and expectations as we were able to sell more Linderman Dovetailers during the first year of our existence than we had really expected to and in fact, reached the highest figure that we had anticipated when we erected our plant. The year 1913 starts off very auspiciously, and we expect to increase our 1912 business by at least thirty per cent. It was the general opinion throughout the lumberman manufacturers in the country that we were foolish in erecting a factory here as they thought the country was not of sufficient size to warrant it, but we had faith in Canadian growth and see nothing on the horizon at the present time to cause any worry or doubt.

Canadian Linderman Company, Limited.

### Everything Looks Healthy

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Rochester, N.Y., January 20th, 1913.

The prospects for 1913 are good. Everything seems to be in a healthy condition. People have given up the idea that politics, or a change in politics makes much difference in business, and with the energies put into business that sometimes are lost in hesitation, there is no reason why business should not continue to be good, so that 1913 shall be a very prosperous year.

Morgan Machine Company.

### Six Months' Orders Ahead

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Montreal, January 17th, 1913.

We have enjoyed a very successful 1912, and our orders on hand, unfilled, will carry us well through the next six months. We look forward to a great demand in the iron and steel industry during 1913, both in raw materials and second hand equipment. On account of unsettled conditions in the United

States at the present, considerable material is being imported into Canada, in our line, which tends to place local offerings at a discount, which really should not exist, but as soon as our friends, the U.S.A. settle their tariff question, we feel confident that prices will be more firm and the demand greater, as consumers are not inclined to place large orders until tariff matters are settled.

Sessenwein Bros.

### Secured Its Share of Expansion

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Toronto, January 17th, 1913.

The business for the year 1912 all over the Dominion of Canada was of exceptional volume, and the Hoyt Metal Company in particular was very fortunate in securing its pro rata of this natural increase. Our total gain in tonnage for the year 1912 over 1911 was 45.5 per cent, and from all indications for the year 1913 we feel we are in a fair way to duplicate the gain made in the past year. Every manufacturer must feel encouraged by the fine outlook for business for 1913, in fact for years to come. We can in no way see a cloud on the horizon which will interfere with the rapid development which Canada is now experiencing.

Hoyt Metal Company.

### Expecting a Good Increase

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Toronto, January 21st, 1913.

Our 1912 business compared favorably with 1911. As for 1913, from present indications and the result of business to date, we anticipate a material increase. In fact we have in hand now, 40 per cent. more business than for the corresponding period of last year, taking into consideration that our fiscal year commences December 1st., and the period spoken of is seven weeks. The changes made in the mechanical end of our business, and the improved quality of goods, which we are manufacturing, warrant us in making the statement that we expect the year 1913 to be a banner year in every respect.

Henry Disston & Sons, Limited.

### Twenty Per Cent. Improvement During 1912

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Montreal, January 21st, 1913.

We have found business in the year 1912 over 20 per cent. better than any previous year and about 40 per cent. better than the year 1911. Orders have been generally for new stock and extension, and we have found collections very good indeed. Prospects are very good for the year 1913, and we have provided for same by doubling our capacity. Orders already booked will provide work for the next six months and enquiries since the opening of the year indicate that the volume of business to be booked is larger than ever.

B. J. Coghlin Company, Limited.

### 1913 Looks Good to Them

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Saginaw, January 17th, 1913.

Our business in sawmill machinery for the year of 1912 was very satisfactory indeed, running considerably above that of 1911. During 1912 our gangs were placed in commission from near Halifax to Vancouver Island. We find a greatly increased interest in this method of manufacturing lumber, particularly in districts where the timber is valuable and the buyers exacting. 1913 looks good to us. The underlying conditions are good in both Canada and the United States, and we believe we are due for twelve months of even greater prosperity than in 1912.

Wickes Bros.

### Expect Greatest Year in Their History

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Orillia, January 14th, 1913.

We have found the year 1912 very much better than 1911. In fact, had we not been in our new factory with increased and improved facilities for manufacturing, we would not have been able to handle the business for 1912 at all. We are, at the present time, working our plant up to full capacity, and while there is no way of telling definitely what the present year may bring forth, if the present conditions are any indication, we would look forward to the greatest year in the history of our business.

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited.

### Sales Showed a Big Increase

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Vancouver, B.C., January 21st, 1913.

We found business during 1912 much better than during 1911, our sales showing a big increase. We anticipate a still bigger year for 1913, as we not only find a more hopeful tone among the lumberman, but we have already received a large number of orders for delivery in February and March. In fact we have more work on hand that we have had for the past three years, at this time of the year. From our salesmen's reports, we believe the lumbermen are also making preparations for a better year than for the past two years.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited.

### Good Times Ahead Also

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Milton, Pa., January 16th, 1913.

We have closed out a very satisfactory year and a larger number of cutter heads have been sold in Canada than in any previous year. The prospects for 1913 are opening up very satisfactorily, and we have every reason to believe that the business will continue to be as large, if not larger, in volume than last year.

Samuel J. Shimer & Company.

### Sales Increased Fifty Per Cent.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Montreal, January 15th, 1913.

Closing our year 1912 we found that our sales had increased some fifty per cent., which is, we consider, a very good demonstration of our opinion of the 1912 business, and incidentally shows that our brand of belting is being recognised more and more each succeeding year. Regarding 1913 from indications we see no reason why everyone should not have a successful year, everybody seems very optimistic and apparently trade is upon a good sound basis and the new industries now going up and contemplated are backed by good financial,



well-known, successful men without any of the "mushroom" growth of the past. Our campaign for the coming year will be based upon the old lines and our principal is to give good satisfaction, prompt delivery, and we shall be well satisfied if we equal our past performance.

F. Reddaway & Company.

#### Prophets Were Justified

Editor Canada Lumberman: Hamilton, January 14th, 1913.  
Business during 1912 has been quite satisfactory. Prophets usually are not honored in their own country, but in Canada this has been an exception, because those that prophesied prosperity for 1912, found it, and almost everybody is prophesying a greater 1913, so we are inclined to join with the optimist.

E. C. Atkins & Company.

#### One of the Best Years They Ever Had

Editor Canada Lumberman: Montreal, January 16th, 1913.  
Our experience for the year 1912 was that it was one of the best years we have ever had. While not being very much better than 1911, there was an improvement, and the present outlook for 1913, it would seem, would be equally as promising.

The Dominion Wire Rope Company, Limited.

#### Forty Per Cent. Improvement in 1912

Editor Canada Lumberman: Williamsport, Pa., January 17th, 1913.  
We think the year 1913 will be a most prosperous year for us. Our business in 1912 was 40 per cent. better than in 1911, and we are looking forward to a similar increase for the year 1913.

Rothfuss-Howard Iron Works.

#### Optimistic About 1913

Editor Canada Lumberman: Hamilton, January 21st, 1913.  
The year 1912 was an exceedingly prosperous one for our company, and showed a very substantial and encouraging increase over 1911. We are very optimistic about 1913, and if our outlook is at all correct, we expect to increase as much this year as we did last.

The Garlock Packing Company.

#### Expecting Continued Expansion

Editor Canada Lumberman: Ottawa, January 15th, 1913.  
Our business done during 1912 shows the same steady improvement which we have been making for the past few years. We are optimistic enough to look for another increase during 1913, and have laid our plans accordingly.

Tobin, Limited.

#### Elections Made No Difference

Editor Canada Lumberman: Salem, January 16th, 1913.  
Despite presidential political matters we found business during 1912 a great deal better than 1911, and we look forward confidently to the coming year as being the "one best yet" in our business history.

The Silver Manufacturing Company.

#### Everything Looks Promising

Editor Canada Lumberman: Cincinnati, O., January 20th, 1913.  
Our remarkably fine business during the closing months of 1912, and the large volume of prospective business now in sight, leads us to feel that the year 1913 will be an exceptionally successful one from a business standpoint.

J. A. Fay & Egan Company.

#### Showed a Substantial Increase

Editor Canada Lumberman: Elmira, January 16th, 1913.  
Our business in 1912 showed a substantial increase over that of 1911, and we are preparing for still greater things for 1913.

Elmira Machinery & Transmission Company, Limited.

### Dixon Crucible Coy's New Production Catalogue

The largest and most complete production catalogue ever issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N.J., is being mailed to thousands of manufacturers, jobbers, purchasing agents and others interested in graphite, crucibles, paint, lubricants, pencils and the other productions of the Dixon Company. Though over one hundred pages of type and illustrations are used, this catalogue does not attempt to carry a full description of the Dixon line and only a few of the many hundreds of Dixon's American Graphite Pencils are listed. The Dixon Company attach a peculiar value to their production catalogue inasmuch as it serves to acquaint those who are already users of one form of graphite with its many other forms and uses. If you are particularly interested in graphite products you are invited to send for a copy of this catalogue.

### Newman Machine Company's Catalogue

The Newman Machine Company, Greensboro, N.C., U.S.A., have issued a new illustrated catalogue of their products. The catalogue is handsomely bound and extensively illustrated, providing a splendid medium of information for all who are interested in the latest forms of woodworking machinery.

### Taft Upholds Pulp and Paper Duty

A Washington, D.C., despatch, dated February 8th, says President Taft to-day denied the right of free entry from Canada into the United States of wood pulp and paper made from the timber of certain Crown lands in Quebec. The President sustained the decision of Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department, that Quebec's action was not sufficient to entitle these products to free importation.

The Chicago address of James D. Lacey & Company has been changed from 1215 Old Colony Building to 1750 McCormick Bldg.

### Death of Tonawanda Pioneer Lumberman



The Late L. R. Vandervoort

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Feb. 7th.—Levant Ransom Vandervoort, junior member of Smith, Fassett & Company, one of the oldest lumber companies in this vicinity, and himself one of the best known wholesale lumbermen in the east, died suddenly on Jan. 27th at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Vandervoort and the physician who accompanied him were about to leave for Palm Beach, Fla., when an attack of heart failure resulted in death. The deceased was one of the best known citizens of the Niagara frontier. He had served as mayor several terms and was always prominently identified with any movement for the betterment of civic or business conditions. He was 53 years of age and leaves a wife, a sister and a brother. Mr. Vandervoort started as a tally boy with Smith, Fassett & Company. When the late John Smith, founder with the late T. S. Fassett, of Smith, Fassett & Company, died, Mr. Vandervoort became an equal partner with Carl Smith, and was general manager of the extensive interests of Smith, Fassett & Company, which, besides lumber, includes the ownership of Tonawanda Island, where are located half of the lumber yards of the Tonawandas. He was a member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the North Tonawanda Lumbermen's Association, and the Niagara White Pine Association. He was also prominent in the club life of the Buffalo city and country clubs, all of which sent representatives to the funeral. Before the deceased left home for Hot Springs, thirty lumbermen and prominent business men of Buffalo came to his home in this city and presented him with a handsome solid gold loving cup. The funeral was the largest that has ever been held in the Tonawandas.

Mr. Joseph Rodger, of Brownburg, died suddenly at Lachute, P.Q. He was at one time in charge of a sawmill at Roxton Falls owned by the late Mr. William Rutherford, later building a sawmill at West Wickham. From there he went to Sixteen Island Lake and erected a mill, which he operated for ten years.

Edward Germain, one of Saginaw's wealthiest citizens, died recently, following a two years' illness. Mr. Germain was born in Kingston, Ont., and went to Michigan in early life.

Mr. John Patterson, brother of Mr. Thomas Patterson, of the Patterson, Tilly Lumber Company, died recently at Hamilton, Ont.

### C. P. R. Extending Its Forestry Operations

Mr. R. D. Prettie, superintendent of the Forestry Department of the C. P. R., visited Fredericton, N.B. recently, and made arrangements with the Forest School of the University of New Brunswick for several of its students to spend the vacation next summer in the employ of the C. P. R. Mr. K. C. Machum, of St. John, who will graduate from the forest school this year will join the C. P. R. Forestry Department. The C. P. R.'s Forestry Department is now the largest organization of its kind in America, with the exception of that maintained by the United States government. Most of its work up-to-date has been carried on in western Canada. Plans are now being developed for the extension of its work to the province of New Brunswick.

### Canadian Western's Good Year

The Canadian Western Lumber Company, New Westminster, B.C., shipped 35,000,000 feet more of lumber to the markets of the east during 1912 than they did during 1911. According to a report from the company, the markets during 1912 were better than in any previous year. Reports from other mills in Vancouver at points on the lower mainland show that their shipments eastward were also much in excess of those of any previous year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway propose to assist lumbermen in the western provinces by extending credit on freight charges. As they have a lot of empty cars on the coast now they are prepared to accept freight from now until March 31st, and not demand payment until May 1st.



# Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD

## New Brunswick Manufacturers Awaiting Better Markets

St. John, N.B., February 10th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Very little, if any, change has taken place in the lumber situation since the first of the month. Practically no sales have been made for future deliveries, as the manufacturers do not know just where they stand in regard to getting out their logs. In nearly all the sections of the province, with the exception of the northern part, there has not been enough snow to start hauling the logs from the yards. Therefore, with these conditions, and the light stocks being held all over the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the manufacturer feels that he can sit down and wait for a better price. In the northern part of New Brunswick from Grand Falls and farther up on the St. John River, the fall of snow lies about two feet deep, and the lumbermen are doing good work. This applies to northern Maine also, where the lumbermen report that they will have their cut hauled to landings at about the usual time. We understand that some of the North Shore manufacturers have sold their cuts of deals, 50 per cent. 7-in. and 8-in. x 3-in., balance 9-in. and up at \$17.50 at the mill. This is the highest price at which English deals have ever sold. No further sales have taken place at St. John, although it is said that certain manufacturers who have been in the past the heaviest manufacturers of English deals at this port have sold their future season's cut at \$16 or better, but up to date it is not confirmed.

Stocks of spruce boards are very low, and what few have been sold of late have brought a price never before realized. Stocks of refuse spruce boards two and three inch, are very scarce and are bringing from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand higher than any previous prices.

Laths for spot delivery are bringing \$3 per thousand on the wharves at St. John, and contracts are being made for mill cuts at around \$2.70 per M. for delivery any time during 1913. As yet very few if any of the manufacturers here have accepted this price.

Shingles are scarce, and are bringing price advances ranging along with the advance in long lumber.

The outlook for local building is very promising, the following large buildings will be erected during the coming year: the post office, McClary Manufacturing Company building, Vassel & Company building, Bank of British North America building, and many others.

## Excellent Market Conditions at Montreal

Montreal, Feb. 10th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Having regard to the season, market conditions could not be better, reports a Montreal wholesaler. This may be exaggerated, but it represents the general feeling as to business prospects. Certainly the building permits are very promising—for the month of January the Montreal total was \$458,600, an increase of \$186,110 as compared with the corresponding period last year. Probably the mild winter has something to do with the greater activity, as on some jobs work has not ceased throughout the season.

Inquiries show that prices will be higher all round this year. As anticipated, manufacturers are putting up their quotations, and although in a business like the lumber trade it is difficult to give an average, it is stated by one wholesale firm that they are paying an average of from two to four dollars per 1,000 feet on the better grades. Appearances point to a decided scarcity of stock in certain lines, particularly in spruce, and this will no doubt be a strong factor in keeping the market firm. Tariff legislation in the United States also promises to play an important part in the Canadian lumber business. So far as appearances go, the legislation will be in the direction of freer trade.

The chemical pulp market continues strong, and indications are for a decidedly favorable position as to prices throughout the year. Ground wood is still unsatisfactory, with supplies being augmented at the mills in consequence of the poor demand from the United States, where the water conditions have been, and are, very good—better in fact than for many years.

## Building Operations Extensive at Montreal

Ottawa, February 10th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—There is good reason for the prediction amongst lumbermen that 1913 will be a record year for the trade in Ottawa and district. Last year the building permits for the city totalled \$3,621,000, but this year they are likely to reach the five million mark, according to present indications. The government did not spend more than half a million dollars in buildings in the city during 1912. The estimates which were tabled in the House of Commons last week set aside about \$3,000,000 for buildings in Ottawa and the adjacent towns. Two million dollars are for a new block of government offices; \$250,000 for a new custom house; \$50,000 for a new drill hall; \$75,000 for additions to the Astronomical buildings, and \$100,000 for enlarging the Parliament Buildings. The number of building contracts already let by private interests greatly exceeds the amount for the same period a year ago. Naturally the lumber trade will benefit largely by this activity in building. Visits made by the correspondent of the Canada Lumberman to several important lumbermen in the city elicited the information that orders for lumber are literally pouring in. The mild weather this winter has caused the building trade to be busy, hence the demand for lumber.

Some of the salesmen of leading Ottawa firms took advantage of the presence of so many lumbermen in the city last week, during the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, to put through some large sales. Among the best customers were the delegates from Toronto.

Recent arrivals from the woods say that the cold spell of the last two weeks has enabled logging to proceed with good progress in the woods. Though there is not much snow in the city and surrounding country it is said that there is a good deal in the woods.

Operations have been commenced by the Bishopric Wallboard Company, a new firm which erected a plant here recently. About 50,000 square feet a day is being turned out. The factory is located about a mile from the southerly end of Bank street and is connected with both the C. P. R. and C. N. R. lines. The wallboard the company makes is used instead of lath and plaster

and is put up in sheets, each measuring four feet square, and three eighths of an inch thick. A crate containing 16 sheets sells at \$6.40. The officers of the company are George L. Barrett, general manager; George F. Bishopric, secretary-treasurer; F. J. Balch, secretary-treasurer. The company has already received a number of orders.

George Loveday, who for some time was cashier for the Ottawa Citizen, newspaper, has joined the Greater Ottawa Lumber Company as office manager.

The automobile is replacing the horse and rig as a medium for lumbermen to get around the city. A few days ago McAuliffe & Davis bought a runabout car for the use of the chief members of their office staff.

## Tonawanda Imports Temporarily Inactive

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Feb. 7th; (Special correspondence to the Canada Lumberman).—There is less Canadian lumber coming to the Tonawandas than ever before. The chief reason is the expectation that the duty will soon be removed and buyers are waiting, where they can, to save the expected reduction in price. Canadian lumber is also holding up strong in price, which is another deterrent to extensive buying. Dealers who have been in the habit of bringing in large quantities of stock during the winter are curtailing and the shipments, which are, of course, all by rail at this time of the year, have dropped to the low record point. Most of that coming across the border now is lumber bought earlier in the year when prices were lower.

Lumbermen are looking forward with satisfaction to a probable early opening of lake navigation. The open winter has caused little ice to form in the upper lakes and connecting waters, and where a year ago there were several feet of ice, to-day there is open water nearly all the way and ice would have been no barrier to navigation as late as February 1. So optimistic are the indications that lumber dealers are counting on being able to get cargoes down from Canadian points a whole month earlier than usual. Repairs and outfitting to numerous lumber craft in the local harbor are being rushed in order to be ready for the hoped-for earlier opening.

Statistics compiled from official railway reports give the Tonawandas undisputed third place in the number of car loads of freight shipped during 1912, when 189,568 cars of loaded freight left the Tonawandas over the five trunk lines of railways. Most of this freight was lumber. In addition to the rail shipments, 82,000,000 feet of lumber was dispatched over the Erie Canal.

Mr. Jacob H. Rumbold, of this city, was re-elected president of the Empire State Association of Wholesale Lumber, Sash and Door Salesmen, which is holding its annual convention at Utica.

Captain Charles B. Lentz, commanding officer of local state militia, who has been at Sandpoint, Idaho, for three months, will shortly resign, as he has taken up his permanent residence at Sandpoint, where he has established a lumber business. He will be succeeded as captain of Company K by another lumberman, Lieut. H. Morton Jones, a member of the R. T. Jones Lumber Company of this city.

The A. Weston Lumber Company, of North Tonawanda, has sold a part of its local frontage on Niagara River to a milling company which will build the first grain elevator the Tonawandas ever had. The Weston interests at Manistique, Mich., were recently disposed of.

The Enterprise Lumber Company and the Van Slyke Silo Company have been merged into what will be known as the Enterprise Lumber & Silo Company, of North Tonawanda. The new company has filed a certificate of incorporation and will have a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers of the new company are W. H. Griffin, president; M. J. VanSlyke, vice-president, and C. Roy Phillips, secretary and treasurer. The Enterprise Lumber Company recently completed the erection of a shed 100 by 100 feet for the storage of lumber. The new company has moved into new offices in the North Tonawanda Post Office building.

Irenus Batt, treasurer of Batt Brothers Lumber Company, of this city, died at Ashland, S.C., last Friday. He had been ill two years with pulmonary tuberculosis. The body was brought home for burial yesterday.

## New Pembroke Company Operating Extensively

The Petawawa Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ontario, which was organized about a year ago is taking out about 100,000 cubic feet of waney timber of particularly choice quality during the present winter and also about 10,000,000 feet of logs. The Petawawa Lumber Company is composed as follows; R. Booth, president, J. Smith, vice-president, George Gordon, treasurer, W. R. Beatty, secretary, W. D. Lummis, A. B. Gordon and W. F. Bartlett, directors. The mills of the company are located at Pembroke, Ontario, and its limits are on the Petawawa River.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclosing ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Box Factory Lumber

When you have any box lumber to offer, write us, giving quantity, description and price Chicago, delivered either water or rail. Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, Chicago. 1-4

### Wanted

Three thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-17

### Wanted

500,000 ft. Maple squares 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in., 1 3/4-in., 2-in., 2 1/4-in. and 2 1/2-in. Any length from 12-in. up. Car lots and upwards. M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 2-5

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, cut from green timber, 8 and 9 feet long, in car load lots, peeled or unpeeled, any quantity. Apply stating size and quantity to Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-7

### Wanted

1 1/2-in. x 1 1/2-in. x 4 1/2-ft. S. G. White Ash. 1 3/4-in. x 1 3/4-in. x 4 1/2-ft. S. G. White Ash. 1 1/2-in. x 1 1/2-in. x 43-in. Ash, Maple or Birch. 1 1/4-in. x 1 1/4-in. x 43-in. Ash, Maple or Birch. Quote price, F.O.B. Leamington. Erie Basket Co., Ltd., Leamington, Ont. 3

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

### Wanted

50 M. ft. 1"x10" and up, 1st and 2nd Birch. 200 M. ft. 1"x12" and up, Soft Elm. 200 M. ft. 1" winter sawn White Basswood. 100 M. ft. H. Maple Piano Rails, in pairs, 1 1/4"x2" and 1 1/2"x3", all 48" long. For top cash prices for any quantity. Apply Robert Bury & Co., 79 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 4

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 528 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 4-7

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Wanted

We want 1,000,000 ft. 16/4 Birch, No. 1 Common and better. 250,000 ft. 10/4 Birch, No. 1 Com. & Bet. For delivery during 1913. State whether lumber is band sawed or circular sawed, percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths, whether it is a narrow, medium or wide run, what percentage is No. 1 Common and your best spot cash prices. We are in the market for all kinds of Hardwood lumber for spot cash. Box 690, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

- 1 x 1 x 42.
- 1 x 1 x 48.
- 1 x 1 1/2 x 42.
- 1 x 1 1/2 x 48.
- 1 x 1 3/4 x 42.
- 1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1 1/16-in. Plump. Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock. Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

FOR SALE.—One Hundred Million Choice British Columbia Timber. Cheap. No cash required. Terms over ten years. Excellent lumbering chance. Wire for particulars. John Sanders, 964 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver. 2-5

### For Sale

200 M. ft. Hemlock. Can be cut to order. Several cars telephone poles; also square Birch, Beech, Maple and Elm from 3 x 4 to 10 x 10, 10 to 16 ft. long or longer. 4 ft. slab wood and sawdust. Hall Bros., manufacturers and wholesalers, 174 Mutual street, Toronto, Ont. 24-98 t.f.

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine. 200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine. 200,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run. 500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in. Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal, Que.

## For Sale—Machinery

### Steam Engine and Matcher

One Morgan Box Board Matcher in good condition, \$225.00. One only Erie Side Valve 20 H.P. Steam Engine, used only a short time, price \$150.00. S. & H. Bordridge, Ottawa, Ont. 3-6

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd., 22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

## For Sale

Iron work for Bolting Saw, all new. Address Box 705, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

## For Sale

One fore and aft, compound, direct acting, surface condensing Marine Engine. High pressure cylinder, 14 1/4-in. diam. Low pressure cylinder, 26-in. diam. Stroke 18 inches, with condenser attached. In first class order. Apply Saint John Iron Works, Limited, St. John, N.B. 1-4

## Bargain in Surfacers and Matcher

For Sale, one first class Surfacers and Matcher, "Cowan," three cylinders, boring attachment, has been in use for five years only, does first class work either in soft or hard woods. The machine is actually in operation and can be seen at any time of the week. Would sell it cheap, nice opportunity for the man who wants a good machine at cut price. For further particulars, apply to T. Prefontaine & Co., Corner Charlevoix & St. Patrick, Montreal, P.O. Box 2097. 4-5

## Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

- 1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.
- 1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.
- 1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.
- 1 Upright Band Resaw.
- 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.
- 1 6 Saw Murray Edger.
- 1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.
- 1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.
- 1 Refuse Burner.
- 1 Lath Machine.
- 1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc. 2-5

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Position wanted as band sawyer. References. Box 700, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

WANTED—Position as saw mill foreman or manager by an experienced, sober, and reliable man. Box 709, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Position wanted by first-class band saw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edge references. Box 708, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

A practical sawmill man wants situation in charge, either building or operating, or would contract season's cut, 25 years experience. Address Millwright, 234 Liverpool Street, Montreal, P.Q. 4-5

A thoroughly competent hardwood inspector, used to road, with large experience in American shipments, and also considerable buying experience in Ontario and Quebec, would accept a position with some good company as a buyer and inspector. Permanent position desired. Apply to Box 707, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—First-class lumber salesman. State salary expected, experience and age. Apply Box 678, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

WANTED—An experienced shipper who knows grades of white pine, hemlock and hardwood. Apply Box 710, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED—Two Band Saw Setters, two Edgermen; two Trimmermen. Must be first-class experienced men. Mill starts in April. Prince Albert Lumber Company, Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. 3-5

WANTED—Shop Superintendent for modern woodworking plant, must be good figurer and experienced in manufacture of sash, doors and general mill work. Apply Merkle Bros., Ltd., Casselman, Ont. 4-5

New Pulp and Paper Mill, using about 60,000 cords of wood per year, require the services of a first-class man to take charge of their lumbering operations. State wages required, references, etc., Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Iroquois Falls, Ont. 3-5

WANTED at once, competent, experienced hardwood lumber shipper for road work. Must be strictly temperate and a pusher. Do not apply unless you know grades accurately. Manufacturers Lumber Company, Ltd., Stratford, Ont. 4-5

WANTED—A thoroughly, all-round Hardwood man with highest credentials, to take charge of a Wholesale Lumber Department, handling about twenty million feet per year. Must understand buying and selling, and know the Ontario trade thoroughly. Splendid opening for the right man. Apply Box 692 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

## Business Chances

### Wanted

A party with a portable saw mill to saw about half million feet of saw logs, or we might buy a portable saw mill ourselves. For particulars address Geo. Neibergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-6

### Opportunity

Best opening in Northern Ontario, on Porcupine Branch, for man with saw mill and some cash. Best of timber close for ten years. Good market. Address John Armstrong, Connaught Station, T. & N. O. Ry. 4

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

### Mill Site and Timber For Sale

Eleven hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, surrounding Raft Lake, Seven miles from Novar, Ont. Excellent winter road.

Also four hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, four miles south of Ravensworth, Ont.

Each of the above properties will be sold on easy terms. Address Box 711, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber, conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.



**For Sale**

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont. 4-5

**Sawmill For Sale**

If you want a snap and are open for business in the above line with large or small capital, write Box 200, Warren, Ont., for particulars. 4-5

**For Sale**

Large quantity mixed timber covering fifteen hundred acres, from one to three miles from G. T. R. siding, Parry Sound District. Address Box 206, Parry Sound, Ont. 3-4

**For Sale**

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-7117

WANTED—Contractors with saw mill, capacity not less than 35 M. per ten hours. Timber all pine, averaging about ten to M. logs delivered at mill ready to start at once. Site situated on main line railway one hundred and fifty miles east of Winnipeg, Canada. Good proposition. Apply W. L. McIntosh, Suite 4, Lilac Apartments, Winnipeg, Canada. 4-5

**A Bargain**

About 400 acres choice Hardwood Timber, Basswood Elm, Maple, Ash, Oak, Birch. Estimate 2,000,000 ft. Two miles to railroad, easy to take out. Price \$6,000, half cash, balance one year, or \$5,800 cash. Worth twice the price asked but must be sold. Box 691, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-4

**Opportunity**

Planing Mill for sale—one of the best planing mill properties in Ontario situated in the City of Peterborough with a population of 20,000, and only two mills. Easy terms. Inspection of proposition invited. Apply to The Peterborough Planing Mill, Peterborough, Ont. 3-4

**Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract**

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-4

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS**

The co-partnership of "Klock & Brother," for the purpose of winding up their business, will, subject to a reserved bid, offer for sale by public auction at Fraser Bros.' Auction Rooms, No. 453 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on the 8th of April, 1913, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, those valuable timber berths on the Manouan Branch of the Lievre River, in the Province of Quebec, bearing the numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, and comprising 196 square miles, more or less. . . . Terms: one-third of price payable in ten days; one-third in nine months from date of sale, and balance in eighteen months from date of sale; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, to be also paid with instalments. Balance of price and interest to be reasonably secured on limits and products thereof.

These timber berths are held under license from the Province of Quebec, and will be sold subject to the provisions and conditions of said licenses and the laws and regulations of that province relating to such matters. For further particulars apply to—

Casgrain, Mitchell, McDougall & Creelman,  
Canada Life Building, Montreal.  
Johnston, McKay, Dods & Grant,  
Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.  
Aylen & Duclos, Solicitors,  
Ottawa, Ont.  
R. A. Klock, St. John, N.B. 4-7

**Dimension or The Burner.**

The present high price of hardwood stumpage has forcibly suggested to many manufacturers the desirability of working dimension stock. The subject has been discussed exhaustively and the experience of some "scientific" managers in the business has led

to a profit on the good side of the ledger through taking care of the waste from the log says the American Lumberman. But a sage in the business, who has probably manufactured a thousand million feet in the last 40 years and who, by the way, has a specialty factory and gives attention to quick delivery and uninterrupted contracts with his customers as a result of his ability to deliver the goods when they are wanted; recently had this to say: "I have investigated this dimension stock proposition all I want to. After long discussion and study of it from every viewpoint I ran up to Michigan and bought a couple of refuse burners, and I found they were a valuable asset. They kept me from experimenting with a lot of waste material that most persons think does not cost them anything because they get it from the waste part of the log but which in reality, where a man plans to sell a quantity of it, gets him into the same fix as the man who owned a swamp and figured that he had a million frogs in it, but, when he tried to deliver them to a hotel, found only one frog."

This does not mean that dimension stock can not be made by the hardwood sawmill, especially if it have mills at a central point; but when the manufacturer thinks that he can deliver this stuff at any buyer's price, or can figure on selling it for less than what should be an average selling price for the revolutionizing the sugar making industry and at the same time enhance the value of a product that has so far been practically a waste material at all sawmills and especially at those situated in interior sections.

Sacchulose is the name applied to the new product. The results obtained are what are termed "classed processes," in which sawdust is subjected in closed retorts to digestion with a weak sulphuric acid solution and under a pressure of about 100 pounds to the square inch, effective transmission takes place. Of the resulting product twenty-five per cent. is sugar. The constituent sugar so formed is dextro in part and fermentable to an extent of eighty per cent. The rest is not fermentable.

Large quantities of the product have been actually produced and it is said that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a large factory in England for the further exploitation of the product. According to these reports the manufacture of sugar from sawdust is to become an actual fact in that country and if successful plants will be established in the United States by those interested in the new process. A. Z. Zimmerman, an English scientist, has been making numerous experiments in the feeding of horses and it is announced that increases in weight have been noted ranging

from thirty-five to seventy pounds.

According to the same announcements the dust from practically all woods can be used in the manufacture of sugar by this process while that from yellow pine and the various oaks is superior to that from other woods. Further experiments to be made will be watched with much interest by the lumber interests of the United States. A factory capable of treating 200 tons of sawdust per week could turn out between 300,000 and 400,000 gallons of proof spirit per annum, besides other valuable by-products.

**Sugar From Wood.**

According to recent press dispatches from London, England, the production of sugar from wood is in a fair way of being established on a commercial basis. One of the telegrams on the subject discusses with considerable enthusiasm the new extracting process, after this manner:

British chemists are enthused over the fact that experiments have resulted in a discovery which it is said may revolutionize the sugar refining industry. By a new chemical process the manufacture of sugar from wood and sawdust has become an accomplished fact. Large quantities of the commodity actually has been produced and it is said that arrangements are in hand for the establishment of factories throughout England for the exploitation of the process.

"Sacchulose" is the term applied to the new product. The results obtained are what are called "classed process," in which sawdust is subjected in closed retorts to digestion with a weak sulphurous acid solution, and under the pressure of about 90 to 100 pounds to the square inch effective transmutation takes place. Of the resulting product 25 per cent. is sugar. The constituent sugar so formed is dextro in part and fermentable to an extent of 80 per cent. The rest is not fermentable.

Horses fed on quantities of the new sugar increased in weight 70, 30, 35 and 65 pounds, respectively.

**Vanderbilt's \$680,000 Profit on Timberland.**

George W. Vanderbilt invested \$136,000 twenty years ago when he bought for \$2 an acre 68,000 acres of mountain forest land, most of it along the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railway. This fall Mr. Vanderbilt sold the large timber from the tract for \$12 an acre, or \$816,000. He made a profit of \$680,000 on his investment, and he still has the land and all timber under 14 inches. This is an example of profits on a large scale from Southeastern timber lands.

The purchasers are given twenty years to remove the 25,000,000 feet of lumber estimated to be on the tract. It is agreed that the timber shall be cut with a view to the proper conservation of the forest.

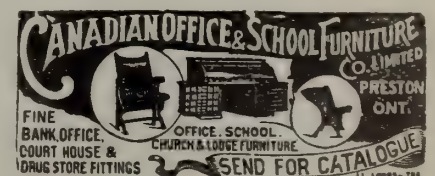
The lumber will be manufactured at Pisgah Forest station on the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railway, where the purchasers of the big timber tract will erect a mill. Wood waste has been purchased by the Brevard Tanning Company.

**Purchase of Poles for 1911.**

Preliminary report for 1911 issued by the census bureau shows that the number of poles purchased by telegraph and telephone companies, steam and electric power companies in the United States was less than for 1910 and 1909 by 452,674 and 320,720 respectively but exceeded the total for 1908 and 1907 by 168,866 and 134,752 respectively. The total reported purchase in 1911 aggregated 3,418,020, of which 70.3 per cent. were made by telephone and telegraph companies, 23 per cent. by electric railroad, light and power companies, and 6.7 per cent. by the steam railroads, says the Hardwood Record.

The decrease in the 1911 totals as compared with that for the preceding year was confined entirely to a falling off in purchase by the telephone and telegraph companies and steam railroads. On the other hand, a substantial increase was shown in purchases by electric railroads and electric light and power companies. The decreases in 1911 in purchases as reported by the telegraph and telephone companies was not general, being confined in the main to states in which there was no more than usual activity in the construction of telephone lines during 1910.

During the period of five years covered by the report, the total pole purchase was 17,559,876, of which white cedar contributed 64.2 per cent.; chestnut, 17.8 per cent.; oak, 5.3 per cent.; pine, 4.5 per cent.; cypress, 2.4 per cent. These five woods furnished 94.3 per cent. of the total, but the tendency has continued to substitute less expensive woods for these five. Other woods used are redwood, osage orange, and locust.

**HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY  
Chartered Accountants**

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada  
Office and financial superintendence



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The snow and cold weather which have obtained during the past few weeks have proved a boon to many lumbermen, but considerable anxiety is still felt as to how long this state of affairs will last. As it is, in many places in the bush the ground is still comparatively soft and the snow is not packed hard enough to make a firm road. However, should the frost continue for another five or six weeks, lumbermen will be in a better position, so far as output is concerned, than seemed possible a few weeks ago.

Although the demand for all kinds of lumber is rather above the average at present, not much business is being done except for immediate requirements. The shortage of labor has been for some time past a serious problem for the lumberman, and it is particularly so at the moment, when a day's work lost might not be regained this season. This fact makes the laborer very imperious in his demands and lumbermen are compelled to pay highly for his services. Taking this fact into consideration and also the uncertainty as to his output, dealers are content at present, as a rule, to sell lumber as their customers require it, and are not seeking contracts. On the other hand, the consumer is forced to pay high prices for his requirements, and, hoping that the high water mark has been reached, is waiting the turn of events before binding himself to a contract for any considerable amount.

Even if the favorable weather for hauling operations continues, there does not seem to be any reasonable likelihood of a drop in prices, as lumbermen consider that they have to reimburse themselves for an unprofitable season.

Reports from Ottawa show that an exceptionally busy year is expected by the local trade. The government will be spending some \$3,000,000 on public buildings in Ottawa and its neighborhood during the year and private individuals and companies are doing more building than ever before. Orders for stock are pouring in already and the outlook is splendid. The cold weather has relieved the anxiety which formerly prevailed as to the outcome of the woods operations.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal is enjoying a very satisfactory volume of business for this time of year and wholesalers report that market conditions could not be better than they are at present. The building permits for January show an increase in value of \$186,110 as compared with the corresponding period of 1911. A general opinion prevails that prices during the present year will advance. Manufacturers are already asking higher figures and some wholesalers report that prices are from two to four dollars higher than a year ago. Present indications are that there will be a scarcity of spruce. The demand for chemical pulp continues strong with a good outlook for trade during the year. Ground wood is quiet on account of the large supply in the United States.

The lumber situation in New Brunswick shows no important change during the past fortnight. Sales for future delivery are not taking place as yet, manufacturers feeling that it will be to their benefit to await better prices. There has not been enough snow in New Brunswick, with the exception of the northern part of the Province, for getting out logs. In northern New Brunswick and northern Maine, conditions have been better and lumbermen report that they will get their cuts out at the usual time. Recent reports are to the effect that some manufacturers have sold their cuts of deals, 50 per cent. 7-inch and 8-inch by 3-inch, balance 9 inch and up at \$17.50 at the mill. Other reports are to the effect that some St. John manufacturers have sold their English deals in St. John for the future season's cut at \$16 or better. The latter report, however, is not confirmed. Spruce boards are scarce and selling at high prices. Laths for spot delivery are selling at \$3 on the wharf at St. John and contracts are being made for mill cuts at about \$2.70 for delivery during 1913. Very few manufacturers, however, have accepted these prices. Shingles are scarce and strong.

Manufacturing conditions in connection with eastern spruce are reported to be rather unfavorable and it is expected that the spring market at New York will be strong. The market for hemlock at New York is firm on a basis of \$23.50. Stocks at the mills are light and an active spring trade is expected. Hardwoods are selling well at New York, both in good lumber and lower grades. Advanced prices for ash, maple and oak are firmly held.

At Boston, offerings of eastern spruce are a little more plentiful than they were a fortnight ago, as the result of small mills trying to get in with their stocks while the price is high. Indications are that frames may advance to \$30 by spring. There is a good demand

for boards and stocks are light with prices firm. Spruce lath are unchanged. The hardwood trade at Boston is active. Plain oak is firm at high prices. Ash, elm, birch and maple are not very plentiful and prices are firm.

## Great Britain

A moderate improvement is reported in the timber trade at Liverpool and Manchester and greater improvement is looked for in the very near future. Timber values in general remain at a firm level with the possible exception of sawn pitch pine. Firm prices are likely to continue because shippers from all sources are offering in small quantities only and because freight rates in general are firm and in some cases advancing. Spruce is firm and seems likely to continue in this condition. Alterations taking place will probably be in the direction of advanced prices. The demand for spruce in Great Britain and in Canada is very large and will increase. The quantity reaching the English market will in future, therefore, probably diminish, even at the present high prices, viz., £10 5s c.i.f. It is expected that supplies will not be obtained in really useful quantities. At the latest advices, however, the arrival of several parcels of spruce and a full cargo at Manchester had relieved the situation.

Quebec pine deals are now considered by the trade as a great luxury and the demand is turning rather markedly towards Siberian pine, which is establishing itself slowly but surely, as the best substitute for Canadian pine.

Hardwoods at Liverpool and Manchester, are in good demand, and shippers' prices are frequently paid without hesitation. Oak, ash and hickory logs are coming to hand plentifully and are in good demand.

The London spot market is in quite a hopeful condition. Values in general are steady and everywhere sales have been numerous so that agents are not anxious to dispose of the balances which they have on hand.

## United States

Nothing that has occurred during the past fortnight would indicate any alteration in the excellent outlook for a good season's trade during the coming spring and summer. It may now be practically taken as a fact that the present winter will be concluded without any real season of winter dullness. There has been steady demands for stocks of building woods, so that in the majority of cases manufacturers are behind with their shipments. The logging situation in the Northern States has been unfavorable. Up to the end of January there had been insufficient snow and frost for hauling. This condition applied generally to the territory from Maine to the head of the Great Lakes and extending down into western Pennsylvania. In many parts of the south, rains have interfered with logging. On the west coast severe weather with heavy snow falls and rain have been the cause of trouble, so that, taking things generally, there seems to have been an exceptional state of affairs in logging operations throughout the greater part of the country. The most important problem apparently, will be to secure stocks during the coming year, and, in the face of this, it is generally expected that, taking everything into consideration, there will be a record breaking demand for lumber. Those who are contented to sit down and wait rather than prophesying results are looking forward to a year of most interesting developments.

In the northern pine market everyone is looking for a banner year. The quantity of business transacted during the month of January and the volume of enquiries received indicate that this view of the situation is probably correct. There is a scarcity of low grades and owners are holding them firmly. Box lumber is very strong and manufacturers are doing a lively business. In the hemlock trade, everyone agrees that business is better than it has been for many years. Wherever hemlock is used the demand is heavy, so that supplies are disappearing as fast as they turn up. Prices are firm. It is interesting to note in this connection that yellow pine manufacturers and wholesalers, who have studied the statistics of production, claim that the crest of yellow pine production has nearly been reached. Holding this view they expect that hemlock will be able to maintain its trade in its natural territories.

The hardwood trade continues in excellent condition, so far as the demand is concerned. Stocks are badly broken and the wholesalers are finding difficulty in buying the variety they require. Among the northern hardwoods it is reported that the prices for 1-in. birch firsts and seconds are now higher than they have ever been before. Common birch is not so popular as the uppers, but its price is pretty satisfactory. Stocks of hard maple are scarce, with prices quite \$2 higher than they were a year ago.





A Winter Scene at our Mills in Sarnia.

# We Saw all Winter

¶ You can always be sure of getting what you want from us because we saw all Winter and all stocks are always "piled high."

¶ Norway and White Pine a specialty. We are able to make large or small shipments on very short notice.

¶ Are you in the market for heavy timbers? We cut them any length required up to 60 feet from Pine and B. C. Fir.

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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## American No. 34 Inside Moulder

Is the title of a very attractive booklet just issued by the American Wood Working Machinery Company, of Rochester, N.Y., which illustrates and describes very profusely their latest production in the way of an inside molder. The American No. 34 Inside Moulder is a new machine built along the well-known lines of the manufacturers' No. 77 Fast Feed Planer.

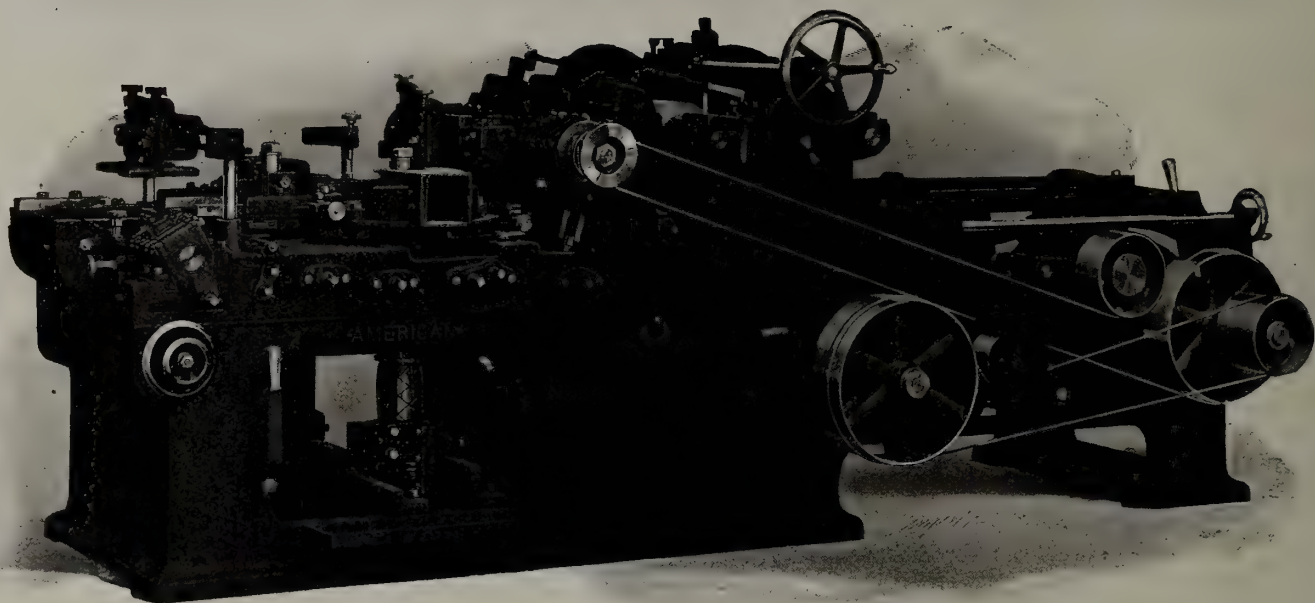
The illustration herewith will give the reader a good idea of the general design and form of construction of the frame, which is unusually heavy in all its members, and the metal of which is evenly distributed to give strength to the working parts—where most needed. Special attention has been given to the feed, consisting of four rolls driven by powerful gears. The top rolls lift together by aid of a single hand wheel shown in the illustration. Pressure is given by coil springs with adjustment for light or heavy work. The machine is built in two sizes to work material 12 in. and 15 in. wide by 6 in. thick.

The booklet mentioned above calls attention to the direct and simple system of gearing; the massive bed plate supporting the

the equipment being moved to the Glassport, Pa., plant of the American Axe & Tool Works. This equipment Mr. Mack will replace as speedily as possible. Mr. Mack's experience in manufacturing axes dates back to 1880, when he first learned the trade at the plant of the Jamestown Axe & Tool Company, Jamestown, N.Y. When the American Axe & Tool Works was organized in 1890 Mr. Mack was made manager of the plant at Jamestown, where he remained until 1899, when he was appointed manager of the Beaver Falls plant. This position he still held when the plant was abandoned last July. Mr. Mack expects to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 dozen axes per year, also hatchets and kindred lines after he gets the plant in operation.

## A Useful Tractor for Lumbermen

Those who have had experience in hauling lumber know the troubles arising when an engine has become stalled owing to bad roads or to want of roads. Similar transportation difficulties presented themselves in a very marked manner during the South African war, and induced the British Government to offer a prize of \$5,000



American Woodworking Machinery Company's New No. 34 Inside Moulder

matcher legs; the side clamping boxes for both cutter head and side head journals; the accurately fitted and easy adjustments throughout, and many other splendid features peculiar to this new moulder alone. Every planing mill man who wishes to keep abreast of the rapid strides in the development of woodworking machinery should have this booklet. Upon receipt of request, the manufacturers will gladly send you a copy.

## Gutta Percha and Rubber, Limited

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Limited, announce a re-organization of the company's business which took effect at the beginning of the present year. For many years the business has been carried on under the name of "The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Limited," and through its subsidiary companies:—The Winnipeg Rubber Company, Limited, Vancouver Rubber Company, Limited, and the Toronto Rubber Company, Limited. In future all the branches of the company will be operated under one name. A Dominion charter has been obtained under the name of "Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited," with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. The company will be controlled by the same interests as before and will be under the same management.

## Axe Plant Sold

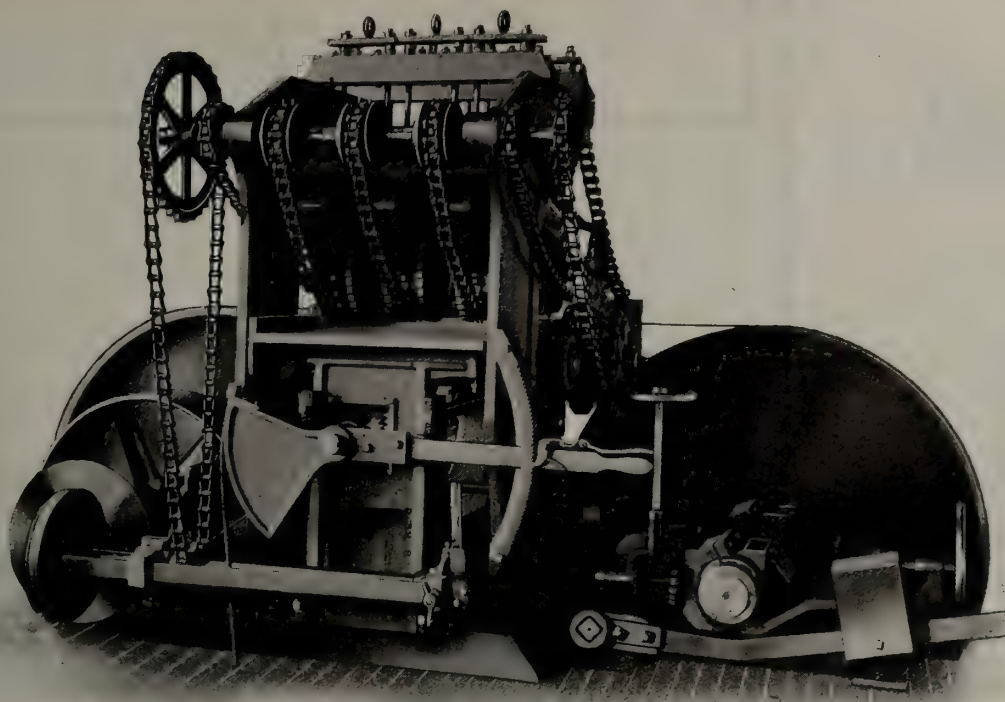
The axe plant at Beaver Falls, Pa., formerly operated by the American Axe & Tool Works, has been purchased by John Mack, who intends to begin manufacturing operations in the near future. This plant was shut down last July, a small portion of

for a steam tractor which would fulfil certain stringent conditions, the offer being open to the world. The trials resulted in the prize being awarded to Messrs. Richard Hornsby & Sons, Limited, Grantham, England, together with a bonus for exceeding the requirements. Messrs. Hornsby have, we learn, concluded negotiations with the Holt Manufacturing Company, with which is incorporated the Holt Caterpillar Company, of New York, for the sale outright of these tractors, known as caterpillar engines, for farm and other use throughout the Dominion of Canada. They will continue their Canadian branch, which has been opened at 212 McGill street, Montreal, for the sale of their other internal combustion engines.

## Protective Paint

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A., produce from their mines at Ticonderoga, N.Y., a peculiar form of silica and graphite, the use of which as a paint pigment has made Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint famous the world over for the protection of iron and steel. The peculiarity lies in the fact that the particles of silica and graphite are largely attached, so that when made into a paint, there is no separation in settling as would be the case if finely pulverized silica were added to the graphite. This quality insures uniformity of mixture and evenness of application. A silica-graphite paint is ideal. It is very adherent, elastic and water repellent. For over fifty years it has been in the forefront of protective coatings. Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint is used all over the world by leading lumber concerns for the preservation of iron construction, smokestacks, boiler fronts, etc. The representative of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, who handles this product in Northwest Canada, is Mr. H. E. Westervelt, 197 Furby street, Winnipeg.





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

# Jenckes Boilers

WE aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

**The Jenckes Machine Co.**  
Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



# ELMIRA

## Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

Eastern Agents—

A. M. ELLICOTT CO., 301 St. James St., Montreal

# Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

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Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

# Woodstock Lumber Co.

Buyers of

# Spruce and Hemlock

either in carload lots or entire output of mill.

We solicit correspondence concerning immediate or future offerings.

We Pay Cash.

131 State Street

Boston, Mass.

# EDGINGS

## Ontario

Oscar C. Teal is erecting a planing mill to cost \$8,000, at Bridgeburg, Ont., and also a planing mill to cost \$8,000 at Amigari, Ont.

The Crossing Lumber Company, Limited, Frank R. Patriarche, Kinaki, Ont., managing director, are contemplating the erection of a sawmill. Construction is expected to commence next fall.

The Westport Woodworking Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber, and all kinds of wood products, with head office at Westport, Ont.

The McLaren Lumber Company, Limited, have been granted a Dominion charter to carry on business as manufacturers of lumber, with head office at Toronto, and capital stock of \$1,250,000.

The planing mill which is being erected by Reitzel Bros., Foundry street, Waterloo, Ont., costing \$20,000, will be one storey high, 126 feet by 66 feet, with cement foundation, reinforced concrete construction and pine floors.

R. Truax & Son are having plans prepared for the erection of a one-storey sash and door factory, 150 feet by 90 feet, with cement foundations and white brick construction. They will be in the market for general machinery. The cost of the plant will be \$7,000.

The Evel Casket Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to acquire and develop timber limits, operate saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, etc., to manufacture and deal in caskets, coffins, undertakers' supplies, etc., with head office at Hamilton, Ont.

Wilbur Cochrane, Sudbury, Ont., has bought from Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, the larger part of the township of Trill, for \$100,000. The limit is estimated to contain 20,000,000 feet of virgin white pine. Mr. Cochrane is already operating in the township of Cascadden north of Trill and intends to operate in Trill also, taking the logs out to Little Current for sawing.

M. J. O'Brien, Cobalt, Ont., will have plans prepared for the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Haileybury, Ont. The plant will have cement foundation with reinforced construction. He will require equipment consisting of engines, belting, conveyors, transmission and hydraulic machinery, pulp crushers, wood grinders, presses and rolls, etc.

The plant of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, which is to be erected at Iroquois Falls, will be of 21,500 h.p., and the machinery required at the commencement will include boilers, engines, transmission, belting, conveyors, turbine hydraulics, wood crushers, wood grinders, 18 tons each, pulp presses, wooden tanks, cement machinery, etc. A ground wood mill of 150 tons capacity will be put up and construction work will be commenced in the spring.

The H. E. Talbot Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have been awarded the contract for the construction of the 1,500 foot dam and the installation of a complete hydro-electric system in Grand'Mere, Que. On its completion the power station will be one of the largest in America, developing 75,000 horse power. The contract involves an expenditure of over \$1,500,000. The interests financing the enterprise are closely allied with the Laurentide Paper Company, as the Laurentide Power Company is a subsidiary corporation. Power will be furnished to a number of industries in Grand'Mere and a number of plants in Montreal.

## Eastern Canada

R. Emard, Montreal, Que., has secured registration to carry on a lumber business.

D. Thibault and Company, Hereford, Que., have been registered as lumber dealers.

B. A. Scott, Roberval, Que., is contemplating the erection of a paper mill at Grand Discharge, Que. He will be in the market for general machinery.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company have purchased the timber limits of J. E. Laberge near Lambton, Que. The 5,000 acres cost in the vicinity of \$35,000.

It is reported from Quebec that the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company has sold its timber cut for the present season at a price which will net over \$90,000.

W. S. Tomkins, Meductic, N.B., has purchased a tract of timber lands in the parish of Southampton and Queensbury, N.B. The property amounts to about 2,300 acres and is estimated to contain about 5,000,000 feet of timber. The price was in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

According to a Quebec despatch, the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, of Shawinigan Falls, have purchased from the Hon. J. S. Sharples and Messrs. Wm. Power & Calvin, of Garden Island, Ont., over 500 miles of timber limits, known as the Metabetchouan limits. The price paid for these limits is stated to be over \$500,000.

The recent election of Philip T. Dodge as president of the International Paper Company is expected to inaugurate a new regime in the affairs of that corporation. At present eighty per cent. of the products of the International Paper Company is news-print. With increasing imports from Canada and other foreign countries, some directors are of the opinion that the situation may arise when it will be difficult to dispose of the primary product at satisfactory prices. To eliminate this difficulty, it is planned to build new plants in Canada. The company has already selected two sites in Canada, where it will probably erect mills within the next twelve months.

## Western Canada

Schindler Bros., Watson, Sask., recently suffered loss by fire at their lumber yards.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, is making improvements with a view to increasing the output. When the new mill



on Cowichan Lake is completed, the Chemainus company will rebuild its plant and bring it up to 250,000 feet daily capacity.

Christie & Company, Vancouver, have secured control of the shingle mill at Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island.

The new mill of the E. H. Heaps Lumber Company, at Ruskin, B.C., is ready to cut. It will be operated by means of electricity.

The new mill of the United Lumber Company at Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island, started cutting recently and can turn out 100,000 feet per day.

The Redwing Lumber & Supply Company, Limited, 850 View street, Victoria, B.C., have awarded to G. E. Hutchinson the contract for the erection of a mill to cost \$7,000.

A hospital at Big River, Alta., belonging to Mackenzie-Mann lumbering interests, was recently destroyed by fire. The patients were removed without accident to nearby homes.

The mill of the Monarch Lumber Company at Savona, B.C., which was burned some time ago, has been replaced. The capacity is now 60,000 feet per day. The executive of this company is J. C. Shields, president; L. W. Cameron, general manager and sales manager; C. R. Riddell, office manager; T. Crawford, mill superintendent.

J. Moore and C. W. Barker, of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Limited, have purchased extensive limits at Sooke, Vancouver Island, from Cook & Hunter, and are building a couple of miles of standard gauge logging railway to facilitate getting out the timber. One hundred men will be employed.

Delbert Hankin, formerly general manager of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, has acquired a half interest in the New Ladysmith Lumber Company, and will be associated with the president, J. W. Cockburn, in the management. Extensive improvements are contemplated to the Nanaimo mill of the company.

The British America Mills & Timber Company has moved its head office from Winnipeg to Vancouver, J. E. Dougherty is the general manager, and J. D. Robinson, his assistant. R. J. Crawford, who has been in charge for several years at Vancouver, will continue with the company as purchasing agent. The object of the move is to get closer to the source of supply of lumber.

Good progress is being made at the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company's plant at Powell River, B.C. Their first mill is now turning out one hundred tons of news print per day and their second mill, which will have a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons, will be finished at an early date. They are carefully conserving their timber and may be said to have a perpetual supply.

The Small-Bucklin Lumber Company, of New Westminster, has dismissed ninety Hindus and will replace them with white labor. Recently at New Westminster there were trials of perjury against the Hindus and in the course of the evidence it was alleged that to retain their jobs the Hindus had been giving bribes to certain officials. The management was influenced in the step they have taken by this fact.

The financial firm Alvo von Alvensleben will be reorganized into a large trust company, which will be backed by one of the largest banking houses of Germany. This firm controls the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, the interests of which were taken over during the last year. Arrangements have been completed for capital with which to build a sawmill at Port Moody on Burrard Inlet, where the firm owns 30 acres of land and a thousand feet of water front. The site was cleared last summer.

Cliff Bros., New Westminster, B.C., have purchased the British Columbia Box Factory at the eastern point of Lulu Island. M. J. McDonald, former manager of the British Columbia Lumber Company's mill on Lulu Island, is associated with the Cliff Bros. in the transaction. The company contemplates the erection of a complete plant, including a sawmill, box factory and shingle mill in or near New Westminster, at a cost of \$75,000. In the meanwhile they will continue to operate the old plant on Lulu Island.

The receivers and managers and liquidator of the Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber Company, Limited (in liquidation), announce that the following have been appointed as the board of Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited, successors to the business heretofore carried on by the former corporation: J. M. Savage, Victoria, chairman; R. S. Lennie, barrister; W. J. Blake Wilson, T. Frank Paterson, all of Vancouver, and W. A. Anstie of Calgary. Mr. Anstie will occupy the position of executive agent of the board, with headquarters in Vancouver.

One of the new concerns in British Columbia is the United States Pacific Lumber & Logging Company, which has officers as follows: President, John M. Thompson, Menominee, Mich.; vice-president, D. J. O'Brien, logging operator, Vancouver, B.C.; secretary and treasurer, John W. Welsh, Vancouver. This company has about 100,000,000 feet of fir and cedar and is negotiating for more. Mr. Thompson, the president, for years operated extensively in Northern Ontario, selling out in 1907. At present he is president of the Spies-Thompson Lumber Company, of Menominee, and vice-president of the Hoyt Lumber Company, of Detroit.

A New Westminster, B.C., despatch says that Capt. C. H. DeBeck, former president of the Fernridge Lumber Company, has purchased the Royal City Mills plant from the B. C. Timber & Trading Company, and will operate there a shingle and cedar sawmill plant, leasing the site from the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The new company will be known as the Royal City Shingle & Lumber Company, Limited. Its capacity will be 150,000 shingles and about 15,000 feet of clear cedar each day. If the business warrants, the company will put in a night shift and the number of men employed and the capacity of the mill will be greatly increased.

The sawmill at Lethbridge, Alta., which was recently constructed to convert old C. P. R. bridge timber into lumber, has commenced operations. A large amount of timber was floated down the river last summer and there are now 2,000,000 feet on the ground. This will probably keep the mill in operation until the remainder can be brought down during the spring and early summer. There are 4,000,000 feet still to be brought down the river. A large portion of the timber is excellent British Columbia pine, cedar and fir, which, having been well seasoned in use, ought to make a very desirable class of lumber, etc. The pine and cedar will be manufactured into shingles, a shingle mill having been installed in connection with the plant, which also includes machinery for dressing, edging and moulding.

# White Pine Spruce Hemlock

*Particulars furnished on request*

**J. H. REDFERN,** LUMBER  
MERCHANT  
920 Charlevoix Street, MONTREAL

## Dry Lumber will be Scarce—

**NOW is the time to Buy**

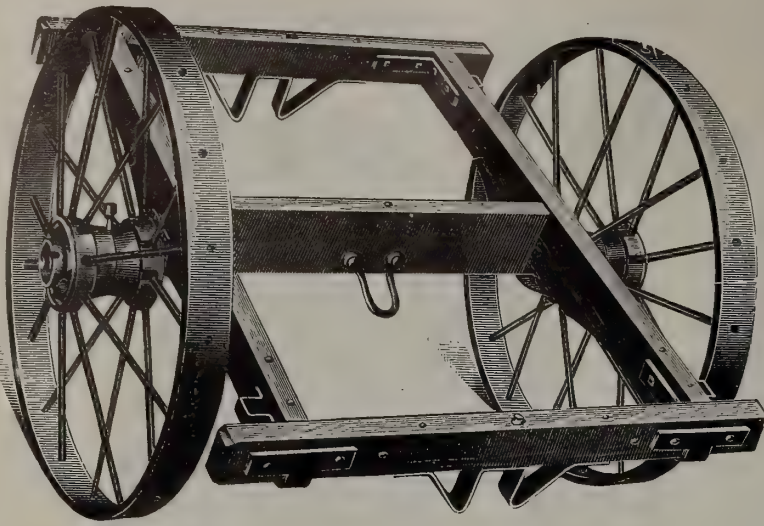
Shortage in the cut and the increased demand are making dry lumber scarce. We have at present a splendid stock of

## White Pine Red Pine Spruce

*Write, wire or phone us without delay.  
We advise this and—we know.*

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**  
Ottawa Montreal  
49 Metcalfe Street Canadian Express Bldg.





## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

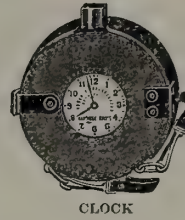
The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.

## Safeguard Your Property

from fire, burglary or any accident, with

## The Hardinge Watchman's Clock



CLOCK

The one perfect reliable accurate patrol system.

Longest wear — best design — tamper proof.

Write for catalog giving full details.

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The Superiority of the **Sheldon System** is due to our exclusive method of manufacture and to the quality of materials used. Saving in power and speed of 25% to 40%

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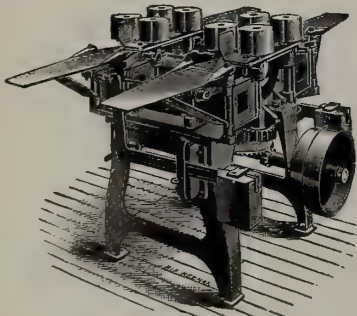
Toronto Office, 609 Kent Building

Agents

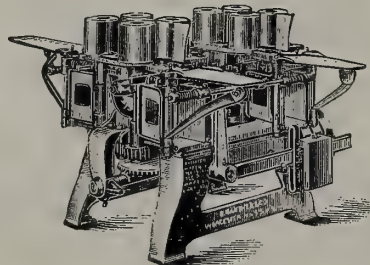
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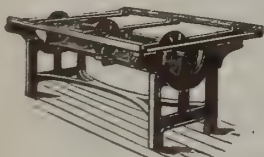


Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 1



Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 2

We Build a Full  
Line of Box  
Machinery

Luther's Patent Double  
Cut-Off SawLuther's Patent Glue  
Attachment

Luther's Fitting or Edging Saw

Write To-Day  
for Full Particulars

**B. G. Luther Co., Inc.**

91 Foster Street

Worcester,

Mass.

## If You Need a Position

a classified advertisement in the **Canada Lumberman and Woodworker** will find one for you.

## If You are a Capable Man

no matter how small or how big your present position may be, an advertisement in **this paper** will put you in touch with every existing possibility.

The rates are most reasonable, write us.

**Canada Lumber and Woodworker - Toronto**



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## WATERPROOF

# Leather Belting

costs less per day of service

it is therefore the least expensive belting---irrespective of "first costs" comparisons. Remember this "service-per-dollar-invested" basis when you tote up your belting expense.

Get an "AMPHIBIA" belt on a trial order and keep tab on it.



## Sadler & Haworth

*Tanners and Manufacturers*

For Over 36 Years Makers of the Best Leather Belts

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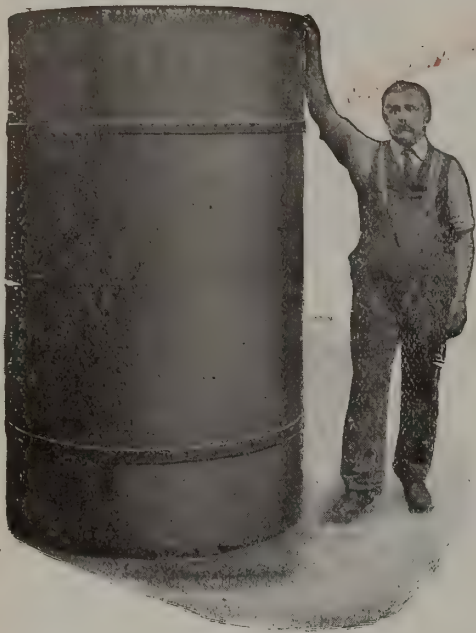
89 Prince William Street

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☛ To insure satisfaction--state where belt is to run ☛





## Don't Tie the Dead Weight of a Cheap Belt to Your Plant

When you install a cheap belt in your plant you are led to expect it to last as long as a good belt—if you thought it would not, you would obviously have installed a good belt in the first place.

You know the advantage of reliable and efficient power transmission in your plant—do not hope to effect this by poor equipment—cheap belts will stretch and slip and cause a shut-down, with its consequent loss of time and money, for shortening and repairs. The good belt saves its slightly additional cost in its reliability and long life.

Every Brand of **BEARDMORE BELTING** receives the same care and attention and goes through the same process; and all brands are uniform in the possession of the highest quality possible in leather belting.

You are in the market for leather belting—let us demonstrate the advantage of buying the best on the market.

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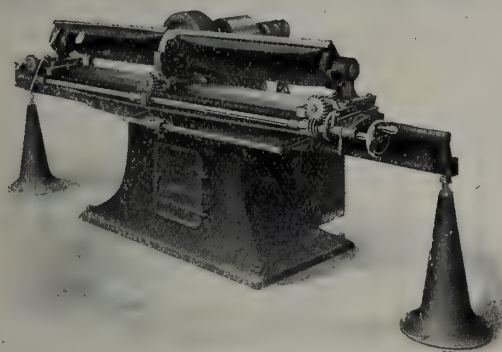
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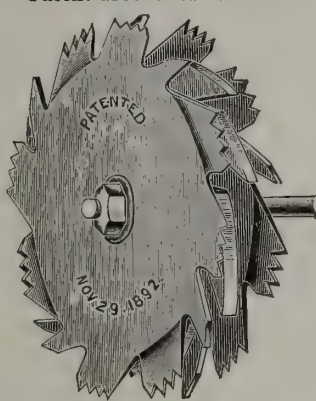


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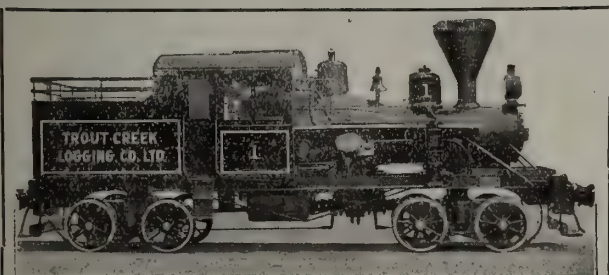


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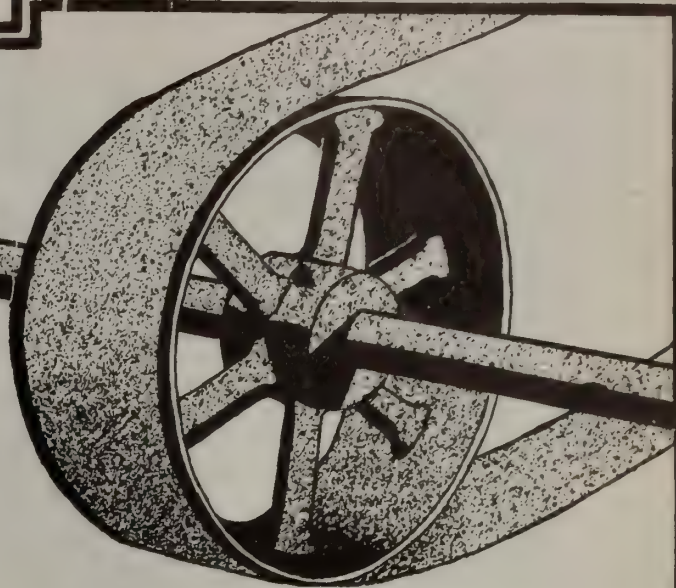
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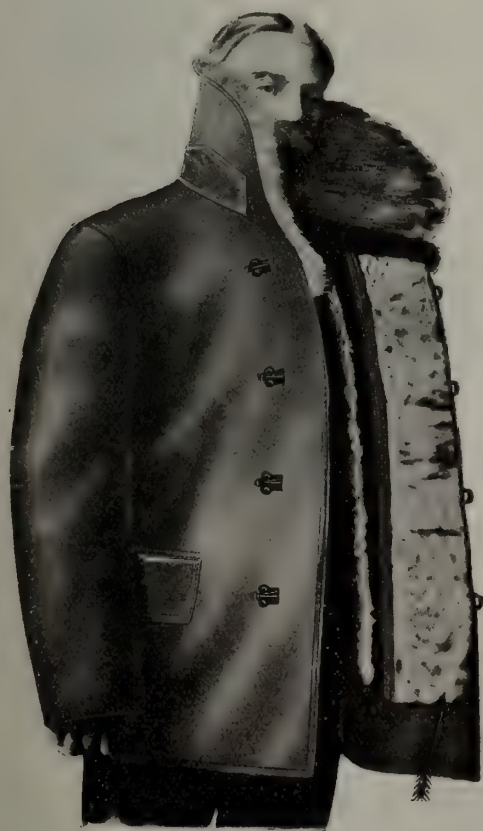


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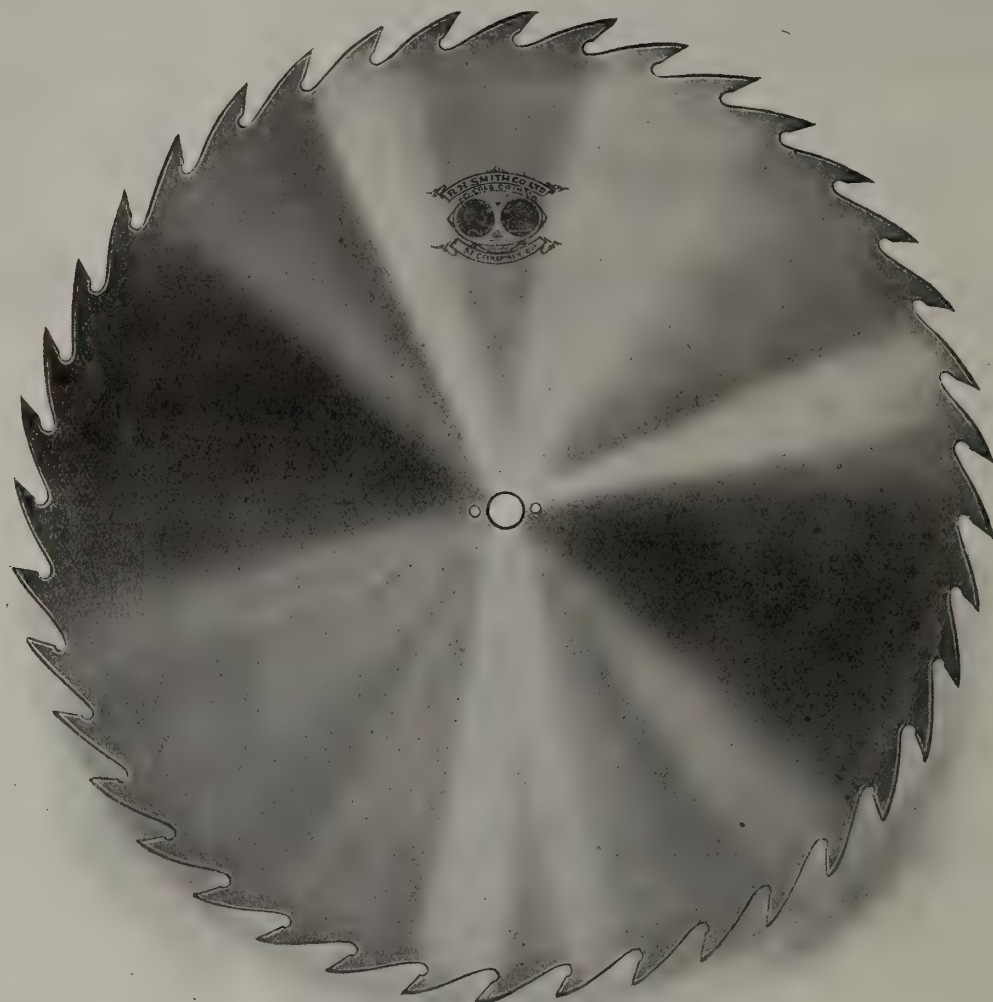




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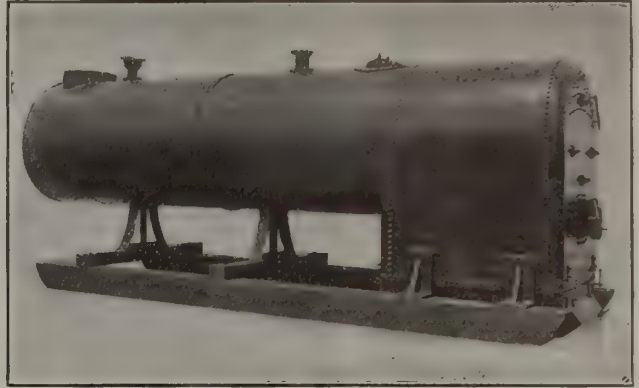
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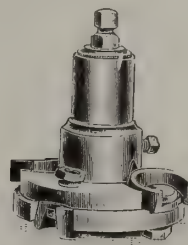
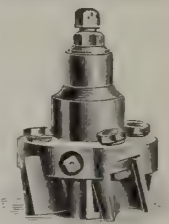
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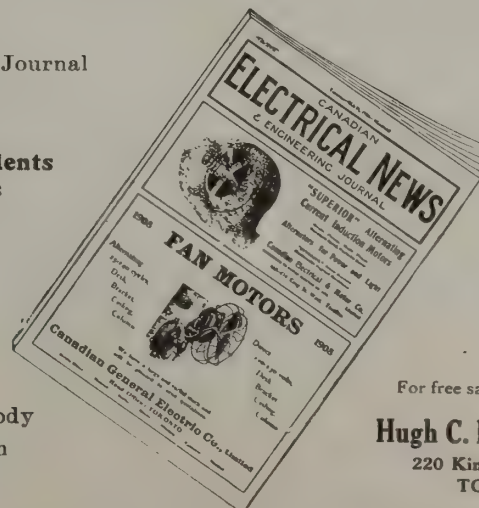
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| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 31 00   | 31 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                          | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                         | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                   | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                       | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                        | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                       | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                                                                      | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                       | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| Spruce mill run                                                                                                              | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                            | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                               |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                  | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                    | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16 ft.                                                                                                 | 17 50   | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                   | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                 | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                      | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 50   | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 30 00   | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                              | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried                                                                                             | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                              |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                                                                           | 35 50   | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18, and 20x20                                                  | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20, 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                                                         | 37 00   | 37 00 |
| 10 x 20                                                                                                                      | 37 50   | 37 50 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                                                                               | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                                                                               | 39 00   | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                     | 44 50   | 44 50 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                            | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                 | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                                 | 4 50    | 4 50  |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                      | 4 00    | 4 00  |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                           | 1 60    | 1 60  |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                              | 3 75    | 3 75  |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                                 | 3 50    | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 1 05    | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                    | 2 25    | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 3 20    | 3 20  |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                      | 2 40    | 2 40  |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                         | 3 30    | 3 30  |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                          | 3 52    | 3 52  |
| XXXXX                                                                                                                        | 3 75    | 3 75  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 48 00 | 48 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 38 00 | 38 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 38 00 | 38 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 00 | 17 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. & bet.        | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better         | 29 00 | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 36 00 | 36 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 29 00 | 29 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 38 00 | 38 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4        | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and better, 4/4          | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 34 00 | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 34 00 | 34 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds    | 43 00 | 43 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4  | 60 00 | 60 00 |

|                                                |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 58 00 | 58 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                             | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   | 58 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   | 44 00 |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| 1½-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                               | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   | 31 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine, s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                             | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                            | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.                                                  | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 13 00   | 13 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50   | 25 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1'x10'                                         | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |       |
| 1'x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| 1'x3" to 6', 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00   | 19 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |       |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |       |
| 1'x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00   | 18 00 |
| 1'x4" and up, 12'-16'                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1'x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                              | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                                  | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'                                               | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 |         |       |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00   | 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00   | 25 00 |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   | 22 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.                                | 20 00   | 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up |         |       |
| 15 00                                                                    | 18 00   | 15 00 |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             |         |       |
| 20 00                                                                    | 22 00   | 20 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  |         |       |
| 14 00                                                                    | 16 00   | 14 00 |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |       |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    | 4 00  |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    | 3 75  |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    | 3 25  |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    | 3 60  |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    | 3 00  |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    | 1 80  |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    | 4 00  |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    | 3 25  |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    | 1 75  |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    | 4 25  |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    | 3 25  |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    | 2 00  |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal | 85 | 90 |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                         |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                 | 65 | 72 |
| Elm                                                           |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet  | 80 | 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet  | 60 | 65 |
| Ash                                                           |    |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality            | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                               | 30 | 40 |
| Birch                                                         |    |    |
| 14 inch                                                       | 20 | 22 |
| 15 inch                                                       | 24 | 26 |
| 16 inch                                                       | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch                                                       | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 | 19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00   | 17 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   | 18 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
|------------|-------|-------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |  |
|---------------------------|---------|--|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 |  |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   |  |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   |  |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   |  |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |  |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |  |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |  |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8 in. and up wide       | 57 00 |  |
| 1½ in., 8 in. and up wide       | 57 00 |  |
| 2 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 60 00 |  |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8 in. and up wide | 75 00 |  |
| 4 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 85 00 |  |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 |       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 |       |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 |       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 |       |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 |  |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 |  |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 |  |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 | 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 | 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 |       |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 |       |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 | 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 |       |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 | 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 | 25 00 |

## Box

|                   |
|-------------------|
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, |
|-------------------|



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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 ..      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up ..       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 ..             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 ..             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up ..      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |       |  |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------|--|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |       |  |
| 4/4          | 28-30      | 20-23      | 14-16 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 30-32      | 22-25      | 16-18 |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 33-35      | 24-28      | 18-20 |  |

| BIRCH      |       |       |       |  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 4/4        | 34-37 | 22-24 | 15-17 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 36-38 | 23-26 | 16-20 |  |

| SOFT ELM     |       |       |       |  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 4/4          | 35-37 | 23-25 | 17-18 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36-38 | 24-26 | 18-20 |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 37-39 | 25-27 | 18-20 |  |

| BASSWOOD   |       |       |       |  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 4/4        | 34-36 | 24-25 | 17-18 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 36-38 | 25-27 | 18-19 |  |

| OAK        |       |       |       |  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 4/4        | 47-50 | 30-32 | 18-20 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 48-52 | 32-33 | 18-20 |  |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |       |       |       |  |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 4/4                  | 44-46 | 28-30 | 18-20 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 48-50 | 32-34 | 20-22 |  |
| 10/4 and up          | 55-58 | 35-37 | 24-26 |  |

| BOSTON, MASS.                  |  |       |        |       |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|--------|-------|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  |  |       | 100 00 |       |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch ..        |  |       | 90 00  |       |
| Fine common, 1 in. ....        |  |       | 72 00  |       |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. |  | 74 00 | 75 00  |       |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          |  |       | 45 00  |       |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... |  |       | 58 00  | 60 00 |

|                                 |       |       |  |  |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....          | 35 00 | 37 00 |  |  |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 45 00 | 48 00 |  |  |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 ..   | 51 00 | 52 00 |  |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                |       | 39 00 |  |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                 |       | 38 00 |  |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                | 42 00 | 43 00 |  |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                | 35 00 | 36 00 |  |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                 | 34 00 | 35 00 |  |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                | 33 00 | 34 00 |  |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                | 28 00 | 30 00 |  |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                 | 28 00 | 29 00 |  |  |

|                                   |       |       |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Canadian spruce boards ..         | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |  |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.    | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |  |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen.    |       | 25 00 |  |  |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,     |       |       |  |  |
| 10 ft. and up ..                  | 24 00 | 25 00 |  |  |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 |       |       |  |  |
| and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10      |       |       |  |  |
| feet and up ..                    | 21 50 | 22 50 |  |  |
| All other random lengths, 7"      |       |       |  |  |
| and under, 10 ft. and up ..       | 21 00 | 22 00 |  |  |
| 5-in. and up merchantable         |       |       |  |  |
| boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s...     | 21 50 |       |  |  |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched    | 23 50 |       |  |  |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s     |       |       |  |  |
| clipped and bundled .....         | 22 00 |       |  |  |

|                             |      |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .... | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .... | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles     |      |      |        |  |
|----------------------------------|------|------|--------|--|
| Extras .....                     |      |      | \$4 25 |  |
| Clears .....                     | 3 85 |      | 3 90   |  |
| Second clears .....              |      |      | 2 75   |  |
| Clear whites .....               |      |      | 2 60   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..   |      |      | 1 65   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ...   | 1 50 |      | 1 60   |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts |      |      |        |  |
| to 2-in. ....                    | 3 80 | 4 20 |        |  |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch        |      |      |        |  |
| 5 butts to 2-in. ....            |      | 4 35 |        |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts    |      |      |        |  |
| to 2 1/4 .....                   |      | 4 90 |        |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-  |      |      |        |  |
| in. extra red cedar .....        | 3 80 | 4 10 |        |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2¢ per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4¢ per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

# "JOHN BULL"

## Larrigans

Next time you need larrigans ask for "John Bull" brand. They are strongly made, absolutely waterproof and wear like iron when soled and heeled. A counter stiffener is sewn in the leg of "John Bull" larrigans which helps them to keep their shape.

Every pair is stamped with our trade mark "John Bull". Always find the trade mark and you will always get the best.



No. 15-7-in. top



No. 14-10-in. top



No. 10-17-in. top

**R. M. BEAL  
LEATHER CO.**

Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

# International

Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

## International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

## International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

## International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

## International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

## International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

## International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

## International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

## International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

## International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

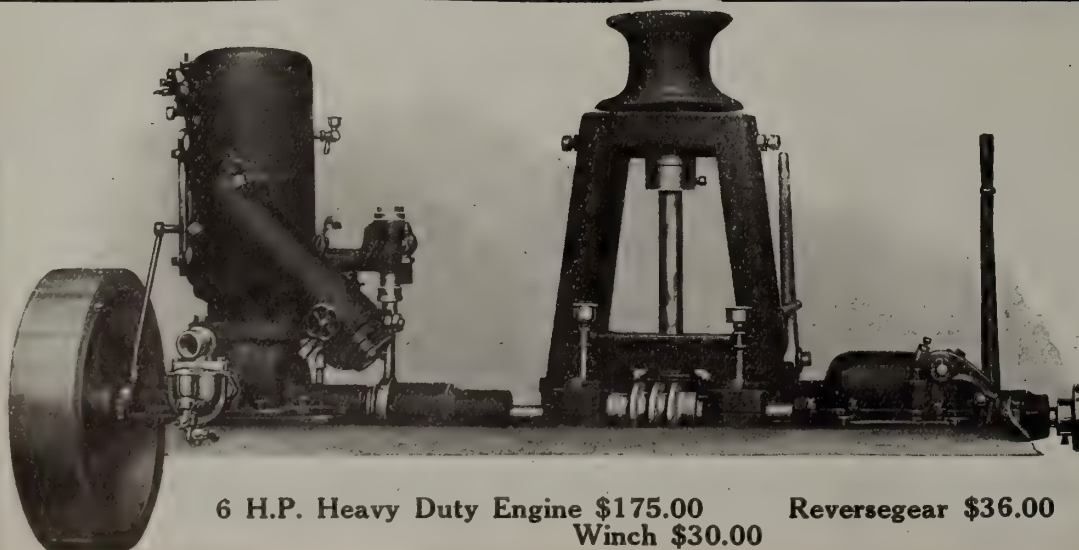
Write for special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.

# River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

**Adams Launch and Engine Co.**  
Penetang, Ont.



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

---

---

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

---

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proof known.

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES  
?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

We Solicit a Trial  
Order

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.

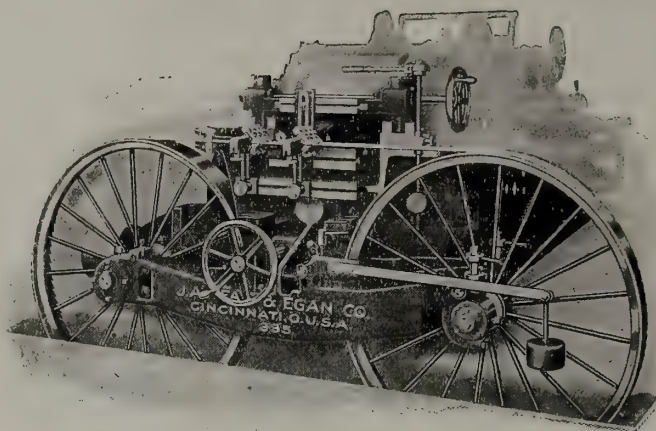




## Why pay *four men* to produce bevel siding, ship-lap, flooring, ceiling and shooks at 75 ft. per min. when *two* men can produce a *higher grade* of the same stuff at 200 ft. per min.?

—It's certainly not good business policy to pay twice as much to manufacture 75 ft. of lumber when you can get 200 ft. and even more per minute for one-half the labor cost by using a **FAY-EGAN "Lightning"** No. 333-335 Matcher - Resaw, **with the Resaw below the Bedline of the Matcher.**

—Instead of surfacing double thick at 75 ft. per min. using two men on the surfacer, then trucking or handling to the Resaw and again using two men, a feeder and off-bearer; why not combine both operations on the 333 - 335 Matcher-Resaw, using only one feeder and one off-bearer, eliminating extra handling and trucking entirely and running 200 ft. and



End view (guards removed) showing Resaw set for Bevel Siding, showing also easy accessibility to all parts.

upwards per minute through the combination machine—a total product in lineal feet of stock just double this last figure.

—Here is another point that must not be

overlooked—by your present method 10 to 30% of your stock is degraded because of mismanufacturing and tearing out on knotty and cross-grained stuff. The 333-335 positively will not do this and every piece of lumber put through it will be surfaced, matched and resawed perfectly, raising the grade 10 to 30% as compared to your present method.

—Do you know of any easier way to make money in a planing mill? You can easily figure it out for yourself just what the saving amounts to in actual dollars and cents, or give us some data on your present output and labour costs and we'll figure it out for you.

Send today for our new book on Fast Feed Matchers and Surfacers which fully illustrates and describes the No. 333-335 Matcher Resaw—with the Resaw below the Bed-line.

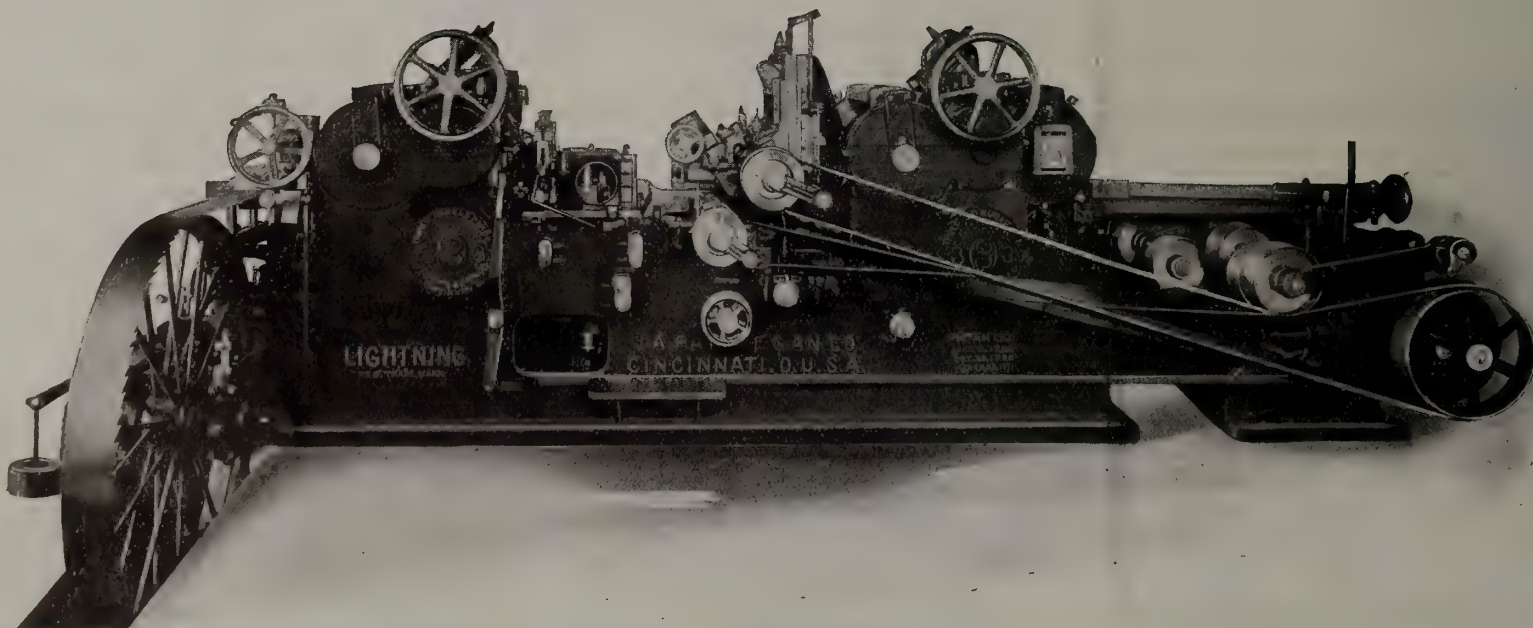
## J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

Executive Offices and Works:—

465-485 W. Front St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

SALES OFFICES:— NEW YORK CHICAGO SEATTLE ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS





# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale

P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

## TIMBER TALKS

### Looking Backward, 1918

I could have bought that tract of timber in 1913. It was offered at a low price on an estimate showing the quantity of lumber it would have produced had it been cut at that time. It is worth double that price or more today and through closer utilization it will produce one third more in values than it would have under methods then in vogue. That would have been at least

### 166 per cent in five years

Five years from now what will your conclusion be?

"I am glad I bought it,"

Or

"I wish I had bought it?"

If you live in the present, if you are interested in present opportunities rather than reviewing those of the last decade, your conclusion will be "I am glad I bought it."

If you are a member of the Ancient and Slothful Order of Hindsighters you will tell future generations what might have happened, if—

**James D. Lacey & Company**  
Timber Land Factors

Chicago, 1750 McCormick Building. Portland, 1104 Spalding Building  
Seattle, 1009 White Building

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

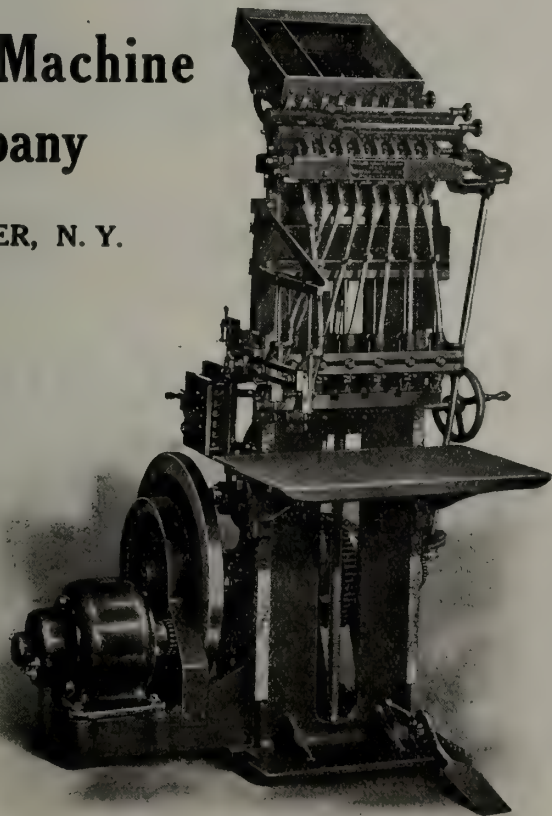
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.



Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

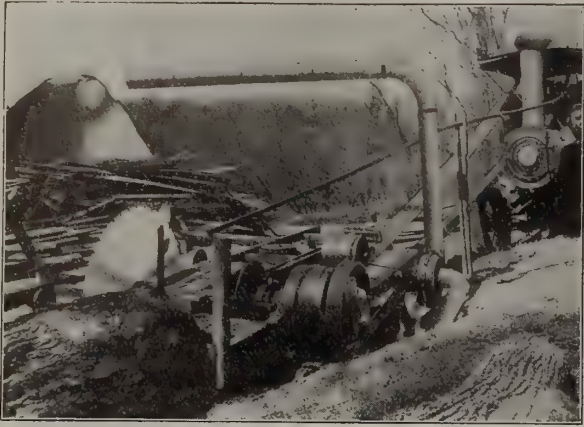
**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## CLYDE SELF PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDING MACHINE

Send for  
our complete Catalog  
of Logging Machinery  
—No. 13







## Men are Scarce and Labor is High

Let a Cyclone blow the dust from your mill. Blows the dust in any direction and as far as desired.

Saves the price of one man and will pay for itself in one month's time.

Will not clog or choke up—Built especially for the Circular Saw Mill.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO

**The Ramey Company**

10 Wellington Street East  
Toronto, Ont.



## Wire Rope

*Special Alligator Ropes  
with Proper Attachments*

*Saw Carriage Ropes*

*Haulage Ropes*

*Smoke Stack Stays, etc., etc.*

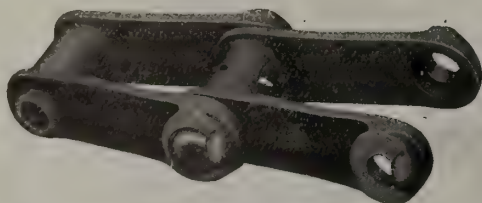
**WIRE ROPE FITTINGS    WIRE ROPE GREASE**

**The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited**

*Hamilton, Ont.*

-

*Montreal, Que.*



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted.

No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**.

**Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by

**The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**

Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty



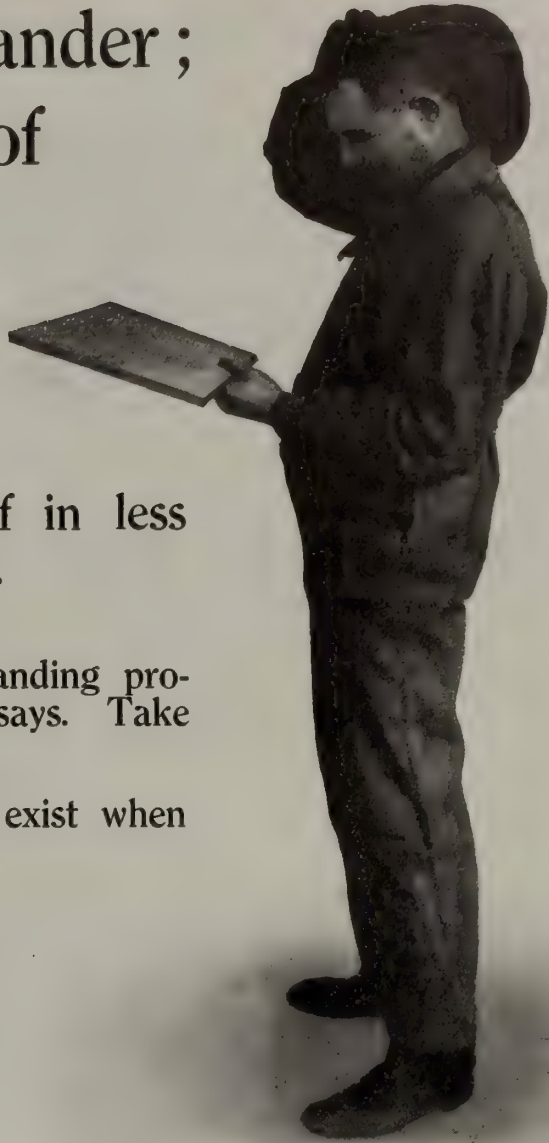
**“Give me a new modern Sander;  
then there'll be no more of  
this poor sanding”**

**“I would get good work from a new sander—I'd put an end to kicks on the quality of the sanding. Besides, a modern up-to-date sander would pay for itself in less than a year—yes, in less than six months.**

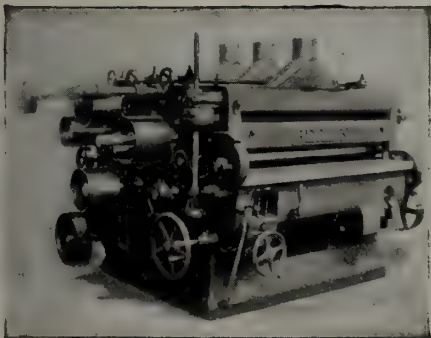
**Your operator gives the correct solution of your sanding problem—a new modern sander would do just what he says. Take his advice and install one.**

**You have advantages of selection today that didn't exist when you bought your machine years ago. The Modern Berlin Sander Line is composed of sanders for special purposes—you choose the type of sander best suited to your work.**

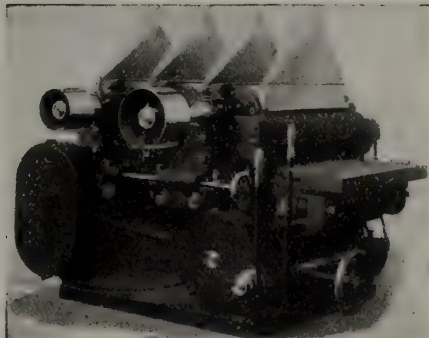
**Three Berlin Special Purpose Sanders are shown below. There's the Six-Drum Roll Feed Sander for double surface sanding in on operation; the Endless Bed Sander for narrow and short stock; the Triple-Drum Roll Feed Sander for long wide stock.**



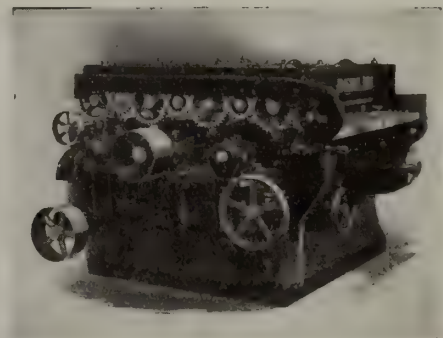
**Tell us your sanding requirements and let us send you full information on the sander built to meet your needs.**



Berlin Six Drum Sander



Berlin Endless Bed Sander



Berlin Triple Drum Sander

**THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.**

*Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World*

**United States Plant: Beloit, Wis.**





*First in Quality*

# Model 5 Number 77—

## Watch The Imitators Get Busy

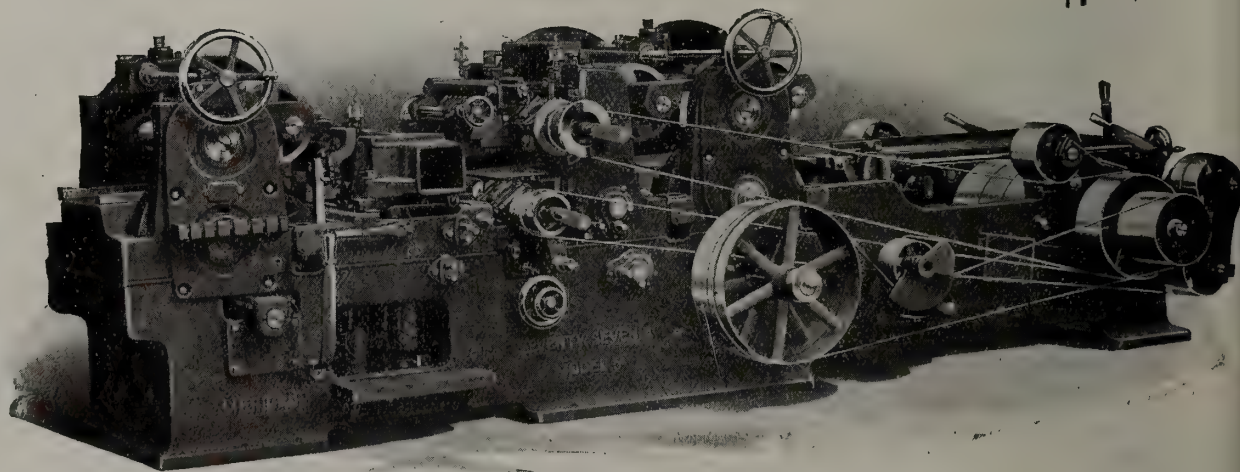
**They may try to follow our lead, but they will only flatter us.**

Brains and methods perfected the Model 5, and we haven't discharged our engineers and our crew of mechanics, who are busy turning out 77's from morning till night.

Speed? That's a thing you don't hear much about these days, for that's been solved. The Model 5 not only leads in speed but workmanship and efficiency are paramount.

**The Seventy-Seven was the first successful fast feed Planer and Matcher—The Model 5 is the last word on the subject down to date Feb. 15, 1913**

**Get our  
new Folder  
on the  
Seventy-  
Seven  
Model 5.  
Just off the  
press.**



No. 77 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher, Model 5.

**Sales Offices:**  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
Sharples Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La. Bank  
Bldg.

## American Wood Working Machinery Co.

*Executive and General Sales Office:*  
**Rochester, N. Y.**

**Sales Offices:**  
PORTLAND, ORE.  
No. 19th & Wilson  
Streets  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont St.



# Leviathan Belting



Reverse drive to pony band saw 24" belt

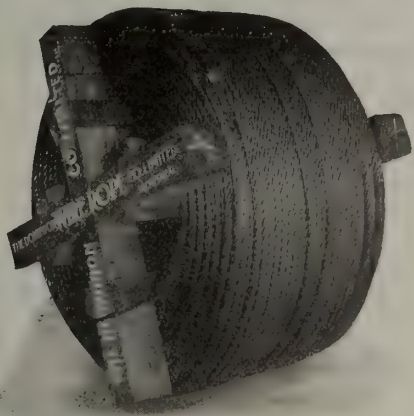
MAIN DRIVES A SPECIALTY. WARRANTED TO WITHSTAND  
EXTREME ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT YOUR DISPOSAL

EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

## Wire Rope



When you need wire rope for any purpose whatever, it will surely pay you to communicate with us.

We have in stock all kinds—in all sizes—in any length.

Should your requirements be special—we can make rope to exactly suit your needs. We know how, as we have had years of experience.

Wire Rope Fittings of all Kinds

**The Dominion WIRE ROPE Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL

The General Supply Company of Canada, Ltd., Agents for Manitoba



Think of every good quality you would like to have in a Saw Gumming Wheel.—Every good point—ability to cut clean, fast, cool—ability to hold its shape—to show long life—to cut quietly and easily without drawing the temper or case hardening the saw.

Then look for these features in an

## ALOXITE SAW GUMMING WHEEL

You will find them all.—That is why Aloxite Wheels will give you better gummed saws in less time.—They are made right—right grit, grade, shapes and sizes—and there is no material like Aloxite for steel grinding.



*May we send a trial  
wheel?*

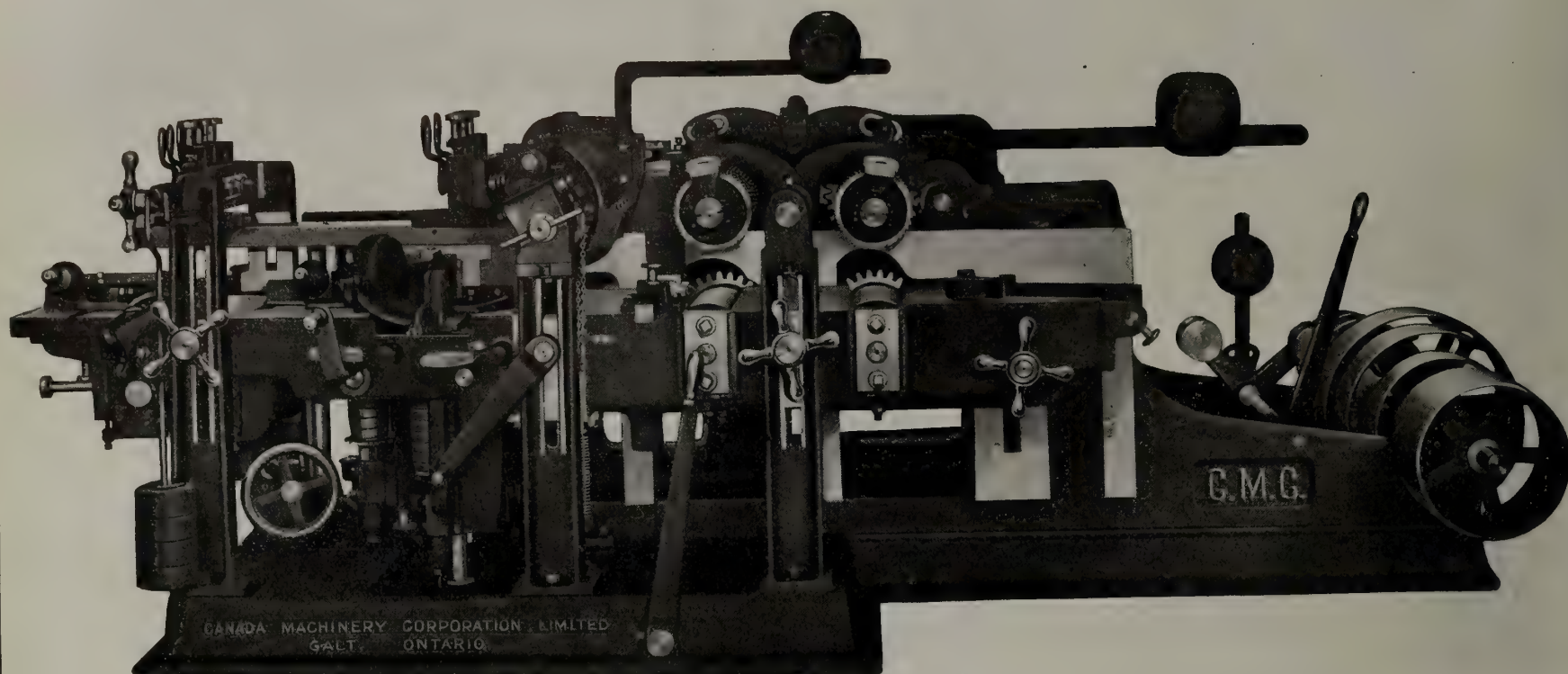


**The Carborundum Company**  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia  
Pittsburgh Cincinnati Cleveland Milwaukee  
Grand Rapids London, Eng.







## **NO. 303 12 INCH HEAVY DUTY FOUR-SIDED MOULDER**

The heaviest, most convenient and substantial moulder of its kind.

We have lately re-designed this moulder and added the following improvements—

**Increased Weight, Longer and Heavier Table, Outside Support for Top Feed Rolls, Strengthened Feed Mechanism, Making an Exceptionally Powerful Feed.**

*Our Bulletin No. 303 giving details of construction mailed on request.*

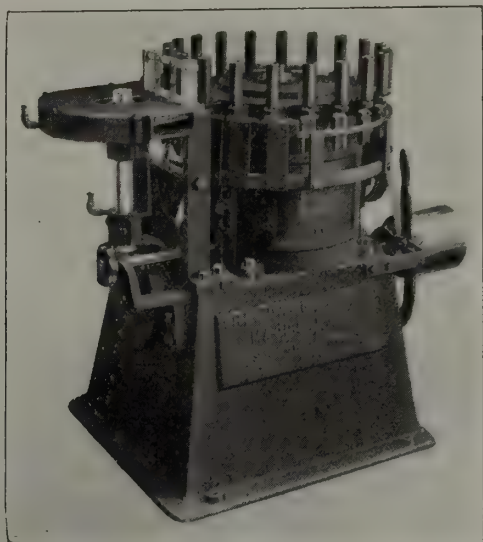
**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
**Galt, Ontario**

**Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**



## IF YOU USE DOWELS

You Need This Machine to Cut Them Off and Point Them



It is the latest thing out for this work and the fastest one ever offered for sale. It cuts off and points Dowels of all lengths and diameters. It handles Smooth, Grooved or Spiral Rods. It gives an even point all round the Dowel.

MADE BY

**The Dauber-Bell Machine Co., Oshkosh, Wis.**

Dowel Door and Chair Machinery

## WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either hard or soft woods.

### ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES —taking all your small logs just as they come from the pond and cutting them up into boards or dimensions, getting every board there is in the log, never over-slabbings (wish we could say this of all head sawyers.) Built to handle either one or two logs at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY FROM THE HEAD SAW and CARRIAGE entirely, raise your cutting capacity, and install economy by the same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write us for Details.

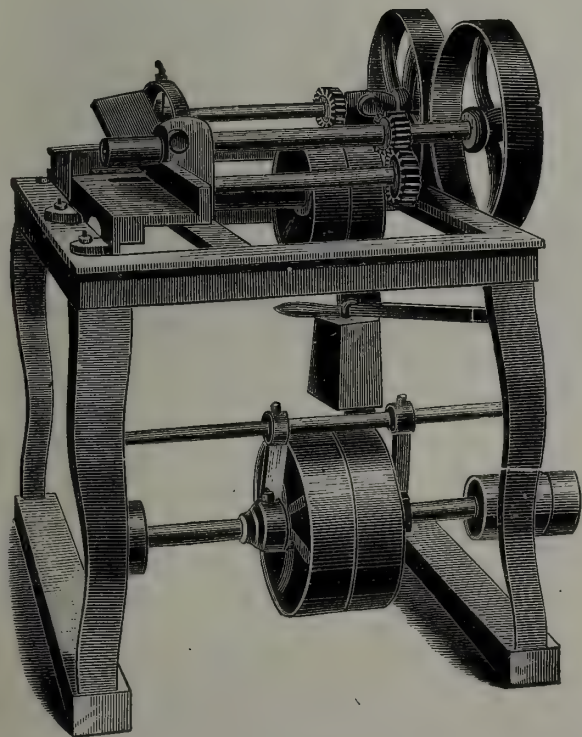
"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

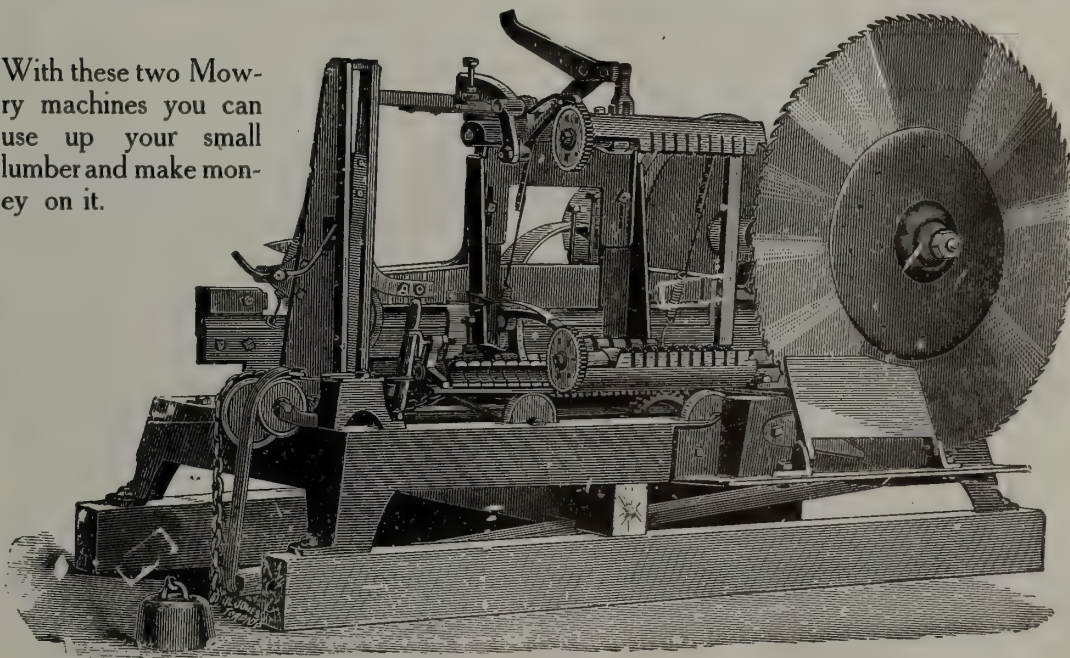
Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

## There's Money in Lath and Shingles



Our Lath Mill

With these two Mowry machines you can use up your small lumber and make money on it.



"Boss" Shingle Machine

The shingle machine is perfectly automatic in its action and conceded by most mill-men to be the best shingle mill on the market. "S"  
Our lath mill is also a favorite, simple in construction and easily operated.

Get our literature and prices on these mills

## MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario



The  
Markof  
Quality

One of the Many Unsolicited Statements of Users of Our Feeds:

Burt's Corners, N. B.,  
Jan. 14th, 1913.

The E. Long Mfg. Co.,  
Orillia, Ontario.

"I want to say your steam feed is an "Ideal". Some Millwrights told me I would need another boiler and it rather frightened me, but as for steam, I never knew the difference in it. It is just splendid. Have used it ever since it was put in and have not had a bit of trouble."

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Elwood Burt

### Direct Acting "Shot Gun" Feed, Fitted with Double Model "D" Valve

Built in sections to make up any required length, 8 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 14 in. bore. We positively guarantee that our valves will not stick or kick. They are perfectly steam tight, and are without exception the most economical valves manufactured.

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of Complete  
Mills Furnished

Our New Carriage Bulletin No. 100 gladly sent on request.



### One of Long's "Quality" Steel Carriages

A Carriage to be up-to-date, must necessarily have up-to-date equipment throughout. Notice our new shock absorbing quadrant on back of knees for taking shock of Nigger. No carriage up-to-date without it. This style built with 36 in., 40 in., 44 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., and 72 in. opening from saw line.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

Agencies: MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# What Do You Call A Good Medium Edger?



*The best Edger for medium capacity Mills is one that will handle all medium sized cants that come through, that will operate with little power, that will take up a minimum of floor space and that is built strong enough to handle the work fast and continuously. At the same time the Edger should be safe and easy to operate, simple to adjust and convenient for overhauling.*

You will agree with this definition

## The Waterous New Champion Edger Combines All These Features

It is built with 40", 48" and 56" working opening, to carry as many as four movable and two stationary saws, and will take all sized cants up to 6 inches. The saw mandrel is  $3\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter, saw collars 6", and saws 22" in diameter. This leaves 8" of saw above the collar—plenty of margin to allow saw to clear itself in a 6" cant.

Saws are shifted by straight line levers; they can be approached within  $2\frac{7}{8}$ " of the stationary saws, and will approach each other within the same distance. To space them absolutely accurately, a steel setting gauge operated by foot tread from the front of the machine, drops over the guides and automatically crowds them into correct position and holds them there without shift. This is a Waterous feature.

Four chain-driven feed rolls and four heavy press rolls handle the stock safely and easily. All boxes are fitted to require little attention. The feed rolls and mandrel drive is simple and positive and requires little power. The edger is built compact and strong of selected materials, and tested before leaving the shop. We stand behind every machine we turn out.

A dozen other points which make the New Champion Edger, different and better are well illustrated and described in the new bulletin No. 113 which has just come in from the printer's. Let us send it to you

We build up-to-date  
Saw Mill Machinery  
for Mills of every  
capacity—Circular or  
Band.

---

*Write for Catalogue*

---

## The Waterous Engine Works Co. Limited

Brantford

Canada





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.  
**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.  
 Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
 Veneered Doors  
 Newel Posts  
 Sashes - Flooring  
 Trim  
 Pine Doors and  
 Frames  
 Turned Newel Posts and  
 Balusters  
 Cypress Greenhouse  
 Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS  
 WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
 BELT**  
 THAT'S  
 KNOWN  
 OUR  
**"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
 WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
 VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited  
 General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

## H. Walters & Sons

Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
 FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
 IN CANADA. " " "

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"  
 Manufacturers of all kinds of



VANCOUVER, B.C.

1142 Homer Street

Branches:

WINNIPEG, MAN.

214 Princess Street

**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

1 1/2" chain broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909



25% More Weld = 25% More Strength - 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS



Sold by  
**McKinnon Chain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.



### NO FRAYING AT THE EDGES

Dick's Balata Belting possesses perfect uniformity throughout, whereby true and steady running is ensured, fraying at the edges rendered impossible, and perfect success in fork driving guaranteed. The combination of strength and uniformity in Dick's Belts is due to the process of solutionizing to which the textile portion of the Belting is subjected, and which thoroughly solidifies and unites the whole material.

You can get all the facts in our Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

BECAUSE—It withstands heat, cold, damp, wet and chemical fumes.  
BECAUSE—It is uniform in thickness and runs true.  
BECAUSE—of its great strength, almost twice that of oak-tanned double leather.  
BECAUSE—It costs no more, all things considered

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**  
MONTREAL Sole Makers TORONTO

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes



The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd. HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

∴

∴

**MONTREAL**



# Fully Guaranteed Sawmill Machinery

This is the only kind for you to buy to ensure satisfactory and continuous operation throughout the entire sawing season.

All our sawmill machinery is sold on an absolute guarantee of proper operation and perfect construction.

Naturally, therefore, we buy only the highest grade materials and use only skilled workmen, and everything is built under the most careful supervision.

These things are necessary to produce well built machinery, but they would be useless without proper design—and the “know how” of designing sawmill machinery can only come after long experience.

We have such complete confidence that our machinery is correctly designed that our guarantee is:

**“These machines are guaranteed against defective materials and workmanship for the period of one year, and their proper and successful operation is also absolutely guaranteed. Should any parts fail through defects, we will replace them free of charge, or should any machine not work properly, we will remove it at our expense and refund any part of the purchase money which may have been paid to us.”**

This guarantee goes with all our machines and we have never had to take back a standard machine yet.

And back of this guarantee is our fifty years' experience building sawmill machinery for stationary mills only.

It will pay you to buy your machinery from us this winter.

**William Hamilton Co., Limited**  
Peterborough, Ontario





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to disappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

**George Gordon & Company**  
CACHE BAY Limited - - ONTARIO



# Dimension Timber

## Red Pine

|            |    |   |    |   |           |        |
|------------|----|---|----|---|-----------|--------|
| 6,000 ft.— | 6  | x | 6  | x | 12 ft. to | 36 ft. |
| 35,000 "   | 6  | x | 8  | x | 12 "      | 35 "   |
| 110,000 "  | 8  | x | 8  | x | 12 "      | 36 "   |
| 65,000 "   | 8  | x | 10 | x | 12 "      | 35 "   |
| 50,000 "   | 10 | x | 10 | x | 12 "      | 36 "   |
| 20,000 "   | 10 | x | 12 | x | 12 "      | 30 "   |
| 20,000 "   | 12 | x | 12 | x | 12 "      | 32 "   |

## Spruce

23,000 ft.—6 x 6 to 12 x 12 x 12 to 32 ft.



View of Houses Colonial Lumber Co.

Write for Prices

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

# WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale :—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.  
1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# We are Going to Move this Lumber

Either to our customers or to our Buffalo Yard. It is now piled at our North Tonawanda Yard. We do not want to go to the expense of moving it to Buffalo, and are, therefore, giving you the advantage in price. It is all bone dry, band sawn, and exceptionally "creamy" stock.

| F.O.B.:-                                                                       |         | F.O.B.                                                        |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 13,334 ft. 14/4 1's and 2's White Ash (bone dry; 60 per cent 14-16 ft.)        | \$75.00 | 25,870 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Birch                         | 28.00 |
| 28,810 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Basswood                                           | 32.00   | 70,520 ft. 4/4 Clear Face and Better Birch Strips             | 29.00 |
| 54,980 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                          | 32.00   | 14,136 ft. 4/4 x 4 No. 2 Common Birch                         | 16.00 |
| 30,226 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                          | 34.00   | 17,537 ft. 4/4 x 6 No. 2 Common Birch                         | 18.00 |
| 22,780 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common Red Birch                                          | 34.00   | 8,685 ft. 4/4 x 7 No. 2 Common Birch                          | 19.00 |
| All above Michigan stock, bone dry.                                            |         | 17,974 ft. 8/4 1's and 2's Gray Elm                           | 39.00 |
| 17,120 ft. 1/2-in. 1's and 2's Quartered White Oak, 9-12-in wide               | 70.00   | 16,057 ft. 4/4 1's and 2's Poplar, 85 per cent. 10-in. and up | 60.00 |
| 9,000 ft. 1/2-in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak, 75 per cent. 9-12-in. wide | 42.00   | 22,000 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Common (contains percentage 1's and 2's) | 31.00 |

For delivered price your station, write or wire us collect.

We can load stock immediately.

## HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.

88 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo

Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.

## Pine Doors

That Are Right

Our

### No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

#### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

#### No. 3 Pine Doors

THE

**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

## Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once. Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**

Otter Lake Station, Ont.



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

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Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**

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**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

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Planing Mill, Yard @ Office

CAPACITY 40,000,000

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**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

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Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
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Spruce  
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The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**

Limited

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

## 3 Saw Mills Running All Winter

**Large Stock  
Cedar Shingles  
to Move**

Large stock of dry mill run and cull and box Spruce on hand for water shipment.

Place orders early for Spring delivery.

Few cars 2 and 3 inch cull Hemlock yet to move.

✂ Write for Prices, etc. ✂

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

## Pine Doors of all Kinds

### Kept in Stock for Immediate Shipment

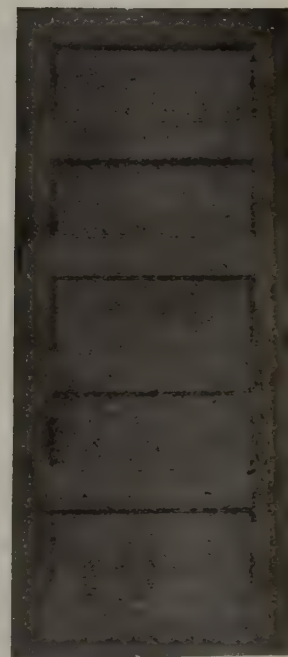
We illustrate a partial line of Doors carried in stock in all standard sizes for quick shipments.

We are the largest manufacturers of Doors in Canada and operate our own mill and timber limits.

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James  
Davidson**  
Ottawa - Ontario

**We can  
Save You  
Money**

**Write Us  
To-day for  
Quotations**





# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

Toronto, Canada

801-2 C. P. R. Building

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We have of 1911 sawing:

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16

" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11

" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16

1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run

1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull

2/3 cars each 2" and 3" x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

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### Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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WHOLESALE

### Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK OF

### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

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## The Golden Lake Lumber Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.

65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine

20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 "

Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine

6/4 x 8 x 12/16 "

6/4 x 10 x 12/16 "

6/4 x 12 x 12/16 "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

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Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

## Lumber Lath Pulpwood

CORRESPONDENCE  
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Mills at:

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On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
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Limited

## Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed  
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# The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

# Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

INQUIRE OF

## C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
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Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

# Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

For 5/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 fine dressing strips

6/4 do. do. do.

8/4 do. do. do.

write us before placing your orders.

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

# Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

## WHITE PINE

and

## Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

# WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,000,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill  
Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out,"  
Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price  
will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All  
other sizes of White Pine to offer.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

# Clear and Clear Face Norway

Must Move Quick

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 50,000 8/4 | 45,000 6/4 |
| 35,000 5/4 | 45,000 4/4 |

# The Long Lumber Co.

Head Office

Hamilton, Ontario

Branch Office

Traders Bank Building  
Toronto, Ont.



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

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149 Broadway, New York City

**THE  
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Lumber  
Company**

LIMITED

Brockville, Ont.  
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Wholesale and Retail

**Lumber,**

**Lath,**

**Shingles,**

**Bill Stoff**

And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

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Selling Agency and Dealers in  
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**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand

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**John J. Gartshore**

58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**

The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write

**W. T. EAGEN**

Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.

Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

# First Class Opportunity to Buy Standing Timber and Mill Machinery CHEAP

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Tenders will be received up to March 15th for the purchase of the following Sawmill Machinery:

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.  
1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.

1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.

1 Log Loader for right hand mill.

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.

1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.

1 left-hand steam nigger.

1 Log-loader.

1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.

2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.

1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.

2 2-saw trimmers.

1 16-ft. Slash table.

1 20-ft. Slash table.

1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.

1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.

1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.

1 Lath Mill with bolter.

2 Lath Trimming Saws.

## FILING ROOM

1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.

1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.

1 Lap Grinder.

1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.

## POWER PLANT

1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.

2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.

5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.

2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.

1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.

1 10 h.p. Engine.

1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.

1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.

1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.

1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.

1 30-light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

The  
**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**

Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building  
TORONTO - - CANADA

## The Meaford Lumber Company

have for sale a few cars: 1", 1 1/2", 2" and 3" Birch No. 1 C & B also a few cars 3" S Elm No. 1 C & B.

We are dealers in all kinds of Sawn Lumber. We want your business. Tell us your wants. We can supply you.

We are open to purchase the following: Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Beech, Hemlock, Spruce, etc. Let us know what you have to offer.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**

539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to

**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

W<sup>h</sup> Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
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Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Working Plans—Men Experienced in Canadian Forests.

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Old Town, Maine,  
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### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties  
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails  
Can ship direct from Mills or from Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple, Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.



WASHINGTON EXTRA \*A\*

and  
B. C. XXX R. C. SHINGLES

Grades Guaranteed

Southern Pine  
Timbers - - Finishing  
Joists—K/D. Lath

Prompt Shipments. Write or wire us.

MILLS PRODUCTS CO.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw mills and woodworking plants are scarce. The best of them read this paper regularly. To get in touch with good men send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

Start 1913 right and make a careful selection from the following

50 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
6 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Birch  
39 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
47 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
7 M " 8/8 1st and 2nd "  
4 M " 12/4 1st and 2nd "  
1 M " 16/4 1st and 2nd "  
8 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Basswood  
24 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
16 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Basswood

F.O.B. Deer Lake

Early Spring cut 1912, well manufactured and in prime condition

4 Cars 1 x 4—10/16 M. R. Norway  
2 " 1 x 5— " " "  
3 " 1 x 6— " " "

F.O.B. Cache Bay

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

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WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

## Saddle Tank Locomotives Geared Locomotives

Steel Rails  
Flat Cars

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

SESSENWEIN BROS.  
Montreal





# TORONTO WHOLESALE

## Hemlock Bills Cut to Order

HERE YOU CAN BUY YOUR HEMLOCK  
EVERY SIZE NOW, "EN BLOC"  
MAIL YOUR ORDERS TO  
US L AND  
MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO  
EITHER HAVE A BLOC  
HELD, OR HAVE US SHIP YOUR STOCK

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**  
15 Toronto St., TORONTO

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

Have HEMLOCK and  
SPRUCE for sale

Full stock in all grades and sizes

B.C. Cedar Shingles - N.B. Cedar Shingles

—WRITE US—

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

## GOOD BETTER BEST

Various kinds of roofing that are on the market may be **Good** but good B.C. Red Cedar Shingles are **Better**. If you want the **Best** get our 16" Extra Clear XXX 6 to 2" B.C. Red Cedar Shingles, you will then have the **Best** Shingle and can guarantee your customer the **Best** Roof.

**C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited**  
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## LEAK & CO., LIMITED

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer

## NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

To ensure prompt delivery place your spring and summer requirements with us now for the celebrated

**"DIAMOND BRAND"**

Hardwood Flooring, end matched and steel polished

**W. T. EAGEN**

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Office Telephone Main 6316.

Night Calls—College 1880

## Spears & Lauder

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

Let us quote on your requirements.

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

We are in the market for

## Hemlock, Spruce and Norway

Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|          |            |                                 |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 70 M ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |
| 20 M "   | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 40 M "   | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 100 M "  | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run "                    |
| 40 M "   | 8/4" x 8   | " " "                           |
| 50 M "   | 8/4" x 10  | " " "                           |
| 50 M "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips "                   |
| 30 M "   | 4/4" x 4/7 | Outs from Good Strips "         |

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**  
Manning Chambers, TORONTO



**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
Sudbury, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

**Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

**North Bay Mill**

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

**Sellwood Jct. Mill**

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

**Spanish Mill**

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

**We Want Rush Orders  
For the Following:—**

Two cars 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry

One car 5/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry

One car 6/4" No. 1 C. & B. Birch, 75% 1st and 2nd, very dry

One car 5/4" to 12/4" Selected Red Birch, choice stock

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**

Berlin, Ontario

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**The Turner Lumber Co.**

Limited

25 Toronto Street - Toronto, Ontario

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Merchants.

Dealers in Timber Limits.



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**Timms, Phillips & Company, Ltd.**

Metropolitan Building, VANCOUVER, B. C., Can.

**Manufacturers and Dealers— Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Mouldings, Doors, Etc.**We are proud of our  
**Extra XXX Red Cedar Shingles**

Write or wire for quotations

We can give quick delivery  
on any sized timbers in— **Douglas Fir**

Long Lengths a Specialty

**The Fernie Lumber  
Company, Limited**

FERNIE, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber****Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar****Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles****Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

A. McDOUGALL, President

**A  
Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.**OUR MESSAGE TO YOU — DEAL WITH US.****Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE : 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.**Douglas Fir. Timbers**QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHTSTRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.**

EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS

**FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.**



# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

Main Office:                      Branch Sales Office:  
Globe Atlantic Building,      180 St. James Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.                  MONTREAL, P. Q.



View of yard and mill—J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## The J. B. Snowball Co. Chatham, New Brunswick, Limited Canada

Manufacturers of:- SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARD-  
WOOD LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and LATHS  
Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock  
cut to order. Correspondence solicited.

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

## Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Co., Limited

Head Office, St. John, N.B.

Mills: St. John, N.B.      Blackville, N.B.      Marysville, N.B.

Manufacturers of

## Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Laths

Hardwoods



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE - INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

1/4 SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell - Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unse-  
lected for color; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common  
Flooring Maple; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4  
and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry  
and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo  
shipments.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## J. M. Clifford & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
all Kinds of

### Hardwood Lumber

Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried.  
Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on  
mixed cars.

Best Quality Uniform Grades Low Prices

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

Detroit - Mich.

## Yellow Pine Timber

And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

E. C. BRADLEY LUMBER CO.

Ellisville and Cincinnati,  
Miss. Ohio

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

### Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Reach Furniture Factories and Woodworking Plants Through This Department

- ☐ All the leading Canadian furniture manufacturers and woodworking establishments are regular readers of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ Many of them have been subscribing to this paper for a quarter of a century. They are big buyers of hardwood lumber. Reach them through these columns. Write for rates to

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## The Tegge Lumber Co.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

700 Park Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street  
Band Mills

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Belzoni, Mississippi

*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

## Southern Hardwoods

*Our Specialties:*

Red Gum

Sap Gum

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Sawed Oak

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

## Hoffman Brothers Company

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Manufacturers of Hardwoods—Any Thickness From

1/30" SLICE CUT VENEER

1/20" SAWED VENEER

to

2" BAND SAWED LUMBER

*Specialty:*

**QUARTERED WHITE OAK**

W.M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

### POPLAR—

All grades and thicknesses in stock dry.

### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 1 carload.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5 1/2 in., 4/4, 3 carloads.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better,  
pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 4 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 2 carloads.

### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 4/4, 4 to 6 in., 2 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
the following:—  
2 cars 5/8, 18 to 23 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly  
seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

John Hall, 225 Gladstone Ave., Toronto

Phone Parkdale 3222

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## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK    PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR            ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected  
WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
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Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

## Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto

Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER



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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

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BUCKEYE CYPRESS MAHOGANY

**Need any Oak?**

**Need any Poplar?**

**Need any Chestnut?**

*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of  
high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

YOU CAN'T AFFORD to manufacture Oak  
Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—  
at our prices.

CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

**THE F. T. PEITCH CO.,**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NWOOD GUM POPLAR SYCAMORE

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ESTABLISHED 1855

**THE McGIBBON LUMBER CO.**  
OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

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Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

**Rough and Dressed**





# Don't Read This Unless You Are Looking For **The Best Axes Made**

For instance, such as the **FELLER, MAXAX CHIPPER, BEAVER, OTTOWA CHIEF**, and "66" which are guaranteed to be made with Crucible Steel Bit. These are the celebrated brands that are being made in the plant that was formerly the No. 1 Plant of the American Axe and Tool Company, at Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

This Plant is now "Independent" and is not affiliated with any Axe Trust whatever

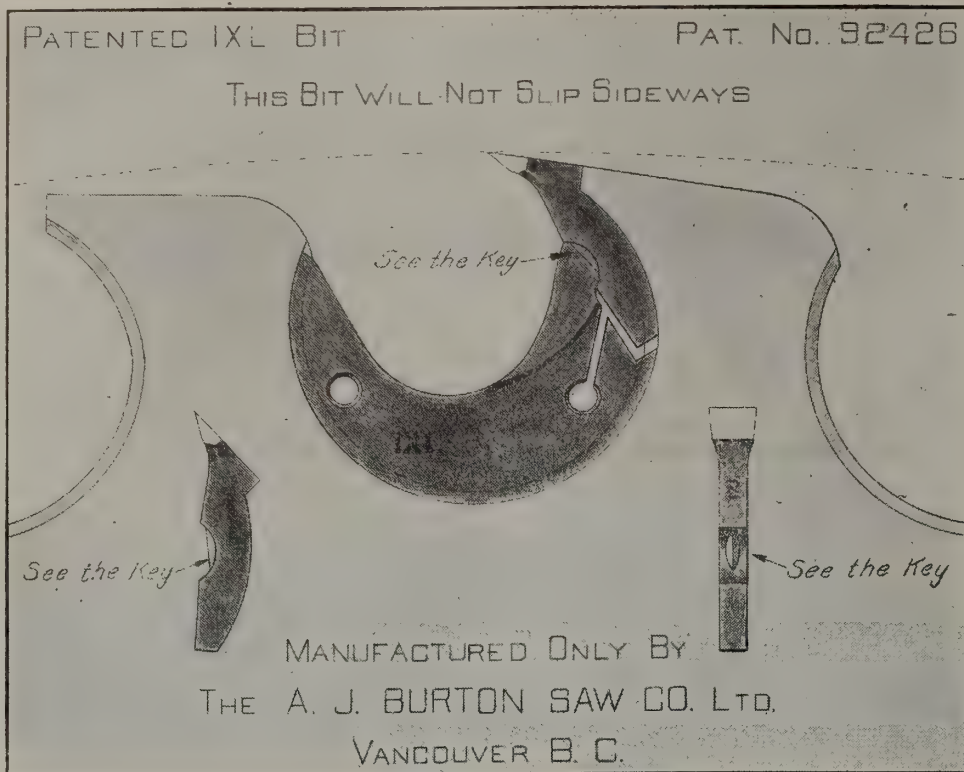
This Plant is known as **THE MACK AXE WORKS**, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

The former and world wide reputation of this Plant for quality and workmanship shall be maintained throughout the future as the supervision of this Plant is under Mr. J. Mack, who formerly conducted said Plant for the past fifteen years previous to his purchasing same.

Our motto "**QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP**" is the supposed foundation of any business, but **IT IS THE FOUNDATION OF THIS PLANT** therefore if you are in the market for **AXES** that you can depend upon and have a reputation behind them that is known the world over, why not get in touch with the best.

**The Mack Axe Works**  
BEAVER FALLS, PA., U. S. A.





Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

## **Saws** Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

# **The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

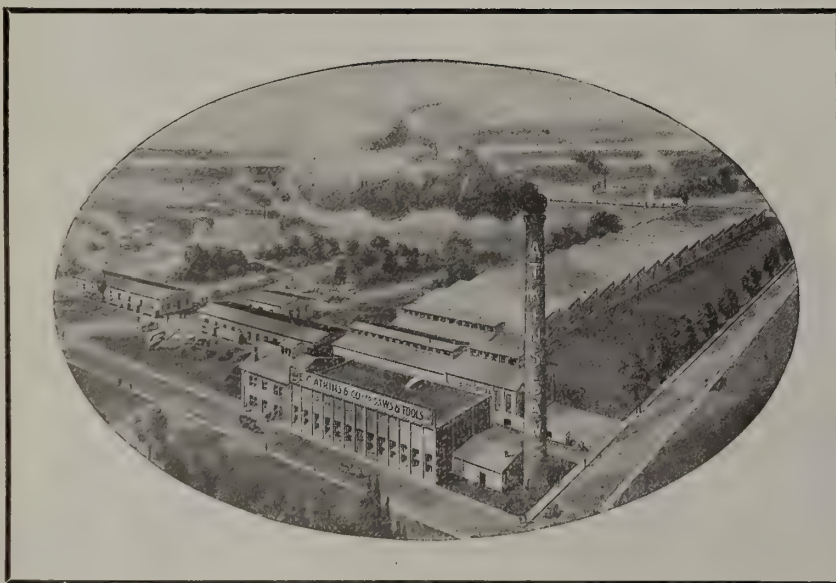
EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458

# **ATKINS STERLING SAWS**

Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

**A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose**

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



*Established 1877**Over Thirty Five Years Experience*

# Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"



# Oil Tanned Shoepacks, Moccasins and Larrigans

This Trade Mark on a Shoepack or Larrigan is as good to your customer as a guarantee. It stands for goods made by Special Process from Heavy Packer Hides and is an assurance of money's worth of value.

Our goods are handled by the leading Jobbers from Coast to Coast. Their travellers are now on the road with new Samples for 1913.

**Genuine PALMER OIL TANS are Stamped "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"**

If You Want Satisfied Customers, Be Sure You Get "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"



## GARLOCK

## Flake Graphites

Mined and Prepared  
in Canada

Are not affected by hot or cold conditions, acids, steam or alkalies, and its unexcelled smoothness and endurance make it a complete lubricant.

Garlock Graphites are put up in three grades—fine, coarse and medium—in one, five and ten pound tins.

Write for Samples and Price Lists

## THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT

Branches:—181 Market St. E., WINNIPEG

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412 St. James St., MONTREAL

*Pioneers in the Packing Business*



# "Ajax" Loading Chain

## Greatest Strength in the Smallest Chain

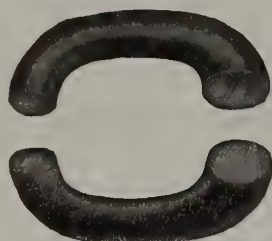


Above Cut shows a piece of 9-32 inch Chain proof tested to 3,000 lbs.



Showing the same pulled to destruction, breaking at 7,800 lbs.  
(See how this Chain stretched before breaking.)

### WELD:



Sectional view showing comparative size of weld and chain.

The stock is overlapped on itself, carrying the lap around over half the length of the link and worked down under the hammer in such a way as to allow a swell in the weld end when finished, and giving a factor of safety not used in ordinary practice. This method of forming the link and building the weld makes the weld the strongest part of the link, as shown in above link which broke at the end opposite the weld end. In ordinary practice Chain invariably breaks in the weld, the lap not extending far enough around and not having sufficient work on the weld to insure equal strength of the material itself.



### STOCK:

Our long experience in the manufacture of Chain has taught us that a high grade Chain cannot be made of poor or cheap material, and we are using the best steel obtainable for this Chain, far superior to the Norway iron formerly used for making this grade of Chain, being higher in tensile, tougher and withstanding greater wear.

**INSPECTION:** We keep inspectors constantly inspecting the manufacture of the Chain at the fires, also prior to and after proof testing, to prevent any Chain leaving the factory which will not come up to our guarantee.

### TEST CERTIFICATE:

Every pound of this Chain is proof tested to strains shown in our catalogue and test certificate furnished. Breaks are made often enough to insure quality being maintained.

**GUARANTEE:** This chain we will guarantee to pull stiff before breaking and every pound will be replaced which does not meet this guarantee. In other words, this is a guarantee that every weld is perfect and that the stock itself is uniform.

Users of "Ajax" Chain are always satisfied customers and our friends: and, like all others we desire to increase our friends. Allow us to do so by shipping you "Ajax" Chain.



*Manufactured only by*

# Standard Chain Company

## Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Largest Producers of Chain in the World*



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

## Lumbermen's Supplies

We are more than ever prepared to cater to the Lumber Trade this Season with a full line of Lumbermen's Supplies. When you buy from us goods backed by our guarantee, you buy from a firm with over fifteen years experience which has placed us in the front rank of the supply trade

### Tents

We carry a full line of all kinds of Tents suited to the lumbering trade. Tobin's tents need no recommendation — they are known from coast to coast.



### Blankets—Horse & Shanty

We have stocked a full line of all kinds of blankets from the lower grades to the best wool Shanty blanket. Our horse blankets are of special quality and make. We carry also all kinds of waterproof coverings, tarpaulins, etc.

### Oilclothing

No better value in this line can be found than in our stock. A special line of goods, glossy finish, is a particularly good seller among lumbermen. Send us your inquiries. We can ship from stock on short notice.

**Tobin Limited, Ottawa**







**THE PETER GERLACH CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS OF

**SAWS**  
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

**MACHINERY**  
STAVE-HEADING AND BARREL

**TOOLS**  
SAW AND LOGGING

*For the Manufacture of the Following:*

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| STAVES       | HEADING     |
| BARRELS      | KEGS        |
| COOPERAGE    | WOODEN WARE |
| HOOPS        | HANDLES     |
| PAIS         | TUBS        |
| CHURNS       | FREEZERS    |
| CANDY PAIS   | FISH KITS   |
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**COMPLETE PLANTS**  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

**BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING**  
**OUR SPECIALTY.**

FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
ADDRESS  
**THE PETER GERLACH CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.**

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C. Harrison River, B. C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.

Manufacturers of

### Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling etc.

ADDRESS  
HEAD OFFICE

**The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited - Winnipeg, Man.**

D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.



# Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

## The East Kootenay Lumber Co.

Limited

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price For Shipment to  
**POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO**

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**

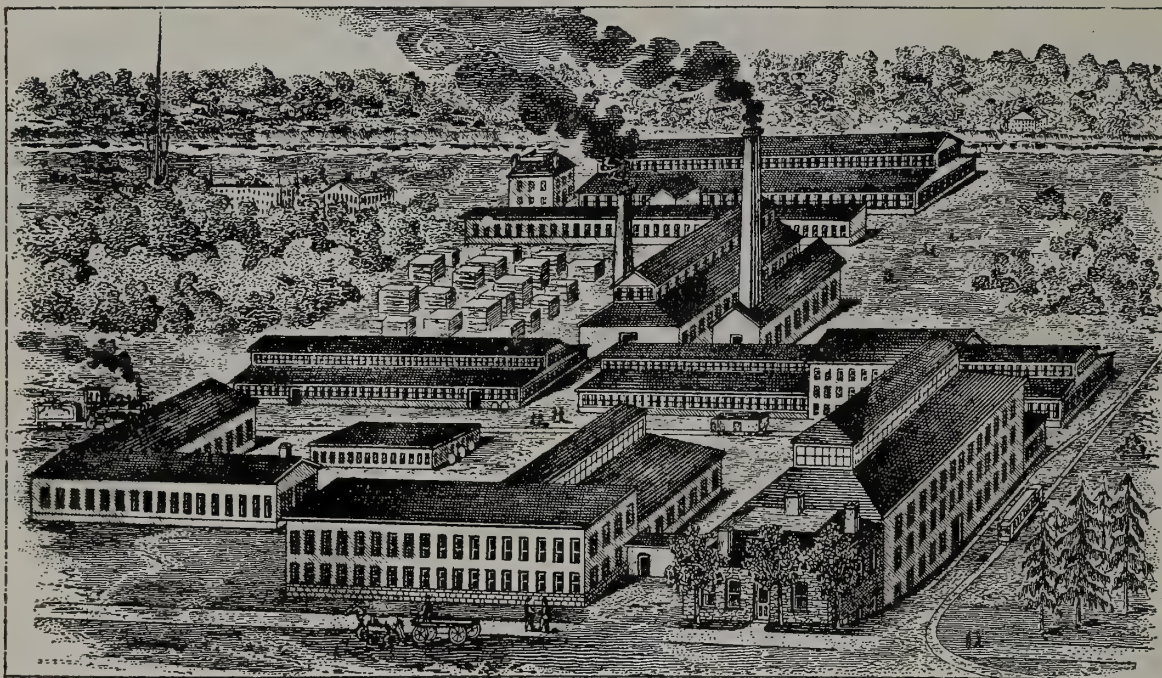
Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario

**R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
Toronto

# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario

# Boss Line Lumbering Tools

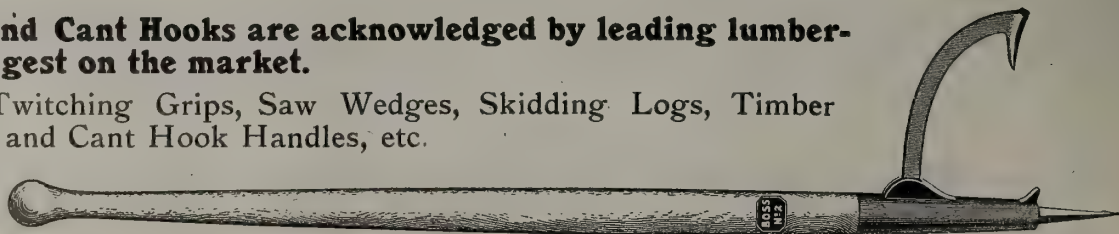
Manufactured by

**The McFarlane-Neill Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Mary's, N. B.**

**Forged Steel Socket Peaveys and Cant Hooks are acknowledged by leading lumbermen to be the lightest and strongest on the market.**

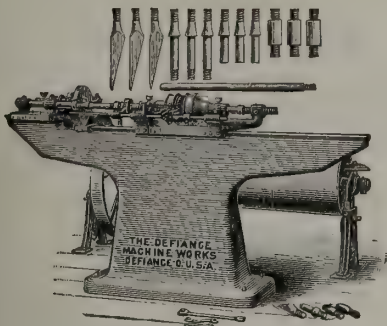
Try our Steel Loading Blocks, Twitching Grips, Saw Wedges, Skidding Logs, Timber Carriers, Split Rock Maple Peavey and Cant Hook Handles, etc.

Catalogues furnished and prices quoted  
on application



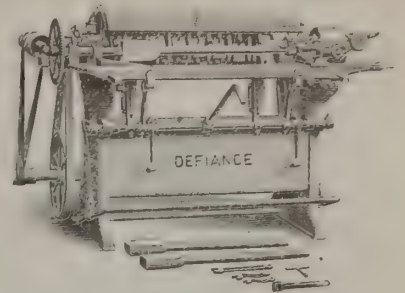


The Master Strokes of the Modern Woodworker are Most Effective When Driven by  
**"Defiance" Woodworking Machines**  
 "The Imprint of Satisfaction"



Automatic Thread Cutter

They are constantly unloading the business head of details and daily multiply the factory efficiency. With the elimination of all annoyances, delays in securing repair parts, uncertainties and an inferior product, DEFIANCE machines stand today as the acme of perfection. We want you to know more about them and will gladly send you our complete catalog for the asking. Write us for it today.



"D" Handle Turning Lathe

## The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio

## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by— **Butterworth & Lowe**  
 Send for Descriptive Price List. 221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



## Steam Press

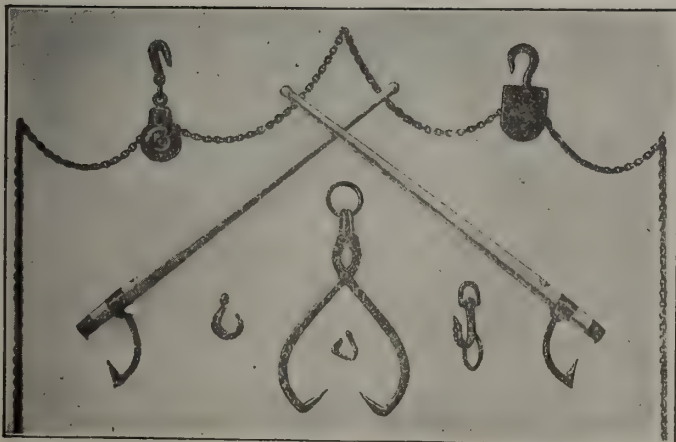
THE American steam press is carefully designed and substantially built of steel. It is used for baling shavings, asbestos and many other materials.

The cylinder is 30" diameter by 45" high and the pressure maintained is from 60 to 100 lbs. according to the amount of material wanted in each bale.

*For literature and prices — write us.*

## American Engine & Boiler Works

JOHN MAHAR, Proprietor  
 Tonawanda, N. Y.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
**"Of course they are"**—In which case provide your stables with:

### Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

#### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | \$4.50 gal. |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 8.00 doz.   |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 15.00 doz.  |

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|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | 3.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 6.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 11.00 doz. |

#### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic |            |
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses               | 5.00 gal.  |
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#### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. tins | 2.25 per tin |
| 4 oz. tins | 3.50 doz.    |

#### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1 lb. Packages | 3.60 doz. |
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as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

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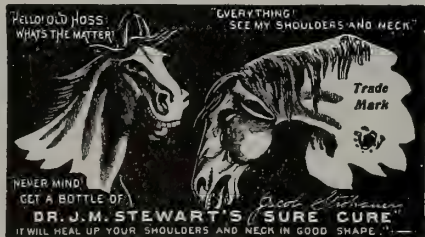
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|                                                                            | 32 oz. "            | 9.00 "      |
| Stewart's Lightning Colic Cure, the only colic cure that removes the cause | 16 oz. "            | 7.00 "      |
| Stewart's Pure Condition Powders                                           | 2 lb. air tight can | 4.50 "      |
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| Stewart's Heave Relief                                                     | large can           | 5.00 "      |
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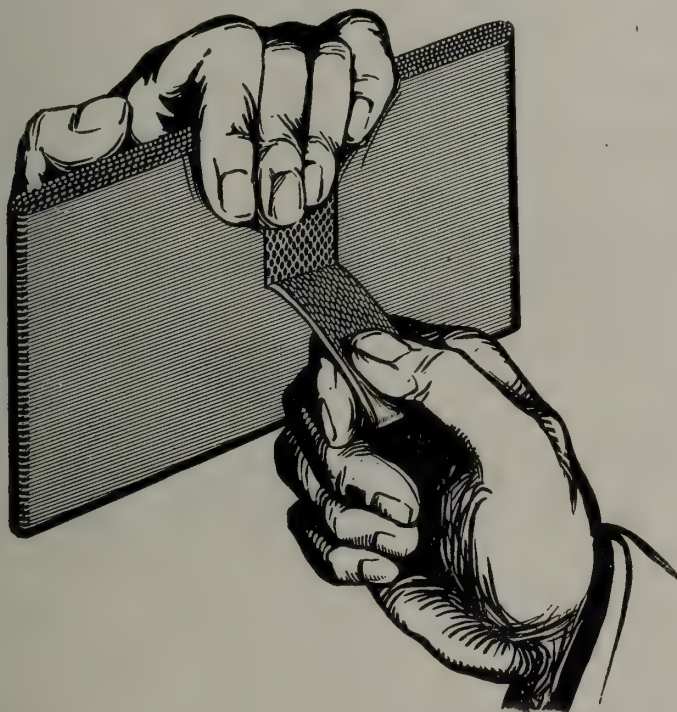
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ber Belting proves its worth.

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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, March 1, 1913

No. 5

## B. C. Stumpage Situation

Two important facts stand out in connection with the recent speech delivered by Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Forests Act. In the first place, so far as the lumbermen of the province are concerned, the bill is one which involves the doubling of the royalty charge upon the cutting of timber. The present royalty is 50 cents per thousand feet. The royalty after 1916, if the bill is passed, will be \$1 per thousand feet. In the second place, it is evident from the speech of the Minister of Lands that the use of the Doyle rule in the mountain district of British Columbia is likely to be made the subject of an investigation with a view to adopt some other method of measurement which will bring better results to the government. The third feature of considerable interest is the announcement that the government intends to make a levy of 1½ cents per acre for the forest protection fund instead of 1 cent per acre. So far as the lumbermen of the province are concerned, therefore, the measure is one which will take from them sufficient money to enable the government to increase its expenditure upon conservation and forestry work. This may be said to be a logical outcome of the increased service which is being given by the government in the direction of preserving the forest resources of the province. It is scarcely to be expected that so radical a change in the direction of increased taxation will be greeted by the lumbermen with enthusiasm.

Mr. Ross' address in moving the second reading of the bill was fairly brief, and at the same time exceptionally interesting. In a general way he drew attention at first to the rapidly changing conditions in connection with the lumbering industry in British Columbia, and in connection with the forestry problems which it involves. He laid particular stress upon a general feeling that after the opening of the Panama Canal the value of timber in British Columbia will be greatly increased. This fact, together with the rapid opening up of the country by railways, the increase in population

owing to immigration and similar conditions in connection with the other province of Canada, was widening the markets for British Columbia lumber, and Hon. Mr. Ross mentioned them as factors which were certain to bring about a great appreciation in the value of British Columbia standing timber. In this way, he claimed that the government was amply justified in increasing the charges placed upon the lumbermen in the form of royalty. Throughout the address one note was clearly paramount, viz., that the increased value of timber was a legitimate excuse for increasing the taxation upon stumpage.

If this point of view is examined closely it becomes questionable whether the excuse is as legitimate as it appears at first glance. The increased value of timber does not involve increased profits to the men who cut it. This is an old assertion, but none the less true. The man who holds his timber is the one who makes money. The man who cuts it, in most cases, paid a price for his timber which was proportionate to the increased value of timber in general. What is more, when he comes to do the cutting he has to pay for his labor, machinery and supplies, prices which have increased in equal proportion to the increase in the cost of timber. Mr. Ross mentioned in particular, as a reason for increasing the stumpage charge, that the purchasing price of a dollar was much less than it was some years ago. If this is a good excuse for imposing a higher tax it also must be considered as an important offset, because the lumber operator is equally handicapped when it comes to purchasing timber, labor, machinery and supplies with money which has decreased greatly in its purchasing power. When the lumber operator comes to figure out the results of his operations, it is not often that he finds himself in even as good a position as the man who made lumber years ago, from timber which cost less and at a time when labor, machinery and supplies were also less expensive than they are to-day.

Following along the same line of thought there are other conditions to-day which co-operate with those already mentioned to prevent the lumber manufacturer from making any better profits than those who preceded him in the same business. The chief of these is the facility of transportation. Strange as it may seem at first glance, the multiplication of facilities for getting lumber to market is not an unmixed blessing. It not only multiplies the available market, but it multiplies the competition, and, though the markets are always there, they are not always good; whereas the increased competition which is created by greater facilities for transportation is always there, the only difference being that in times of depressed trade, the competition becomes more keen than at other times. With the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia this condition is one which has been brought home forcibly during the last two or three years. They have suffered greatly on account of the competition of lumber manufacturers from other parts of Canada and also from the United States. They have no redress against competition. They have not even the satisfaction of protection against foreign lumber, although up to date they have been handicapped in the markets of the United States by the heavy duty upon lumber entering that country. Though their markets are open to the world, practically everything they use in connection with their operations is protected by duty against foreign competition.

Increased stumpage on timber does not therefore bear close scrutiny as well as one might be inclined to think at first glance. It has the questionable effect of encouraging the owner of timber to hold on to it, in the hope of making more money through its increased value on the stump, rather than to convert into lumber. It discourages cutting, or rather it puts upon the man who cuts, a burden sufficient to enable the government to adopt modern methods of forest protection. Nothing but praise is due to the government for seeking to protect its forests sufficiently, but the important question to-day is how to impose the taxation to meet the costs. The man who cuts the lumber under present conditions, pays for the cost of protecting the speculative holder of timber against loss by fire and by the many other agencies who co-operate to reduce the value of standing timber. It might be reasonable to continue present methods if there were immediate danger of the timber resources being depleted, but



apparently the opposite is the case. The Minister of Lands reports as the result of investigations which have been made of late, that the annual growth of timber in British Columbia is greater by five times, than the quantity which is being cut. Therefore, large areas, he states, upon which the timber is over-ripe and where decay is taking place for want of cutting.

Under these conditions should not the government consider more thoroughly than it appears to have done, the necessity for encouraging cutting on such areas? Ought not the industry which actually creates the merchantable article out of the standing timber to be encouraged in a manner which would mean more certain profits, rather than the man who speculates upon the future value of timber left standing? In other words, ought not the stumpage charges to be imposed upon a basis which places the burden upon the party holding the timber, rather than upon the party who manufactures it?

The address of the Minister of Lands paid some attention to the fact that the charge for holding timber is extremely low. This charge figures out at 22 cents an acre in the coast district, and 18 cents in the mountain district, or from one-half cent to three cents per thousand feet of timber, according to the density of the stand. This provides the government with a reasonably certain income from its timber lands.

A careful reading of the speech of the Minister of Lands upon this bill leads to the conclusion that while he is actuated by a splendid ambition to make the forest resources a perpetual source of large income and to make the most of the timber resources for the people of the province, there is room for a consideration of the question of increasing the annual cut until it reaches the amount of the annual growth, and at the same time avoiding the placing of a burden upon the saw-milling business in which profits are always uncertain and

moderate only; seeking in fact, to secure its increased revenues, whenever necessary, more directly from those who make money out of the timber resources of the province.

That the proposed increased stumpage charges will meet with extensive and energetic opposition on the part of the lumber industry is indicated by events which have occurred since the introduction of the bill. On February 17th a conference was held between a delegation of nearly 120 representatives of the lumber and timber interests of the province and Sir Richard McBride and his colleagues. As a result of this conference the Minister of Lands has had further consultations with a committee of the delegation. The government has been informed that the announced intention of doubling the stumpage charge has created consternation among lumbermen. Resolutions had been passed by a meeting of lumbermen urging that if the stumpage were to be increased it should not become effective until 1918, and that then it should be raised to 75 cents only, and should remain there for ten years. Another resolution was passed to the effect that if the government would see to it that fire wardens were appointed purely upon their merits and not from any political consideration, no opposition would be offered to the increased charge of one-half cent per acre against the holders of timber for fire protection purposes.

The reply of the Premier to the delegation was not encouraging. It was practically to the effect that the lumbermen had had ample notice of the intention of the government to increase the stumpage charge; that the government needed the money, and that with the rapid expansion of markets which was taking place the lumbering industry ought to be able to foot the bill.

## First Report of B. C's. Forest Branch

The recently appointed British Columbia Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has issued its first report. The Branch is only six months old, but even in the short time since its organization it has done much to advance the cause of scientific management of the Forest Resource.

British Columbia has a wooded area which produces annually, according to a general estimate recently made, five times as much as is cut. The wise development of the whole timber growth and its protection from fire are the objects of the forestry movement now afoot in this Province. The most important portion of the work is the safeguarding of the merchantable timber already standing and the Chief Forester devotes the bulk of the report to a consideration of the ways and means of fire protection.

When the Branch was established last summer, the fire patrol force had already taken the field and it was therefore inadvisable to make radical changes in its methods of organization. Consequently the season's work was carried out under existing conditions. The work was remarkably successful in view of the small number of wardens employed, the weather being very favorable and only \$300,000 damage being done to the standing timber. A great deal of damage to young growth which cannot be calculated in figures should be added to the foregoing estimate, since the area burned over was no less than 116,000 acres.

There were 347 fires altogether. The cost of patrol and fighting fire to Government and private companies and individuals aggregated \$278,647. This does not include the money spent by the railroad companies in patrol along their tracks and by private timber owners in building trails and telephone lines in their holdings.

Over 9,400 permits for the burning of brush in land clearing, were issued and it is gratifying to note that only eight fires escaped, a result that shows that greater care is being exercised in slash burning.

The regular force of fire wardens in the past season consisted of 165 men, whose efforts were augmented during the most dangerous season by 48 special patrolmen.

The total area included within the sixteen fire divisions of the Province which were organized was about 125,000,000 acres, of which

it is estimated that about 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres are covered with some kind of timber, 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 acres are real forest land, covered with mature timber or valuable second growth.

The area patrolled last year averaged about 900,000 acres to each patrolman.

The railways, both those operating and those under construction, responded satisfactorily to the requests of the Provincial Forest Branch and the Board of Railway Commissioners, and gave attention to clearing debris from their rights of way and to their patrol.

The Chief Forester observes that in the nature of the country it is almost impossible to extinguish fires in many parts of the Province without some means of getting men quickly on the ground. To this end trails, telephone lines, tool caches, and ranger cabins are absolutely necessary. He regards a total mileage of 295 miles of telephone lines and 163 miles of trail as indispensable for the coming year, and urges for construction in the very near future an additional 1,020 miles of telephone line. Work on cabins and tool caches is to begin almost immediately. Already bids have been asked on six launches for Coast patrol and two for the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes.

The creation of forest reserves in which permanent improvements for the protection and harvesting of the timber can be made, is strongly recommended. In many districts these reserves are of most consequence for their influence in equalizing the flow of water needed for irrigation.

One of the most important duties of the Forest Branch is to investigate the lands which are supposed to be covered with timber and to report upon those which are more fit for agricultural crops than for trees. To this end, and to secure accurate data upon the extent of timber, the necessity for permanent improvements, etc., there were placed in the field last year twelve parties of reconnaissance surveyors, who covered about 4,700 square miles, and are now sending in their returns to Victoria.

The timber of the province has been reserved from alienation since 1907, but under the new forest act of 1912 timber sales are being made on forest areas that have been cruised and surveyed for that purpose.

As yet only a beginning has been made, but nevertheless the



sales already in hand will yield in royalty, upset price, and rental, about \$176,000 to the Government. The policy is to increase the annual cut up to the annual growth of the forest which is estimated to be about 6½ billion feet board measure.

During the year the Government scalers scaled 1,105,393,751 feet board measure of timber exclusive of that cut on lands Crown granted prior to 1887, on which one cent a foot is charged.

The total forest revenue for the year was \$2,753,579. Included in this are the rentals of special licenses, amounting in all to \$1,846,000.

## An English View of Spruce Situation

The spruce situation in connection with the exports from eastern Canada, is the subject of an article in a recent issue of the *Timber News*, of London, Eng., which says:—

"Changes are developing rapidly in the spruce deal business, and a feature which is becoming more prominent year by year is the expansion of the home and the United States demand. The continual extensions of the railway system in Canada are affording greater and greater facilities for supplying these markets, so that many productions which are most favourably situated for railway transport are abandoning the export trade altogether, as they find better results on the whole can be obtained in other directions. Moreover, as the logs now obtainable from the forests are getting smaller and the proportion of scantling and small sizes is becoming greater in comparison with previous years, the producers find it necessary to seek a better market for their smaller sizes. At present buyers on this side show little disposition to advance the value of such sizes beyond the old basis as compared with deals, consequently the manufacturers are attracted to the home demand, which pays very good prices so long as the small sizes are manufactured to the dimensions required by the buyers.

"There will always be mills so situated that it will suit them best to manufacture a straight specification for the export market. The freight question from such points is uncertain, and last year the difficulties in this respect became acute and quite a large line of stock which would otherwise have been shipped was left to be wintered over for want of tonnage. Some of these shipping points are, at present at all events, only available for sailers, and the rapid disappearance of sailing vessels as a carrying medium across the ocean renders the securing of such tonnage difficult and expensive.

"The situation and the outlook point therefore to a higher range

The Government expenditure, including the amount that constitutes the Government's half of the Forest Protection Fund was \$278,647. To this should be added the half of that Fund contributed by licencees and lessees of Crown lands and owners of Crown Grant timber, and railway companies amounting to a further \$127,570.

That is to say, the amount paid out from the public revenue of the Province for the protection and management of the provincial forests was one tenth of the total revenue received. The report points out further that out of every four dollars coming into the Provincial Treasury one is from the Forest.

of values for spruce and a reduction in the volume of the trade. Values cannot advance very materially, as the wood has many competitors on this side, and prices will be controlled by the values of other woods.

"The import last year was considerably less than that of the previous season, on a rough calculation about 20 per cent. less. This was largely due to the tonnage difficulty. The actual production of logs would probably equal that of the preceding year. The shortage is most apparent from the port of St. John, but a considerable reduction was also experienced in the shipments from the Province of Quebec. The liners are now bringing forward the accumulations at St. John, and as regards the Quebec Province, the home demand is absorbing the stocks very freely.

"It is a little early to speak about the quantity likely to be available for shipment to this country during the coming season, but the very open winter in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and what is still more unusual, the similar conditions to a lesser extent in the Province of Quebec, are bound to have a curtailing effect upon the volume of production for the season, no matter what the conditions may be for the rest of the winter. It does not seem likely therefore that the export of spruce can be excessive, and provided that general trade keeps satisfactory during the year, as it promises to do, no set-back in this wood should be experienced, beyond the usual fluctuations of a temporary nature. Even if freights drop to a normal level, it is unlikely that shippers of spruce will be forced to lower their ideas. Moreover, the manufacturers are firm in their ideas and stocks are already obtaining higher figures than those ruling last season.

"With respect to competing woods, there is no likelihood of any material drop in values. The reports from such producing centres all point to a reasonable production.

## As Others See Us—The Canadian Lumbermen's Association

The recent annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was the most important which has yet been held and gave promise of greatly increasing influence for the Association. Canadians are sometimes inclined to take themselves too seriously and to expect results too soon. Some opinions about the Canadian Lumbermen's Association have occasionally been expressed which seem to be based upon an impatient desire for quick results. For the benefit of these we reproduce below, an editorial article which recently appeared in the *American Lumberman*, one of whose representatives attended the meeting at Ottawa. The *American Lumberman* said:—"The recent successful meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa emphasizes several important facts. One pre-eminent and a most pleasing fact is that the association idea is growing among Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers. That idea has not spread as rapidly as it should nor even as rapidly as might be expected, yet a splendid beginning has been made in the half decade of the association's existence.

"This year's meeting of the Canadian association, however, saw the largest attendance and the most open discussion in the organization's history. The Canadian wholesalers and manufacturers, like those across the line, are learning more and more that it is not a detriment to one's own interest to give one's competitor the value of one's experience, for the simple reason that the abler one's competitor the

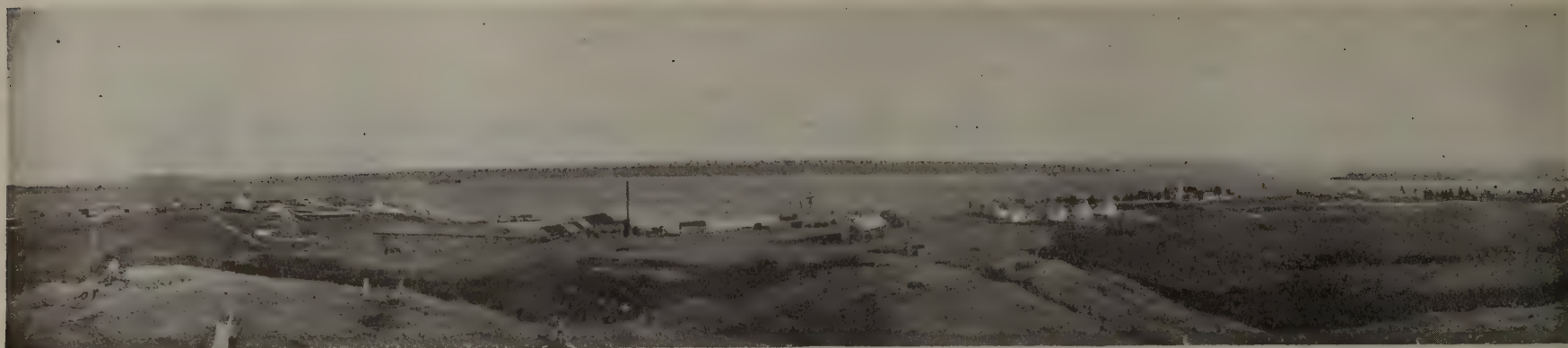
more likely his success; and the more his success the more sensible his competition; the more sane his methods, the greater the stability of the market in which both must do business.

"Evidently also the problems confronting the Canadian lumbermen are the same as those that perplex lumbermen on the other side of the line. Geographically that line is imaginary. The recent meeting demonstrated that commercially it is, to some extent, imaginary.

"Some of the problems now confronting Canada and Canadian lumbermen are old on the other side of the border. Canadian lumbermen may learn something from the experience of their brothers in the United States. Frankly, they may learn what to do in some cases and what not to do in others. That the younger student will solve some of these questions before the older is not unlikely.

"The Canadian Lumbermen's Association at present embraces somewhat usually divergent interests—the wholesalers and the manufacturers. At this stage of the association work in Canada this is the only way that Canadian lumbermen should be organized, that the wholesaler and manufacturer may give each other support and concentrate their attacks where attack is needed. There is room for a larger association in Canada. That association appears to be coming; and in the meantime manufacturers and wholesalers working shoulder to shoulder will learn their mutuality of interest and thereby achieve important results."





A busy Newfoundland lumbering port—Panoramic view of Botwood Harbor

# Important Newfoundland Company

**Large Modern Mill Erected at Botwood with a Capacity of 100,000 Feet in 10 Hours — Will Operate Night and Day During 1913**

Although the lumbering operations of Newfoundland do not bulk very largely in comparison with pulp and pulpwood operations, there are several interesting sawmilling operations and the indications are that for many years to come the lumbering business in the ancient colony will be one of considerable importance. As an indication of the growth of the industry in Newfoundland we take pleasure in publishing herewith an illustration of the plant of the Newfoundland Pine and Pulp Company, located at Botwood, and also an illustration of the harbor at Botwood. Mr. Harry J. Crowe one of the best known men in the lumber and pulp business in Newfoundland is president of the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company. The other officers are Hon. J. A. Clift, secretary-treasurer, James Quirk, Bridgewater, N.S., vice-president; Henry M. Whitney, director. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Another of the illustrations included in this article shows the steamship Parkhaven after taking on a cargo at the Point Leamington mill. This lumber was for shipment to Buenos Ayres and the cargo was the largest of white pine ever shipped to that port, viz., 2,790,000 feet. The vessel when loaded carried an 18-foot deck load. The illustration of the mill gives a fair idea of the plant but does not represent it exactly as it stands to-day, the construction not having been quite completed at the time the photograph was taken.

The mill of the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company was erected last summer and completed in October. It is equipped with a band mill and a band re-saw, together with the usual accompaniment of edgers and trimmers. It has a capacity of 100,000 feet in ten hours and will run night and day, so that the output will be 200,000 feet per day. White pine constitutes 80 per cent. of the cut. The company now have two cargoes of lumber on hand ready for shipment to South America as soon as open water is available. This was cut last fall after the opening of the mill.

The Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company are operating upon about 1,700 square miles of timber land in the Exploits Valley and a conservative estimate places the stand of pine upon the limits at 300,000,000 feet. In addition to this the limits contain large quantities of spruce, fir and hardwood.

## Shipping to South America Markets.

The white pine of Newfoundland is shipped largely to South America. It compares favorably with Ottawa and Michigan white pine and is sold in Buenos Ayres alongside of Ottawa and Michigan pine at the same price. The output of the mill is practically all boards which are cut into about seven different grades. The best of these is known as number five, which corresponds with "clear" in the Ottawa trade. The "second clear" of the Ottawa trade is about the same as number seven grade of Newfoundland. Other Newfoundland grades are known as "A" which would correspond to "barn" and "C" which is a box board. Culls in the Newfoundland trade are known as "X" and "O."

Botwood is located on Notre Dame Bay on the northeast coast of Newfoundland. It is the shipping point for the Anglo-Newfoundland and the Albert E. Reed companies which have a railway line from their plants at Grand Falls, 25 miles distant, and Bishop Falls 12 miles distant. The docks at the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp company's mill are so situated that any sized steamer may load at them.

The new mill commenced cutting last October and will resume operations early in the spring of 1913. The company are taking out about 21,000,000 feet during the present winter of which 7,000,000 feet will be pine and the balance pulpwood. They have excellent logging facilities on the Exploits river and safe booming grounds at Botwood in which to store their logs.

The average width of the pine turned out in Newfoundland is 9 inches, although some of the stock is 12 inches wide. The lumber is of a fine knotted class and is somewhat softer than Ottawa pine. Samples which were recently shipped to Scotland for pattern work gave much satisfaction and were preferred to other classes of pine on account of their softness. Another feature of the Newfoundland pine is that it has very little shake, except in the case of the older growth which escaped the great fire some three hundred years ago.

It is the intention of the company to enlarge the operations of the plant at Botwood in the near future. A small plant, owned by the company at Point Leamington will be closed down, and the logs



Plant of Newfoundland Pine and Pulp Co., Botwood



Newfoundland white pine for Buenos Ayres



which would have been cut at this mill will be drawn to Botwood by logging railway, a distance of 20 miles.

#### Woodsmen Employed on Piece Work Basis.

In their woods operations the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company have adopted a rather unique system of securing good results from their labor. The men are practically all employed on a piece work basis. Instead of having a contractor in charge of the camp, every chopper and swamper is under an individual contract. These contracts specify a definite guaranteed wage per man. The wages are based upon a fixed sum per thousand feet or per cord. If, at the end of the month, the quantity cut by a laborer is sufficient to bring him in a larger wage than the guaranteed minimum, he is entitled to it all. In this way a strong incentive to work is provided and the company are getting much better results than they would otherwise. Each camp foreman has charge of about thirty men and his chief duty is to see that they do their work properly. The limits belonging to the company are much more uniform than most of the limits in Canada. The ground is smooth and it will be a comparatively easy matter to put in a logging railway. The company are thinking of using a gasoline motor running upon hardwood rails.

A feature of the camp life under the direction of the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company, which may cause some surprise to logging operators in Canada is the fact that, in order to make the conditions in the woods more attractive to the men, so that fishermen will take it up, bathrooms have been established in the camp, mattresses have also been installed and the men are given a good variety of the most wholesome food that can be secured. Last year, green apples purchased in the Annapolis Valley were supplied.

Mr. Harry J. Crowe, president of the Newfoundland Pine and Pulp Company, reports that during the present winter they are having excellent logging conditions in Newfoundland. The snowfall has not been so heavy as last winter and there is a good supply of men available for work in the woods. In connection with the Botwood mill and the Harmsworth operations there are now about 2,000 men in the woods. The three large mills in Newfoundland, those of the Horwood Lumber Company at Horwood, the Central Forest Company at Norris Arm, and the Botwood Company produced from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber last year. This was somewhat less than usual, the decrease being accounted for by the severe winter of 1911-12 which curtailed operations in the woods.

#### Trade Conditions in 1912.

During the shipping season of 1912 the manufacturers of Newfoundland experienced the same difficulty in securing tonnage as those in the lumbering industry in Canada. As a result of this the Newfoundland Pine & Pulp Company were compelled to carry over about 4,000,000 feet of their stock.

During 1912, export prices of lumber in Newfoundland averaged \$27 at the mill for everything except mill culls. This price was about the same as in former years. The stock which brought this price would be about equal to what is known in eastern Canada as thirds and better. For number five stock which is practically clear, as high as \$71 was secured.

Mr. Harry J. Crowe is at present on his way to England on a business trip which will occupy about a month. His efforts on behalf of the lumbering and pulp wood industries in Newfoundland have been largely instrumental in bringing about the remarkable development of the last few years. Mr. Crowe was responsible for the carrying out of the Harmsworth and Reed deals. It is interesting to note that, in a speech delivered by Lord Northcliffe, some time ago, he referred to Mr. Harry J. Crowe as the pioneer of the great industrial development at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls and Botwood. "If it were not for his efforts in connection with these great undertakings and great faith in the resources of Newfoundland," said Lord Northcliffe, "these great pulp works would not be here."

#### British Imports of Timber

British trade statistics indicate a decrease in the total purchases of timber and wood from Canada of \$894,700 in comparison with the previous year, and that compared with those of the year 1907 they indicate a total decline of \$1,603,585. The total imports of Great Britain, however, were last year \$1,725,790 less than the previous year, and \$6,154,415 less than the year 1907. The chief items from Canada affected last year were hewn fir, an increase of \$340,090; hewn oak, a slight increase; sawn or split, planed or dressed timber, a decrease of \$1,779,000; furniture woods, hardwoods and veneers, an increase of \$86,410; staves, an increase of \$13,155; unenumerated, an increase of \$444,425.

Canada's exports of "mechanical, wet pulp of wood" to Great Britain amounted to \$375,945, a decrease of \$432,225 in comparison with 1910, while those from Newfoundland indicate an increase of \$226,000, doubtless due to the increasing output of the Harmsworth mills. Great Britain's annual imports approximate \$5,000,000.

#### British Markets For Various Woods

There is now a much better relationship in England between merchants and shippers of wagon stock, and the latter should give every care and attention to grading. Quarter-sawn white is meeting competition from Japanese timber, which has been imported into Liverpool rather extensively of late. Quarter-sawn red has anything but a promising outlook. Plain white in prime quality is a good seller at improved prices, and No. 1 common is without a competitor. The outlook for this stock is good. Coffin planks are slowly but surely giving place to red coffin boards. For coffin purposes pitch pine is sometimes used. Odessa butts and Japanese logs are competitors in both price and quality. Square and round American logs appear to be giving way to cut stuff. With pitch pine the tendency is for lumber rather than log timber. Hewn arrives in steadily decreasing quantities; sawn logs, of course, hold the field for volume of imports, but lumber is increasing. It is noticeable that a few shippers who take a pride in their grading of lumber obtain much better prices than their competitors. There is no reason why every shipper should not gain by this means. Owing to high prices ruling, through greatly increased freights, pitch pine has serious competitors in Columbian and Oregon pine and this may become more severe when the Panama canal opens.

Skating rink floors laid with maple have proved an excellent advertisement. Now architects are insisting in it for schools, public buildings, private mansions, and mills. This desirable result could not have been attained, even with such great merit in the wood, had it not been for the highest possible standard of manufacture aimed at and accomplished by the producers.

#### The Reciprocal Demurrage Movement at Montreal

The Board of Trade are moving in the matter of reciprocal demurrage, and are gathering evidence in support of their case. The question is to be brought before the Railway Commissioners on a complaint from Winnipeg, and the Commissioners are requested to make the following resolutions.

"Railways shall forward loaded cars from point of shipment within forty-eight hours after shipping instructions are received from consignors.

"Railways shall transport such loaded cars from point of shipment to destination at an average speed of one hundred miles per day. Where loaded cars are transferred from one railway to another, twenty-four hours shall be allowed in computing time of cars in transit.

"Railways shall place cars for unloading within forty-eight hours after arrival at destination.

"For failure to comply with these rules, railways shall pay to consignees for each day's delay beyond the rules prescribed above, an amount equal to that imposed by the railways for delay to cars, provided that where failure to comply with these rules is the result of conditions beyond the control of the railways, no payment shall be made by them, the onus of proving the latter being upon the railways; and provided further that in applying these rules, Sundays and legal holidays shall be excepted.

"That disputes regarding the assessment of demurrage charges against the public and reciprocal demurrage charges against the railways, be placed in the hands of a responsible official of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for adjustment."

In dealing with the question of reciprocal demurrage, the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade will also have to consider whether a penalty should be imposed on the railways for delay in supplying empty cars for loading. The Board's Transportation Bureau is of opinion that reciprocal demurrage rules would result in the railways overcoming many of the present causes for delay, especially in terminals. They are asking lumbermen for evidence in order to support their case.

#### Manufacturers Want Bulk Sales Act

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have sent out a circular letter drawing attention to the necessity for a "Bulk Sales Act," in Ontario. Acts of this nature have been adopted in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. The object of the legislation is to prevent a retailer from selling out his stock in bulk and making away with the proceeds, without settling with the manufacturer or wholesaler from whom he got his stock. For this purpose the acts usually require the purchaser of a bulk stock to secure from the seller a sworn statement showing from whom he bought his stock and what amounts are due upon it. The circular of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association says that there seems to be an organized indisposition on the part of some of the members of the Ontario Legislature to let such legislation go through. The circular asks manufacturers to communicate with their local members and ask their support for such an act this session.



# Stumpage Charges to be Doubled in B.C.

**Government Introduces Measure to Make Them One Dollar per Thousand Instead of 50 Cents—Hon. W. R. Ross's Speech on the Bill**

On February 10th, Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, moved the second reading of the government's bill to amend the Forest Act. The proposed act will double the royalty upon timber, making it \$1.00 per thousand feet instead of 50 cents, and will increase the levy for fire protection from one cent to 1½ cents. Other provisions of a less important nature are included. In moving the second reading, Hon. Mr. Ross spoke for one hour, outlining the measures taken during the past year to develop the new forest branch of the Department of Lands. Coming to the plans for the present year he said in part: "The plans for the coming season foreshadow a 73 per cent. increase in the total forest protective force; on the coast a small fleet of government launches, now under construction, will aid greatly in the work of suppressing fires in this most important district of the province. Interviews that I have had with representatives of the lumbermen's associations lead me to look at no distant date for far closer co-operation between lumbermen and the government service in the matter of fire prevention than has been possible hitherto. Railway construction under provincial charter will be closely supervised under the provisions of the forest act, and finally, the district system of organization of the forest branch will make patrol of fire more effective in this province during the coming season than in any other section of Canada.

## Encouraging Economic Consumption

Discussing the encouragement of wood consuming industries, Hon. Mr. Ross said:—"A matter in which I am personally extremely interested is the encouragement and assistance that the government of this forest province hopes to give to the establishment of wood-using or rather wood-manufacturing industries in this country. Too much of our annual harvest of wood goes out of this province in the raw state as lumber; too little of it is manufactured here into furniture, vehicles, and the enormous variety of wooden articles that we import. The people of British Columbia are, therefore, obtaining only a small percentage of the profit that comes through the manufacture of our home-grown timber. Our friends on the other side of the International boundary have demonstrated how a government service may be of the greatest practical help to manufacturers of wood products. The fine wood-testing laboratories established at Madison, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, have conducted persistent experiments in testing the strength of different United States timbers; in investigating the commercial possibilities of woods hitherto supposed of inferior value for the manufacture of pulp and paper, or of lumber; in discovering and trying out new uses for timber hitherto wasted; in developing by-product industries such as the extraction of turpentine, and in many other directions.

"I want to see this same line of work started in this province. It is seldom worth while for private firms to expend money on prolonged experimentation. The utilization of British Columbia timber that is being wasted under present conditions; the investigation of methods of creosoting wood paving blocks; the commercial utilization of by-products such as turpentine and wood-alcohol, etc., must be the subject of study not by private individuals but by government experts. I hope we shall soon be able to make a start in British Columbia upon this useful work, and I look for the hearty co-operation of the lumbering industry."

## The Timber License Situation

Coming to the timber licenses and the royalties charged, Hon. Mr. Ross said in part:—"Such cursory examination as the officials of the forest branch have been able to give and the data available points irresistibly to the striking fact that the annual growth of timber in British Columbia is about five times the amount that lumbermen of the province are cutting each year. There are vast areas in which the forest is over-ripe—in which decay is greater than annual growth. Obviously, therefore, it is the duty of the government to encourage by every means in its power the increase of lumbering operations until the annual cut of the province equals the annual growth. Preliminary surveys already made disclose the existence of large and available areas of pulpwood in the central interior of the province. Everything points to the conclusion that the amount of timber remaining unlicensed or unleased in the hands of the government is much greater than has been supposed, and from every point of view a progressive policy of timber sales must sooner or later be undertaken. A progressive timber sale policy will—in view of the facts I have stated above, together with the great increase in royalty due to the progressive development of lumbering operations, and the re-

markable increase in stumpage values that will follow upon the opening of the Panama Canal inevitably produce a vastly increased forest revenue henceforward year by year.

"This brings me to the question of Forest Finance. There are in existence slightly over 14,000 timber licenses. The annual revenue from these licenses, by way of rental, amounts to \$1,846,000. The annual revenue from timber cut by way of royalty has increased nearly five fold in the last ten years and now amounts to nearly half a million dollars per year. The total revenue from the forests of this province amounts to two and three-quarter million dollars.

"The special license system of this province simply amounts to this—that the government gives cutting rights, or, as it were, the option on standing timber in return for an annual rental of 22 cents an acre west of the Cascades and 18 cents an acre east thereof, a charge that ranges roughly from one-half to three cents per thousand feet of timber, according to the density of the stand; while it requires the main payment on the public timber it sells to be made in the form of a royalty of 50 cents when the timber is cut.

"Now these are extremely favorable terms for the lumberman. He gets his timber on credit and, apart from the small charge of one-half to three cents per thousand feet each year, he has only had to pay, up to the present time, a stumpage price on the timber he cuts that is by far the smallest stumpage price on this continent.

## Charge to be Doubled

"We have until now been charging the price of fifty cents per thousand, a price fixed a quarter of a century ago. In 1907, when the present licenses were taken up, the Provincial Timber Inspector recommended an immediate increase of the royalty charge to \$1.00. In April, 1907, the government introduced a measure providing for an increase to 75 cents and at that time the lumbermen asked that the bill be allowed to stand over for a year, their arguments being to the effect that a committee should first investigate applying conditions, that lumbermen and not speculators would be affected, that although the lumber trade was then in good shape it might later decline in its prosperity and that, alternatively, if the royalty were increased, greater security of tenure and conditions should be given.

"To-day the government is charging nominally the same amount for the timber that it sells as it did twenty-five years ago. In reality it is charging far less than twenty-five years ago, since fifty cents in money then was worth far more than fifty cents to-day. One of the most striking features of contemporary history, especially in the West, has been the tremendous rise in prices. While the price of everything has enormously increased, the price charged by the government of this province for its timber has not increased; it has, as I have pointed out, decreased heavily—decreased, perhaps, to half what it was twenty-five years ago.

## A Left-Handed Compliment

"To sum the matter up, it is obvious that our provincial lumbering industry has emerged from its cradle and can stand upon its own feet without leaning upon the public treasury for support. It has gained a position in which it can afford to pay a reasonable market price for its timber. The opening of the Panama Canal the phenomenal increase in the population of the Prairie Provinces that form the market of our mountain sawmills, and the home demand for lumber caused by the great influx of population and prosperity into this province, all combine to assure a profitable future to our great forest industry.

"There is, of course, the obvious fact that the timber held in the 14,000 licenses now in existence varies greatly in quality, accessibility and density of stand from one license to another. Theoretically the royalty should be delicately adjusted so as to vary from place to place in accordance with the commercial value of the timber. But, at the present time, and under present conditions, nothing but the rough-and-ready flat rate of royalty is possible.

"There is, however, one possible variation of royalty in this province that requires serious investigation. The timber of the province falls roughly into two main classes, coast timber and mountain timber. The former grows in denser stands, contains a far higher percentage of No. 1 clear lumber, and for these and various other reasons may be, on the average, of greater value than average mountain timber. On the other hand, proximity to the prairie market adds to the value of the comparatively inferior mountain timber.

"The claim advanced by the mountain lumbermen is that they are entitled to a lower rate of royalty than coast lumbermen. In



practice, they have been obtaining this lower rate, to an extent that has never been defined, by means of the use in mountain mills of that extremely defective method of measuring timber known as the Doyle rule. The large overrun obtained by using this rule has resulted in the mountain mills paying a lower net rate of royalty than coast lumbermen.

"Now, as to whether, or in what extent, the mountain lumbermen are entitled to this lower rate I do not know. It is a most important question that can only be solved by prolonged, careful and impartial investigation, and not based, as it is at present, upon the unknown deficiencies of an indefensible method of estimating the quantity of timber cut at each mill. There are thus two separate questions involved. The first is the discovery of a scale, that is to say, a method of measuring mountain timber which will give approximately the same results upon mountain timber that the scale used upon the coast gives upon coast timber. The second is whether the nature of mountain timber justifies a royalty different to that charged by the government on coast timber. The British Columbia log rule has proved, in many respects, a thoroughly sound method of measuring the latter, but it was framed at a time when loggers cut timber into short logs and hauled them to the water by ox or horse teams. Since those days the donkey engine has revolutionized logging methods; far longer logs are now floated in the booms and scaled by government scalers, and upon these logs the British Columbia log rule gives results that are unfair to the government.

#### Scaling Investigation Proposed

"The whole matter of scaling in this province calls urgently for a most complete investigation. Both the government and the coast and mountain lumbermen must be represented in a manner to secure for all parties concerned a thoroughly square deal. I trust that at no distant date a commission will be appointed before which all parties interested may be represented, so that the matter can receive the thorough attention it deserves.

"Returning to the bill now before the House, I need say but little about the remaining amendments to the Forest Act that it contains. Provision is made for a more expeditious method of making timber sales than the act of last year provided; for permitting the export of pulpwood where that privilege would enable the new pulp and paper industry to enter the markets of the United States without the crushing incubus of the American tariff; while that part of the act which deals with the marketing of timber has been recast in order to fulfill the requirements of our modern system of timber inspection. Apart from the foregoing, the only change of importance that is proposed is the increase of the levy to the Forest Protection Fund to 1½ cents per acre—an increase rendered inevitable by the extensive protection that will be given to the timber lands of the province in the coming year by the Provincial Forest Service."

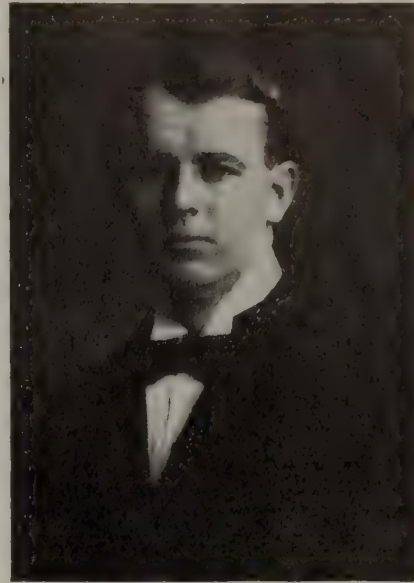
As a result of the changes proposed by Hon. Mr. Ross in the above speech, the lumbermen of British Columbia sent a delegation of about one hundred and twenty of their prominent representatives, on February 17th, to interview the government and oppose the increased charges which the new bill included. Resolutions which had been passed at a previous meeting were presented. One resolution was to the effect that if the royalty was to be increased nothing should be done until 1918, when it should be raised to 75 cents, and that it should remain at that figure for ten years. The other resolution was to the effect that if the appointment of fire wardens were kept free from politics and left entirely in the hands of the forestry board no opposition would be offered to the increase of one-half cent per acre to be assessed against the holders of timber for fire protection purposes.

#### The Premier's Reply to Objections

In reply to the representation made, Sir Richard McBride declared that he was astonished to hear it. He said that the lumbering interests had received notification of the contemplated action of the government in increasing the royalty on timber. Some years ago when the tenure of license holders had been fixed in perpetuity there had been an understanding that the royalty was to be advanced in time. He also noted that for years the government had been telling the people of the province from the floor of the House that it was the intention to rely on securing the revenue of the province largely from the natural resources of the country, and in this way to do away with taxation on personal and other property and other forms of taxation now existing. In the light of these facts, he said, the lumber interests must have had ample notice that they could expect increased royalty. The government had to secure revenue. The country was growing and they believed that with development which will follow the opening of new lines of railway and of the Panama Canal, all previous records of activity would be broken.

Lumber importations at Saginaw and Bay City for the navigation season of 1912 amounted to 86,737,741 feet, or approximately 2,000,000 feet less than in 1911.

#### A Unique and Well-Merited Honor



W. A. Anstie, New President  
Mountain Lumbermen

The honor which was recently done to Mr. W. A. Anstie by his appointment to the important position of president of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association is one which he thoroughly deserves. As secretary to the Association Mr. Anstie had been practically responsible for its great success. He is one of those enthusiastic young men who are never content with anything but complete success and he puts into his work a measure of enthusiasm and business ability which will always ensure success in any work which he undertakes. It is not to be wondered at therefore, when he resigned his position as secretary, in order to accept the position of managing director of The Forest Mills, that his confreres in the lumbering industry should conceive the fitting plan of making him the president of the association which he had served so conscientiously and successfully as secretary. This is indeed a peculiar and notable honor for any men to have achieved. Such cases are extremely rare and Mr. Anstie is to be congratulated upon the unique recognition of his services which has thus been made. It is the belief of all who know Mr. Anstie that both the lumbering industry in British Columbia and particularly The Forest Mills Company are especially fortunate in being able to count among their members a man of such outstanding energy and ability.

#### Mountain Lumbermen's Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which was held at Nelson, B.C., recently, over eighty of the largest mills in the interior were represented, and the meeting went strongly on record in favor of asking the Federal Government to give the lumbering industry protection for the lack of which it has suffered severe loss on account of the dumping of United States lumber on the prairie markets. During the year 1912, it was stated, over 300,000,000 feet of United States lumber had been thrown on the prairie markets and prices had fallen considerably below the level which would give British Columbia manufacturers an adequate profit on their investments.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the provincial government should be asked to introduce an amendment to the Forest Act to provide for the enlargement of the forest board so that it might include two lumbermen who would act purely in an advisory manner. The general opinion of the members present was that the Forest Act was along the right lines.

A resolution was passed asking that the appointment of members of the forest protection service be taken out of politics; to give the chief forester power to appoint his men, and to make him personally responsible for securing officials who would carry out the work in the most satisfactory manner.

It was decided to send a memorial to the Provincial Government opposing any increase direct or indirect in the royalties charged upon timber. In its present condition the industry could not afford to pay any increase.

Information presented at the meeting showed that the mountain mills produced during 1912, 420,000,000 feet, a decrease of 60,000,000 feet as compared with 1911. Prospects for the present year were shown to depend largely upon conditions in the United States, which would regulate the quantity of lumber dumped upon the prairie market.

Mr. W. A. Anstie, who recently resigned the position of secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in order to accept the position of managing director of the Forest Mills, Limited, was honored by the association by being elected its president for the coming year. Mr. C. D. McNab, of Waldo, B.C., was appointed vice-president, and new directors were appointed as follows:—F. W. Adolph, Baynes, B.C.; B. W. Sawyer, Chase, B.C.; H. H. Ross, Waldo, B.C.; and L. D. Roger, Golden, B.C. A. E. Frank, Assistant secretary, will be acting secretary until a successor to Mr. Anstie has been appointed.

The association also showed its appreciation of the splendid service to the lumbering industry which had been performed by Mr. A. Carney in his position as timber inspector for the Provincial Government, from which he is retiring. Mr. A. E. Watts, on behalf of the association, presented Mr. Carney with a handsome gold watch and a chest filled with \$20 gold pieces.



## Western Retailers' Annual Meeting

**Large Attendance and Spirited Discussion—Demurrage Increase Opposed—Officers for the Year**

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association was held at Winnipeg on February 12th, 13th and 14th. Great interest was taken in the discussion on many of the points which were brought up. The chief event of the opening day was the reading of the report of the president. One of the points which he made was as to the folly of the present system of opening yards in new territory. In the town of Assiniboia there were, for instance, at least nine retail yards. It was impossible for all to remain there. At the end of a year the number would have to be reduced by one-half at least. Wherever there were too many yards, credits were abused by customers. In this connection it was of interest to note the proposed amendment to the Bank Act. This would apparently enable the farmer to borrow on his grain during the year, instead of waiting till the crop was harvested. He doubted whether the act would work out to the advantage of the farmers. The banks would simply use it when they wanted extra security. A farmer who could not borrow on his financial statement in general would find he could not borrow on his grain. If the banks did use the proposed new act they would be found in the position of preferred creditors, holding a mortgage on everything the farmer possessed which was not mortgaged to a loan company. The worst feature of the proposed amendment was that the banks could hold the farmers' grain security unknown to anyone else, as registration of the lien was not provided.

The president also paid attention to railroad troubles, saying that the increased demurrage charge was greater than the earning power of a car. If the railroads could get three dollars a day for all their cars they would probably stop operating.

The secretary's report drew attention to the fact that last year the railroads had failed seriously to supply cars for the lumber trade. Dealing with the credit situation the secretary said that in his opinion the association ought to draw up a credit application form to be signed by each customer asking for credit. This form should set forth the purchaser's financial standing and the terms under which the credit was given.

Mr. W. S. Fallis, president of the Credit Men's Association, delivered an address upon credits, which was much appreciated by the members, and was followed by a lengthy discussion.

Mr. Vere Brown, western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, delivered an address upon the financial aspect of the lumbering business which was greatly enjoyed, and also led to a spirited discussion.

A motion was carried unanimously which declared the association to be opposed to the increased demurrage rates and in favor of reciprocal demurrage.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Joseph Mergens, Weyburn, Sask., re-elected; First vice-president, A. B. Estlin; Directors; for Manitoba, E. M. Williams, Russell; W. G. Macconnell, Winnipeg; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; G. E. Davidson, Menitou; D. E. Fraser, Kenton; W. W. Ireland, Carberry; J. K. Robson, Treherm; J. A. Playfair, Baldur; A. N. Shaw, Elm Creek; for Saskatchewan, M. J. Walker, Weyburn; J. E. Walker, Rocanville; A. J. Ross, Salvador; N. Crest, Watrous; C. Campbell, Forget; F. J. Carpenter, Yorkton; H. E. Mielicke, Saskatoon; A. N. Winters, Aberdeen, and W. H. Haywood, Rouleau.

In the evening an excellent smoking concert and vaudeville entertainment was given which was attended by some 250 representatives of the trade.

### Lumbermen Entertain Boards of Trade

The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association recently tendered a banquet at Nelson, B.C., to the Nelson Board of Trade and to the Associated Boards of Trade of eastern British Columbia. Mr. W. A. Anstie, the new president of the association, presided at the banquet.

### Western Lumber Freight Rates

According to recent reports from western Canada it is expected that the finding of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with the enquiry into western freight rates will include an adjustment of the lumber tariff, amounting to a reduction in the rates. The chief alteration expected is in the form of a concession making a uniform rate for a uniform mileage. This would enable shippers on a private line to secure the same rate as those on the main line, on shipment covering an equal distance. It is thought that this concession will be granted and if such is the case the lumber industry will be benefitted greatly.

### Annual Meeting of St. Maurice Protective Association

Montreal, February 18th:—Members of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, Limited, held their annual meeting and dinner at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on Friday, February 14th. Mr. D. N. Brown, of the Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company, presided. The balance sheet showed assets of \$6,205. The receipts were \$20,968, including \$3,000 from the Quebec Government, while the disbursements were \$19,946, the balance in hand being \$1,021. The total assessment for the season was  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per acre, divided into four assessments of 1-16 of a cent. The total acres patrolled were 11,215; the cost per acre to the association .00203 of a cent; cost per square mile to the association 1.303 cents; actual cost per acre .00277 of a cent; and the actual cost per square mile 1.778c.

At the dinner in the evening Mr. Ellwood Wilson presided, and among those present were: Messrs. G. C. Piche, superintendent of the Forestry Department, Province of Quebec; D. N. Brown, of the Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company; Frank Ritchie and Wm. R. Ritchie, of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co.; R. F. Grant, of the St. Maurice Lumber Co.; J. M. Dalton, of the Union Bag Co.; W. Small and W. Wilson, of the Laurentide Co.; M. Lebrun of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Co., Wm. Power, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Hibbert, President of the Public Utilities Commission; W. R. Brown, of the American Forestry Association; Clyde Leavitt; R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry; W. C. J. Hall, chief of the Forest Protective branch of the Province of Quebec; and J. N. Dansereau.

The association has done excellent work by organizing for the protection of the limits from fire. Rangers are appointed, and look-outs provided at various points, while another feature is the provision of telephones, so that the rangers can be notified without delay and measures taken to check the spread of flames.

Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, was the principal speaker. He stated that the government would back up the St. Maurice Association by giving it more money than last year. The government also intended to compel every limit holder to protect his limits from fire. The government had decided upon a fine of \$5 per square mile for every limit holder who did not have proper fire rangers engaged on his land. The province had determined not to sell any more water power, but they would lease the water power for 75 years, allow twenty years to readjust the royalties, and base the royalty on the horse power generated. Moreover, if the companies had any surplus, the Government would compel them to sell the power to local users first at a reasonable term. If there was any dispute as to price, it would be settled by the Public Utilities Commission. The Minister described the system of forest protection in effect in Quebec province as the most perfect in the Dominion. While the timber areas of British Columbia were much larger, neither that province nor any other got the value from its resources that Quebec obtained. Quebec had larger markets, was better protected and secured a larger return. He was of opinion that other provinces might profitably copy the Quebec system.

Others speakers included Lieut.-Col. Hibbert and Messrs. W. C. J. Hall, R. H. Campbell, Clyde Leavitt, G. C. Piche and W. R. Brown.

### Hardwood Manufacturers Hold Interesting Meeting

The annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association was held recently at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was largely attended. A number of excellent addresses were delivered upon subjects of importance to the industry and lengthy discussions took place upon many of them. After the formal proceedings had been completed, the president, Mr. W. E. DeLaney delivered his address. The year 1912, he said, especially the latter half, had been a very prosperous one in all lines of business, including lumber. He believed this prosperity would continue during 1913, at least until the year's crops had become a factor in business calculations. Only unnatural causes could prevent continued prosperity.

There was ample timber in the United States, he said, if it were properly handled, to meet the demands for generations to come. It was quite true that timber was becoming less plentiful, as the annual consumption together with the waste exceeded the growth. If they would eliminate the waste and harvest their timber as other crops were harvested, within a short time the growth would equal the consumption. The effort to find a substitute for lumber for every purpose had about run its course. Great effort must now be made on the part of the lumbermen to prevent the misuse of lumber.

Mr. DeLaney drew attention to the frequent increases in lumber freight rates which had been made during the past few months by the railroads. These indicated a concerted effort on the part of the railroads to secure higher rates on lumber. The railroads appeared to be united in presenting evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission. They were far better organized than the lumbermen. A thorough investigation of this subject would show that lumber, as a commodity was at present paying higher rates of freight than its just proportion. The lumbermen should unite their forces, employ ex-



perts to investigate their case and present it properly before the commission.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Lewis Doster showed that the number of complaints regarding shipments of lumber had decreased considerably during 1912. The total for that year was 4,133,137 feet, of which 1,084,011 showed a variation of 4 per cent. or under. During 1911 the amount of lumber complained of was 6,215,908 feet, of which 1,655,200 showed a variation of 4 per cent. or under.

A number of excellent addresses were delivered by members of the association and others and were greatly appreciated. An important feature of the meeting was the trading on the floor. At least 5,000,000 feet was submitted for buying and selling, in addition to the amounts that were offered in the lobby and other places during the convention.

Officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, W. E. DeLaney, Cincinnati, O.; 1st vice-president, J. H. Himmelberger, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 2nd vice-president, B. B. Burns, Huntington, W. Va.; treasurer, C. M. Crawford, Coal Grove, O.

A resolution was carried, approving in a general way of the past accomplishments of the Federal Forest Service and strongly disapproving of any effort to distribute the national forests among the various states.

Another resolution was carried approving of the proposal that a system should be organized whereby various items of dimension manufactured from waste at individual mills might be accumulated, in order to fill orders which otherwise could not be handled by any one mill without prohibitive delay.

The attendance at the convention totalled about 500. No definite steps were taken in regard to the place for holding the next meeting. The matter will be settled by the executive during the year.

### Canadian Consumption of Railway Ties

Inquiries made during the past two or three years by the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, with respect to the number and cost of railway ties has warranted the publication of the facts in that regard. Following are the figures taken from official schedules for the years 1907, 1911 and 1912:—

| Class        | Number of Ties |           |           |  |  |  |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|
|              | 1907           | 1911      | 1912      |  |  |  |
| Cedar        | 812,033        | 879,325   | 875,561   |  |  |  |
| Oak          | 779,857        | 462,443   | 314,579   |  |  |  |
| Hemlock      | 71,871         | 132,831   | 268,044   |  |  |  |
| Spruce       | 70,837         | 14,859    | 13,635    |  |  |  |
| Fir          | 43,518         | 7,826     | 15,656    |  |  |  |
| Tamarack     | 9,956          | 9,758     | 1,064,297 |  |  |  |
| Pine         | 6,697          | 250,843   | 437,493   |  |  |  |
| Chestnut     | 1,224          | 25,305    | 36,899    |  |  |  |
| Soft wood    | 466,759        | 517,085   | 498,404   |  |  |  |
| Hard wood    | 20,000         | 18,789    | 24,506    |  |  |  |
| Treated      |                |           | 157,105   |  |  |  |
| Unclassified | 2,921,013      | 4,521,882 | 3,642,957 |  |  |  |
| Total        | 5,203,765      | 6,840,946 | 7,349,136 |  |  |  |

| Class        | Cost of ties |           |           | Average cost per tie |      |      |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------|------|
|              | 1907         | 1911      | 1912      | 1907                 | 1911 | 1912 |
|              | \$           | \$        | \$        | cts.                 | cts. | cts. |
| Cedar        | 315,074      | 377,343   | 378,236   | 28.8                 | 42.9 | 43.2 |
| Oak          | 403,762      | 311,073   | 214,084   | 51.8                 | 67.2 | 68.1 |
| Hemlock      | 16,831       | 39,260    | 85,627    | 23.4                 | 29.6 | 32.0 |
| Spruce       | 24,699       | 3,387     | 3,969     | 35.0                 | 23.5 | 30.0 |
| Fir          | 22,398       | 2,343     | 4,423     | 51.4                 | 30.0 | 28.0 |
| Tamarack     | 2,312        | 4,032     | 580,009   | 23.2                 | 41.3 | 54.5 |
| Pine         | 1,556        | 163,884   | 274,101   | 21.8                 | 65.3 | 62.6 |
| Chestnut     | 636          | 15,780    | 19,152    | 52.0                 | 62.3 | 52.0 |
| Soft Wood    | 135,360      | 155,126   | 159,489   | 29.0                 | 30.0 | 32.0 |
| Hard Wood    | 5,300        | 5,301     | 6,304     | 26.5                 | 28.2 | 25.7 |
| Treated      |              |           | 125,731   |                      |      | 80.0 |
| Unclassified | 986,577      | 1,921,670 | 1,436,555 | 34.0                 | 42.5 | 39.4 |
| Total        | 1,912,505    | 2,999,099 | 3,287,683 | 36.7                 | 43.8 | 44.7 |

While there are unaccountable variations in the cost of certain varieties of ties, due to mistakes in classification, it may be safely assumed that the average for all classes is correct.

It will be seen that between 1907 and 1912 there was an increase of 2.18 per cent. in the average cost of ties. More or less complete inquiries in relation to prices which prevailed 10 years ago reveal an advance of 60 per cent. within that period. In the Western Provinces, especially on new lines, the cost is at least 50 per cent. higher than in the East.

The rising cost of ties has led to the application of preservative treatment, chiefly with creosote. During the past year 157,105 ties thus treated were put in use, the cost of which averaged 80 cents. It is claimed that the life of a tie thus treated is at least doubled.

With regard to the number of ties actually consumed in the Dominion, the 7,349,136 given above does not include construction work. The 1,330,37 miles of new line brought into operation last year therefore account for 4,650,000 other ties, to which at least 1,000,000 might be safely added for mileage which was completed, but had not been officially classified as operative.

In 1912 there were also 742 miles of second track, yard track and sidings constructed. Some of the ties in the above tables undoubtedly went into this work; but at least 2,000,000 might be added on account of such work charged to capital.

Adding together these various items, it will be seen that the consumption of railway ties in 1912 was not less than 14,999,136 and the total cost was in excess of \$6,700,000.

## Lumber Matters in the Law Courts

### Action Dismissed for Payment for Services in Effecting Timber Sale—Liability for Damage by Flood

Judgment has been handed down by the Supreme Court dismissing the action brought by Edmond Picard, a broker, of Paris, France, against Mr. Charles F. Lindmark, the Revelstoke Sawmill Company, and the Yale-Columbia Company for alleged services in effecting the sale of some valuable timber properties of the Dominion Sawmills Company, Limited. The properties are situated in the Arrow Lake district and were turned over to the English corporation for \$1,750,000. Under the terms of an option given him by Mr. Lindmark, whereby he was to get 9 per cent. if he made a sale of the properties for \$595,000, and all over that sum if he sold for a larger figure, Picard claimed \$150,000 commission or in the alternative the excess over \$595,000, amounting to over \$1,000,000.

This option was given on November 29, 1909, and Picard for several months busied himself in trying to find a purchaser. He interviewed many agencies and persons, and at the trial contended that he was negotiating with the agents of the Dominion Sawmills at the time he received a notice from Mr. Lindmark and the defendant companies cancelling his option.

The issues were fought out in a lengthy trial. The defendants' contention was that Picard had never effected an introduction to the agent of the Dominion Sawmills, or assisted the sale in any way, and that the two defendant companies were not bound by the option given by Lindmark. They said they had got into touch direct with the Dominion Sawmills and cancelled Picard's option after the sale to the Dominion Sawmills had been arranged.

In its judgment the court found that plaintiff had failed to make out his case, finding as a fact that "Mr. Picard had no contractual relationship whatever with the defendant companies. He neither got into touch with them nor attempted to do so." The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

### Company Liable for Damage by Flood

An interesting judgment has been rendered by Mr. Justice Hutchinson in the Superior Court at Sherbrooke, Que., in connection with the action brought by the township of Lingwick against the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, for the cost of a bridge over the Moffatt Brook at Gould. It appears that in the spring of 1910 the water was in the book, and, in addition a large quantity of water was stored in McGill Lake and which was held back by a dam belonging to the company defendant. On the 8th of April this dam gave way, and a great volume of water came down the brook, carrying away the bridge in question besides destroying a large amount of other property in the vicinity. The corporation contended that the carrying away of the bridge was due to the fault and negligence of the company defendant. The corporation paid out the sum of \$978.36 to replace the said bridge, which had only been erected in 1908.

The defendant company contended that they were not liable, and pleaded that if the bridge had been properly built it would have been able to have withstood the volume of water in question.

The Court after reviewing the evidence of the experts who examined the spot, and the witnesses who saw the bridge carried away, held that the company was responsible for the loss of the bridge, owing to the breaking away of the dam at McGill Lake. The Court condemned the company defendant to pay to the corporation the sum of \$908.61 with interest and costs.

### Injunction to Prevent Sale

A report from Boston states that an injunction has been issued by Judge Crosby in the equity session of the Supreme Court restraining Rene Paine, of Brookline, and Clarence Hale, of Portland, trustees, from conveying a large tract of timber land to Nathaniel M. Jones and Harry W. Schofield, of St. John, N.B., and Edward Partington, of Glossop, Eng., et al, pending the determination of a suit brought against these men by Alfred L. Sweeney for \$200,000 damages for



alleged failure of the defendants to carry out a contract to purchase the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company.

So far as can be learned, the land covered by the injunction is in Maine and has no connection direct with the Gibson interests in New Brunswick, although Mr. Sweeney appears to be taking the action because of the failure of negotiations he had in connection with the Gibson purchase. The St. John interests say they do not fear any proceedings Mr. Sweeney can take.

### What Constitutes Fourth Quality Spruce?

A most interesting legal case was recently determined in London, Eng., when judgment was given in the Court of King's Bench in the case of J. & B. Groves, timber merchants, against Henry Smith & Company, packing case manufacturers. The plaintiffs sued for £300 18s. 5d. for goods sold and delivered under contract. The defendants claimed that the goods were not 4th quality St. John spruce; alternately that the goods were not a fair shipment of fourth quality and that the goods were not equal to sample, there being soft rot and an excessive proportion of plug holes. Practically the whole discussion and evidence centred around the grade of the goods in question.

The price which had been agreed upon was £8 per standard. A subsequent sale was made by the plaintiffs of similar spruce to another party for £8 7s. 6d. per standard.

In the evidence regarding the percentage of plug holes permissible, great variation of opinion was shown. The defendant claimed that it should not be more than 5 per cent., whereas some witnesses claimed that it might be as much as 100 per cent., claiming that fourth quality spruce was rejected from second and third because of some defect, which might be plug holes.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Scrutton, sitting as a commercial judge, gave judgment for the plaintiffs. With regard to the allegation that the goods were bought on sample, he held that they were not so bought, but that the sale was on description. There had, he said, been no warranty that there should be any percentage of plug holes, and therefore the only question was whether the parcel was or was not 4th quality St. John spruce as understood in commerce. The defendants said that there were too many pieces with plug holes in the parcel, but he (the Judge) had come to the conclusion that there was no settled mercantile usage as to the percentage of defective pieces which a parcel might contain. He found that according to mercantile usage there had been a good delivery of St. John 4th quality, and gave judgment for the plaintiff on the claim and on a counterclaim for expenses incurred by defendants, with costs.

M. J. O'Brien is suing the Abitibi Mining Company for \$15,000 for alleged trespass upon his timber limits in the Larder Lake district. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant company allowed its employees to trespass upon his limits and to take off timber needed in the construction of the various buildings connected with the mining plant. The trespass is not denied, the dispute being chiefly as to the sum due to the plaintiff.

### U. S. Forest Service Discontinues Price Lists

Because of the extent to which private agencies are now collecting lumber price data, the Secretary of Agriculture has decided to discontinue publication by the Forest Service of its quarterly issue of mill and wholesale lumber prices.

When the Government began to publish these compilations detailed statistics upon production, consumption, and prices were available for all of the great industries which produce and handle raw materials, lumbering only excepted. Many of these statistics were being gathered by the Federal Government, particularly the monthly crop reports and cotton reports. Prior to 1905 the lumber industry, then fourth and now third largest of the country, lacked even annual statistics of production. In that year a compilation of the lumber cut was started by the Forest Service, with the co-operation of the Bureau of the Census. Authentic records of prices of standard grades in the centers of distribution did not become available until 1908, when the Forest Service began its record of wholesale prices. This record, by leading markets, was published monthly until November, 1910. Since then it has been compiled and published on a quarterly basis.

After a year's publication of market prices there was a general demand for the compilation of prices at the mills, since the market quotations included freight and other costs subsequent to manufacture, and did not show the prices received by manufacturers. In July, 1909, the Forest Service began a quarterly publication of mill prices of lumber, which except for minor changes in species and grades has been continued without change until the present time.

Within the past two years lumber associations and other agencies have taken up actively the work of compiling and publishing lumber prices in most of the lumber-producing regions. Under these circumstances it is considered unnecessary for the Government to continue this work, except to the extent necessary for its own information.

Hence the decision to discontinue the quarterly publications of the Forest Service. The usual January issue containing the prices for October, November, and December is not to be brought out.

### Yellow Pine Shipments During 1912 Exceeded Cut

The annual meeting of the Yellow Pine Manufacturing Association was recently held at New Orleans and was of great interest to the members and the trade in general.

The secretary's report stated that manufacturers of lumber, both north and south have been called upon for stock in such quantities that their shipments exceeded the amounts produced and left nearly all of them on January 1st, 1913, with less stock than they had held a year previously. The production of yellow pine had been much larger during 1912 than during 1911. The production of 1,208 mills reporting in 1911 and 1912 was as follows:—1911, 8,245,957,356 ft.; 1912, 9,086,953,291 ft. During the year, 29 new mills commenced sawing, the output of which was 156,481,667 ft., making a total production YELLOW PINE Shipments During 1912 Exceeded CUT . . . T during 1912 among 1,237 mills of 9,243,434,938 ft. During 1912, 97 mills went out of business which had produced in 1911, 478,297,566 ft. The net increase in production during 1912 among the 1,208 mills above mentioned was, 840,995,915 ft. or 10.20 per cent. over 1911.

The cut of 309 miles for which special statistics were secured amounted to 5,195,999,401 ft. and the shipments of these mills amounted to 5,200,593,734 ft., showing an excess of shipments over cut, of 4,594,333 ft. or 0.09 per cent. These mills showed an increase in cut of 298,310,623 ft. or 6.93 per cent. above 1911. The same mills shipped 337, 638,495 ft. more than in 1911, an increase of 7.80 per cent. The shipments of these mills during 1912 totalled 4,652,368,801 ft. and the cut totalled 4,600,502,299 ft. showing an excess of shipments over cut of 64,734,502 ft. or 1.41 per cent.

The stock on hand, January 1st, 1913, among 307 mills, with a total cut of 5,517,164,709 ft. during 1912, showed a decrease as compared with January 1st, 1912, of 23,910,707 ft. or 1.85 per cent. The excess of shipments over cut was 4.33 per cent. The lumber on hand, among 151 mills, with a total cut of 2,846,149,089 ft. during 1912 was 63,740,348 ft. below normal.

### Personal Briefs of the Trade

Mr. A. MacLaurin, of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Company, Montreal, has been on a visit to Atlantic City, N.J.

Mr. Arthur Rushforth, of the Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, Limited, Montreal, is on a visit to England.

Mr. P. D. Gordon, of Mason, Gordon & Company, has been elected a member of the Transportation Bureau Committee of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. P. D. Roe, formerly of the Emerson Lumber Company, Port Moody, B.C., has consented to become a candidate for the position of first mayor of Port Moody.

Mr. Alvin Schlarbaum, B.A.Sc., has been appointed hydro-electric engineer for the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Hawkesbury and Merritton, Ont. He was formerly with Messrs. Smith, Kerry & Chace of Toronto.

The third annual banquet given by manager C. Belton of the Laidlaw Lumber Company, Sarnia, Ont., to the chiefs of the different departments, was held recently at the Vendome Hotel, Sarnia. About twenty guests were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. John Story, one of the oldest employees of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto, recently severed his connection with that firm to become manager of the new office at Calgary, Alta., which is being opened by the Seaman, Kent Company of Meaford and Fort William. A number of Mr. Story's old friends in the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company tendered him a complimentary dinner on the evening of February 14th, at which a most enjoyable time was spent, and many expressions of esteem for Mr. Story were delivered. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Story was presented with a handsome fur-lined overcoat on behalf of a number of his friends.

### Distinguished Honor for Hawkesbury Citizen

The King of Norway has made Mr. C. B. Thorne, manager of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company at Hawkesbury, Ont., a Knight Companion of the first class of the Royal Order of St. Olav, and the insignia of the order has just been handed over to him by the Norwegian consul general for Canada Mr. F. Koren, at the office of the consulate in Montreal. A few members of the consular service in Canada hold decorations of the order, but Mr. Thorne is the only private citizen to be so honored. He is a Norwegian by birth, but has been in Canada for ten years, most of which time has been spent in the pulp and paper industry. His philanthropic work among Norwegians making their homes in Canada is stated to be the reason for his being signalled out for distinction by the King of Norway.



# Workmen's Compensation Enquiry

## Details of Proposals Put Forward — Important Bill Likely to be Introduced Soon

The enquiry which has been in progress for some time by Sir William Meredith, acting as a government commissioner, into the question of workmen's compensation has now reached an advanced stage, and a Bill is to be introduced at the present session of the Ontario Legislature. The enquiry has covered the field most exhaustively in Canada, the United States and Europe. No single body of evidence which the commissioners secured has been more valuable than the brief which was presented by Mr. F. W. Wegenast, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. So thorough was this brief in fact, that the Commissioner paid Mr. Wegenast the remarkable compliment of including it, in its entirety, in his interim report. Some of the points brought forward by Mr. Wegenast are of much importance to manufacturing employers, particularly to those engaged in the lumbering and woodworking industries. Mr. Wegenast prefaced his brief with the following statement of principles:—

### Statement of Principles

In framing a system of workmen's compensation, the following principles should, it is submitted, be kept in view and so far as possible observed.

First: For reasons both humanitarian and economic the prevention of accidents should be a prime consideration in any scheme of workmen's compensation, and no system can be satisfactory which will not tend to produce the maximum of effort and result in conserving the life, health, and industrial efficiency of the workman.

Second: Relief should be provided in every case of injury arising out of industrial accident. Such relief should not be contingent upon proof of fault on the part of the employer, but gross carelessness, drunkenness, or intentional wrong on the part of the workman should be penalized in some way.

Third: The system of relief should be adapted to cover wage-workers in every industry or calling involving any occupational risk, and should not be confined to such industries as railroading, manufacturing, building, etc.

Fourth: The relief should be as far as practicable by way of substitution for the wages of which the injured workman and his dependants are deprived by the injury. It should, as a rule, be periodical and not in a lump sum.

Fifth: The relief should be certain. It should not depend upon the continued solvency of the employer in whose service the injury was sustained.

Sixth: The amount of compensation should be definite and ascertainable both to the workman and to the employer. The system should entirely displace the present method of compensation by an action for damages, and the employer should not be subjected to any further or other liability except in cases of gross carelessness or intentional wrong on the part of the employer.

Seventh: The funds for relief should be provided by joint contributions from employers, workmen, and the province. Employers and workmen should pay in such proportions as represent the number of accidents occurring by reason of the hazard of the industry and the fault of the employer on the one hand and the fault of the workman on the other. The province should contribute an amount representing approximately the cost of administration.

Eighth: The system of relief should be such as to secure in its administration a maximum of efficiency and economy, and as large a proportion as possible of the money contributed should be actually paid out in compensation.

Ninth: The procedure for the adjustment of claims should be as far as possible dissociated from the regular courts of law. It should be simple and calculated to involve in its operation a minimum of friction between employer and employee.

Tenth: The system of compensation should be directly associated with a system of inspection with a view to the prevention of accidents and a system of prompt and expert medical attendance to mitigate the effect of the injuries.

Eleventh: The system should be such as to secure as liberal a measure of relief as possible without undue strain upon industry.

Twelfth: The system should be such as to afford some promise of permanency.

The rest of Mr. Wegenast's brief consisted of a concise discussion of these principles and their application in connection with the important workmen's compensation laws which have been passed in other countries.

### System Recommended For Ontario

The brief recommended the establishment of either a collective liability or a state insurance system. An individual liability system, it said, would not be acceptable to the manufacturing interests of the province. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association declared themselves ready to give every assistance in the organization of an independent, non-state, collective system, but they believed that under all the circumstances the most economical and satisfactory plan for the province of Ontario would be a collective system under provincial administration and control. They recommended the creation of an independent, non-political, provincial insurance department administered by a board of three commissioners who should provide pay-

ment of all claims out of a fund raised by premiums levied upon the pay roll of industries classified according to hazard.

The annual assessment of premiums should be levied upon the basis of the current cost of compensation payments, with a margin for an emergency fund. A percentage of the premium rates representing the proportion of accidents due to the fault of the workmen should be chargeable at the option of employers, and upon due notice to the workmen and deducted by employers from the wages of the workmen.

It is expected that the bill to be introduced will be very largely based upon the principles outlined above. It is therefore, of the utmost importance to all in the lumbering and woodworking industries to study the situation closely, so far as it affects their business, and to send to the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or to the Canada Lumberman any recommendations which they consider of importance.

### Results of the Washington System

It is interesting to note some of the results of the system adopted by the State of Washington which is nearly the same as that which has been recommended by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Washington system was worked out by the lumbermen of the state, who were the principal factors in the movement. The scale of benefits in Washington provides \$20 per month for the widow of a workman who has been killed. This payment continues until the death or re-marriage of the widow and an additional \$5 per month is paid for each child up to the number of three, making the maximum payment to the widow, \$35 per month. In the case of total disability, the injured workman gets a pension of \$20 per month and \$5 for each of his children up to a total payment of \$35. A proportionate scale of benefits is provided in the case of temporary disability or permanent partial disability. The compensation is paid regardless of the question of fault, the only question being whether the accident occurred in the actual performance of the employee's work.

In the lumbering group the basic rate charged was 2.50 per cent. of the pay roll. During the fifteen months' period ending December 31st, 1912, only 9-15 of this rate was levied; reducing the percentage to 1½ upon the annual pay roll. The state makes a contribution covering the total cost of administration. In the group of industries including lumbering, milling, etc., there was 1,237 employers during the fifteen months above referred to, and 42,164 workmen. The levy is 1.50 per cent. resulted in contributions amounting to \$479,605.75, out of which payments were made to injured workmen still living, amounting to \$317,264.65; and to dependents of workmen who had been killed, \$16,309.23. Reserves were set aside amounting to \$140,439.37 to insure the continuance of these pensions. This left a cash balance on hand of \$5,592.50. The number of deaths during this period from accidents was 55, upon which pensions were required, and 49 upon which no pensions were required, but on account of which burial expenses had to be paid.

Similar statistics for the woodworking industry show that the number of employers was 295, and the number of workmen 4,304. The payments were only made for eight months out of the fifteen. The total amount levied was \$36,620.19, out of which payments were made to injured employees still living, amounting to \$29,257.07, and pensions to dependents of workmen who had been killed, of \$125.32. The sum of \$1,132.48 was set aside as a reserve to insure the continuance of pensions and a balance of \$6,105.32 was left in the fund. Only one death was reported in this group.

### Downward Revision of U. S. Pulp and Paper Tariff

Several Canadians were present at the Convention of the American Pulp and Paper Association, recently held in New York. The speeches naturally centered around the tariff question, and most of the speakers were of opinion that any revision would be in a downward direction. Among the Canadians present were Messrs. Carl Riordon and T. J. Stevenson, of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company; Mr. J. H. A. Acer of the Laurentide Company, Montreal; Mr. F. Powell, of the News Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal; Mr. F. H. Anson, of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, Montreal; Mr. W. Whyte, manager of the same company; and Mr. Howard Smith, of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Montreal.

Herman H. Hettler, Jr., son of Herman H. Hettler, of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, died recently at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, from the effects of an operation. Mr. Hettler was born July 26th, 1892. He recently graduated from the Chicago Latin school, and was preparing to enter Yale.

The late Mr. Caldwell, lumber merchant of 131 Bloor street west, who died on December 27th, 1912, left an estate of a known value of \$80,819 besides mining claims in the Slocan district and Rossland, B.C., the value of which has not been ascertained. The property was left to his wife and children.





## 3 in.-4 in. COMMON LUMBER 10 in. and 12 in.

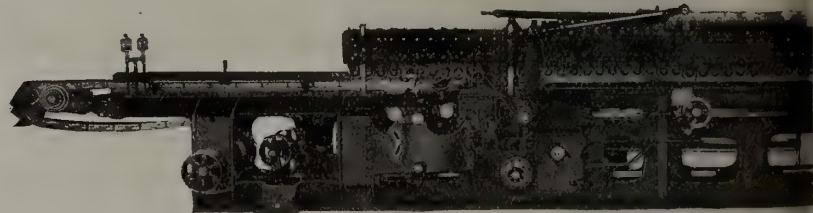
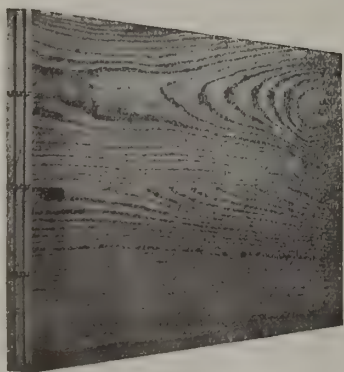
The Latest and Most Modern Method  
Price for Common

A Cost of 75 Cents per Thousand Feet Board Measure

In many sections of the country, East and West, in spite of the utmost care in sawing there accumulates a vast amount of common lumber, 3", 4" and even 6" wide, which at times is almost impossible to move without cutting the price several dollars per thousand. Most lumber manufacturers would be satisfied were it possible to obtain from their narrow width common lumber the actual cost and, in most instances, in order to move the accumulated stock quickly they are compelled to sacrifice.

By the Linderman method two 4" strips can be joined to make 8" shiplap at a cost which will not exceed 75c per thousand feet, and a comparison of the figures between 8" shiplap and 4" common lumber at what it is sold for, adding to it the cost of joining it together by the Linderman method and the cost of milling it, leaves a net increase in price of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. 10", 12" or even wider widths can be built up in the same manner and at the same cost per thousand, no matter whether the lumber being worked is spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar or pine.

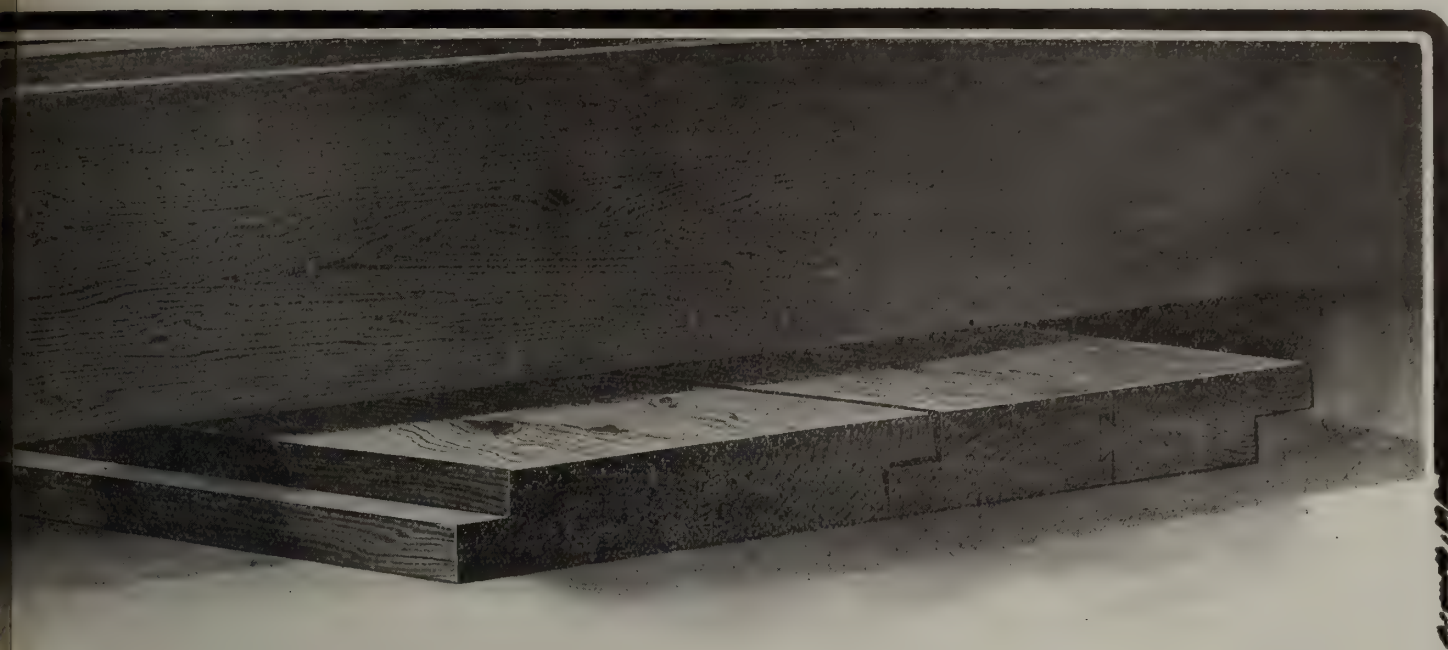
Narrow lumber can also be joined together for rough sheathing, partition work, barn or subflooring and other purposes.



There are Eight Different Lengths of Linderman Machines Built  
Ten, Twelve, Fourteen and Sixteen

# CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY

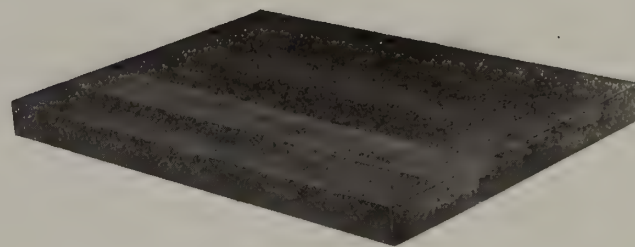




## ER Converted into 8-in., SHIPLAP

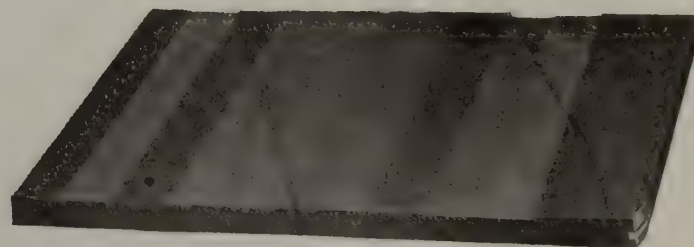
For Obtaining a Greatly Increased  
in Lumber

Yields a Return of From \$4.00 to \$5.00 per Thousand



Shorts and odd lengths can be joined to narrow widths, making a composite board of any length desired up to 16'. This is accomplished by running a binding strip on the outside the full length desired and joining to it two or more pieces of miscellaneous lengths that will equal the length of the binding strip. To this can also be joined another series of short lengths so arranged that the butt end joints will not come opposite one another and to this then can be joined the second outside binding strip. Such a composite board will show tight joints not only where they are joined together on the edges but the butt ends of the boards will be tight, making a board as strong and stronger than the natural wood. Such a product, while it may not bring a price equal to a wide board of the same dimensions, will yet yield a profit of several dollars per thousand over the cost of manufacture. In this way the cuttings from the flooring machines or from the sawmill can be converted into a marketable product instead of as now being sold as kindling or sent to the burner.

Full information and particulars in detail will be gladly given and we will arrange to work samples of our own stock if you so desire.



Work Stock up to Three, Four, Six, Eight,  
feet Long

**LIMITED,** WORKS AT:  
**Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.**



# Forestry Developments of Past Year

## Important Measures Inaugurated in Many Parts of Canada — Fire Patrol and Extensions of Reserves the Chief Questions of the Day

At the fourth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation held at Ottawa on January 21st, Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Forester of the Commission, presented the report of the committee on forests. The two most important accomplishments of the Commission, he said, along forestry lines in the past, had been the establishment of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and the Government control of the railway fire situation through the amendment of the railway act and the issuance of appropriate regulations by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The order of the Board of Railway Commissioners passed on May 2nd, 1912, had been the beginning of a new era in railway fire protection in Canada. This order went further in placing, upon the railway companies themselves, where it belongs, the responsibility for preventing fire along their lines, than had any similar legislation in the United States or Canada. On the whole the plan had worked out very satisfactorily. Fortunately, the last half of the fire season, after the instructions were effective proved unusually wet, so that fire losses were exceedingly light, and the efficiency of the newly formed organization was not unduly strained. With the better organization available the work would probably be handled in a really efficient manner during the season of 1913.

After the work had been organized in the west, it was too late to organize in the east for the small remaining portion of the fire season of 1912. The matter of co-operation had, however, been taken up by the Board with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It was believed that the organization would ultimately be completed and that the patrol provisions of the order would be extended to cover the entire Dominion during the fire season of 1913.

### The Disposal of Brush After Lumbering

A portion of the report of the committee dealt with the disposal of brush from lumbering operations. Comparatively little had been done as yet in Canada in this regard, except on paper. The slash

menace was undoubtedly the most serious in connection with efficient fire protection. In meeting this problem, the newly established forest policy of British Columbia was the most progressive in Canada, since full discretionary authority was given to the Minister of Lands in prescribing the measures to be taken, and efficient enforcement was provided from the organization of a fully-equipped forest branch.

In the issuance of all future licenses and in the renewal of existing licenses the Dominion and Provincial Governments should, in addition to the question of ensuring reproduction, take fully into consideration the prevention of fires through proper brush disposal. In many cases the present difficulty was not so much a lack of legislation or regulations as of suitable administrative machinery on the ground for the enforcement of the existing provisions. More complete provision should therefore be made for the proper enforcement of such requirements through an increase in the fire staff and by raising the standard of personnel through the general adoption of the merit system of appointment and promotion.

Provision was especially needed for the proper disposal of slash along all railways through forest country.

The report emphasized particularly the importance of a general stock-taking to determine the extent and location of the forest resources of Canada. A false sense of security had prevailed in the past, due to the general belief in the existence of forest resources very much greater in extent than actually exist. A forest survey of the entire Dominion would be a tremendous task for the Commission of Conservation to undertake directly. It would require years of effort, the building up of a large organization and the appropriation of a very large sum of money. It would not be necessary, however, to handle the situation in this way. The province of Nova Scotia had completed such a survey of its forest resources. The Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia had already begun a forest survey of that province. It was most logical that this class

| Fiscal year. | Logs.     |           | Lumber.      |           |                          |           |                    |            | Shingles. |           | Wood Blocks for Pulp. |           | Timber—Square. |           |             |           | Fiscal year. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
|              |           |           | Deals, Pine. |           | Deals, Spruce and Other. |           | Planks and Boards. |            |           |           |                       |           | Total.         |           | White Pine. |           |              |
|              | Quantity. | Value.    | Quantity.    | Value.    | Quantity.                | Value.    | Quantity.          | Value.     | Quantity. | Value.    | Quantity.             | Value.    | Quantity.      | Value.    |             |           |              |
|              | M. ft.    | \$        | St. Hd.      | \$        | St. Hd.                  | \$        | M. ft.             | \$         | M.        | \$        | Cords.                | \$        | Tons.          | \$        | Tons.       | \$        |              |
| 1868         |           | 170,489   | 146,396      | 3,989,761 |                          |           | 671,025            | 6,640,689  | 127,371   | 257,133   |                       |           | 650,928        | 4,160,547 | 455,837     | 2,467,629 | 1868         |
| 1869         |           | 96,347    | 187,117      | 5,293,583 |                          |           | 677,859            | 6,690,956  | 118,547   | 235,083   |                       |           | 631,311        | 4,481,509 | 431,814     | 2,655,257 | 1869         |
| 1870         |           | 112,115   | 160,037      | 4,921,417 |                          |           | 846,882            | 8,256,599  | 112,128   | 218,242   |                       |           |                | 4,525,595 | 374,561     | 2,806,081 | 1870         |
| 1871         | 17,128    | 84,465    | 141,411      | 4,862,892 |                          |           | 829,550            | 8,355,874  | 118,815   | 238,411   |                       |           | 568,806        | 5,628,630 | 356,384     | 3,349,161 | 1871         |
| 1872         | 13,199    | 64,347    | 174,483      | 5,113,978 |                          |           | 898,209            | 8,724,395  | 109,589   | 241,430   |                       |           | 628,765        | 6,309,912 | 433,826     | 4,155,974 | 1872         |
| 1873         | 13,177    | 86,701    | 152,839      | 6,141,960 |                          |           | 901,734            | 11,357,099 | 118,924   | 303,054   |                       |           | 567,376        | 6,216,128 | 380,554     | 3,973,518 | 1873         |
| 1874         | 9,549     | 50,272    | 331,716      | 7,898,889 |                          |           | 911,794            | 9,221,141  | 135,195   | 316,055   |                       |           | 448,631        | 5,488,353 | 256,371     | 2,740,558 | 1874         |
| 1875         | 5,530     | 24,314    | 210,055      | 8,374,038 |                          |           | 579,686            | 6,224,781  | 112,524   | 274,540   |                       |           | 568,284        | 6,593,507 | 349,173     | 3,544,255 | 1875         |
| 1876         | 9,360     | 33,942    | 223,963      | 7,728,134 |                          |           | 421,664            | 4,647,470  | 60,959    | 136,067   |                       |           | 467,012        | 5,024,755 | 289,441     | 2,943,260 | 1876         |
| 1877         | 15,634    | 68,477    | 254,107      | 8,137,270 |                          |           | 425,220            | 4,513,407  | 49,434    | 99,843    |                       |           | 651,192        | 7,066,158 | 412,094     | 4,235,480 | 1877         |
| 1878         | 21,384    | 84,779    | 252,658      | 7,638,042 |                          |           | 437,900            | 4,375,152  | 68,833    | 144,485   |                       |           | 464,167        | 4,714,515 | 296,516     | 2,798,472 | 1878         |
| 1879         | 25,031    | 94,777    | 199,283      | 5,017,852 |                          |           | 446,026            | 4,119,196  | 79,073    | 149,346   |                       |           | 210,511        | 1,922,737 | 127,478     | 1,086,078 | 1879         |
| 1880         | 34,045    | 134,037   | 213,613      | 5,775,634 |                          |           | 681,202            | 5,880,281  | 67,361    | 121,445   |                       |           | 269,268        | 2,426,405 | 148,801     | 1,214,159 | 1880         |
| 1881         | 37,832    | 196,074   | 260,305      | 8,676,768 |                          |           | 652,621            | 7,101,532  | 93,313    | 188,444   |                       |           | 523,633        | 5,905,586 | 334,153     | 3,524,317 | 1881         |
| 1882         | 46,835    | 283,136   | 263,594      | 7,945,501 |                          |           | 699,777            | 8,267,862  | 99,346    | 238,585   |                       |           | 314,186        | 3,705,914 | 194,979     | 2,188,845 | 1882         |
| 1883         | 41,184    | 262,552   | 266,068      | 8,656,541 |                          |           | 632,148            | 8,022,095  | 100,411   | 283,530   |                       |           | 351,113        | 4,717,356 | 213,999     | 2,852,908 | 1883         |
| 1884         | 45,960    | 229,870   | 286,214      | 8,595,623 |                          |           | 670,701            | 8,439,394  | 94,951    | 207,984   |                       |           | 397,001        | 4,999,557 | 251,297     | 3,168,238 | 1884         |
| 1885         | 47,829    | 225,858   | 83,941       | 3,293,732 | 127,663                  | 3,091,545 | 665,900            | 8,053,878  | 79,176    | 183,732   |                       |           | 281,064        | 3,414,286 | 173,223     | 2,019,310 | 1885         |
| 1886         | 66,293    | 313,965   | 84,105       | 3,651,449 | 160,872                  | 4,001,379 | 585,203            | 6,637,878  | 69,154    | 142,347   |                       |           | 288,958        | 3,272,620 | 167,639     | 1,750,529 | 1886         |
| 1887         | 66,734    | 346,638   | 82,916       | 3,446,629 | 167,056                  | 4,043,475 | 580,827            | 7,007,437  | 71,933    | 151,128   |                       |           | 170,988        | 2,192,385 | 104,560     | 1,331,033 | 1887         |
| 1888         | 72,204    | 390,859   | 60,042       | 2,344,771 | 161,970                  | 3,947,644 | 641,392            | 7,787,516  | 161,838   | 311,193   |                       |           | 190,464        | 2,384,037 | 123,296     | 1,486,532 | 1888         |
| 1889         | 93,853    | 577,095   | 57,144       | 2,270,133 | 165,361                  | 4,295,708 | 721,900            | 8,342,470  | 193,467   | 404,680   |                       |           | 227,861        | 3,128,431 | 149,671     | 2,014,506 | 1889         |
| 1890         | 103,529   | 682,529   | 94,062       | 3,775,021 | 199,365                  | 5,374,131 | 697,218            | 7,931,955  | 178,801   | 340,872   |                       | 80,005    | 287,041        | 4,353,870 | 175,260     | 2,698,926 | 1890         |
| 1891         | 105,464   | 730,216   | 81,780       | 2,891,798 | 186,442                  | 4,817,322 | 775,793            | 8,626,912  | 208,918   | 438,929   |                       | 188,998   | 221,709        | 3,084,290 | 139,286     | 1,959,197 | 1891         |
| 1892         | 149,882   | 1,115,923 | 64,945       | 2,429,870 | 159,732                  | 4,039,301 | 713,291            | 8,050,353  | 290,848   | 599,865   |                       | 219,458   | 198,785        | 2,590,956 | 118,628     | 1,573,818 | 1892         |
| 1893         | 198,613   | 1,517,157 | 70,104       | 3,114,822 | 181,608                  | 4,647,453 | 854,446            | 9,640,683  | 371,377   | 755,813   |                       | 386,092   | 178,363        | 2,451,374 | 97,656      | 1,368,971 | 1893         |
| 1894         | 340,546   | 2,861,252 | 65,654       | 2,751,069 | 219,724                  | 5,567,631 | 668,591            | 7,947,001  | 388,586   | 754,743   |                       | 393,260   | 179,893        | 2,590,542 | 109,312     | 1,568,835 | 1894         |
| 1895         | 283,732   | 2,233,415 | 60,518       | 2,311,915 | 208,068                  | 5,271,898 | 667,723            | 7,407,584  | 360,935   | 687,391   |                       | 468,009   | 125,967        | 1,824,259 | 70,263      | 1,037,696 | 1895         |
| 1896         | 205,227   | 1,731,321 | 84,194       | 3,037,791 | 223,432                  | 5,579,746 | 818,529            | 8,513,419  | 465,731   | 899,541   |                       | 627,865   | 177,731        | 2,727,417 | 91,280      | 1,518,042 | 1896         |
| 1897         | 261,863   | 2,121,428 | 67,751       | 3,266,087 | 262,946                  | 7,094,485 | 1,074,181          | 10,817,912 | 683,554   | 1,261,366 |                       | 711,152   | 165,433        | 2,289,068 | 88,467      | 1,283,693 | 1897         |
| 1898         | 210,641   | 1,800,317 | 78,223       | 3,814,947 | 292,743                  | 7,918,366 | 514,609            | 5,611,537  | 565,769   | 994,306   |                       | 912,041   | 151,555        | 2,579,986 | 86,661      | 1,536,067 | 1898         |
| 1899         | 189,209   | 1,560,411 | 91,571       | 4,129,638 | 296,355                  | 7,848,437 | 649,048            | 6,876,223  | 564,000   | 976,153   |                       | 842,086   | 175,286        | 2,475,675 | 97,693      | 1,356,654 | 1899         |
| 1900         | 88,407    | 760,410   | 71,754       | 3,276,516 | 307,637                  | 8,287,960 | 842,454            | 9,611,278  | 609,209   | 1,131,506 |                       | 902,772   | 142,680        | 2,013,746 | 73,108      | 1,184,962 | 1900         |
| 1901         | 137,781   | 1,055,551 | 70,572       | 2,837,828 | 338,693                  | 8,174,304 | 735,695            | 9,380,505  | 623,089   | 1,145,450 |                       | 1,397,019 | 125,119        | 1,929,945 | 49,394      | 891,359   | 1901         |
| 1902         | 75,757    | 585,840   | 66,191       | 3,164,562 | 242,636                  | 7,451,148 | 934,082            | 12,568,991 | 781,160   | 1,525,386 |                       | 1,315,038 | 96,318         | 1,767,579 | 47,686      | 923,795   | 1902         |
| 1903         | 51,803    | 434,128   | 87,318       | 3,652,467 | 251,806                  | 8,315,454 | 954,241            | 14,005,788 | 798,277   | 1,610,143 |                       | 1,558,560 | 125,581        | 2,551,664 | 58,632      | 1,310,557 | 1903         |
| 1904         | 55,289    | 419,633   | 56,210       | 2,975,614 | 222,842                  | 7,920,444 | 824,434            | 12,707,912 | 834,039   | 1,711,238 | 479,238               | 1,788,049 | 88,437         | 2,132,274 | 55,013      | 1,530,056 | 1904         |
| 1905         | 69,372    | 479,776   | 40,463       | 2,076,922 | 207,605                  | 6,898,769 | 922,811            | 13,849,275 | 799,222   | 1,620,567 | 593,624               | 2,600,814 | 69,616         | 1,513,873 | 38,680      | 995,870   | 1905         |
| 1906         | 72,866    | 557,262   | 39,011       | 2,353,927 | 188,775                  | 6,554,612 | 1,123,510          | 17,958,025 | 941,477   | 1,908,486 | 614,286               | 2,649,106 | 86,261         | 1,723,574 | 42,164      | 967,293   | 1906         |
| 1907         | 46,479    | 460,555   | 25,276       | 1,624,518 | 176,406                  | 6,875,912 | 881,087            | 16,330,633 | 636,372   | 1,340,854 | 452,846               | 1,998,805 | 64,205         | 1,474,975 | 32,967      | 841,799   | 1907         |
| 1908         | 71,323    | 699,138   | 25,220       | 1,666,672 | 177,087                  | 6,670,673 | 1,090,559          | 21,087,569 | 1,090,600 | 2,547,985 | 901,861               | 4,655,371 | 59,823         | 1,520,005 | 33,018      | 998,298   | 1908         |
| 1909         | 111,043   | 928,351   | 26,725       | 1,694,277 | 138,869                  | 5,321,790 | 1,003,185          | 19,167,778 | 1,093,812 | 2,581,755 | 794,986               | 4,356,391 | 63,255         | 1,179,088 | 21,872      | 689,529   | 1909         |
| 1910         | 113,032   | 999,681   | 26,385       | 1,653,437 | 158,789                  | 6,461,280 | 1,255,275          | 23,252,705 | 938,612   | 2,331,443 | 965,271               | 6,076,628 | 39,567         | 934,723   | 18,020      | 562,258   | 1910         |
| 1911         | 124,516   | 1,193,251 | 24,232       | 1,564,518 | 158,535                  | 6,939,010 | 1,127,723          | 21,509,769 | 735,567   | 1,685,761 | 936,791               | 6,092,715 | 41,668         | 1,043,466 | 19,055      | 598,774   | 1911         |
| 1912         | 86,120    | 767,492   | 18,148       | 1,416,909 | 154,262                  | 6,013,051 | 1,056,440          | 19,339,728 | 598,475   | 1,481,488 | 879,775               | 5,697,901 | 49,079         | 1,268,311 | 20,894      | 784,930   | 1912         |

The export of forest products from Canada from 1868 to 1912 are shown above in a statistical table issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The figures for the year 1907 are for nine months only, as the date of the fiscal year was then altered.



of work should be handled through action by the local organizations. The report recommended also that the various governments should make a systematic collection of complete statistics of forest fire losses.

Referring to the forest resources of Northern Ontario, the report said:—

A brief preliminary reconnaissance of a portion of Northern Ontario was made last summer for the Commission by Mr. J. H. White, of the Faculty of Forestry at Toronto. This examination shows that a very large percentage of Ontario west of Sudbury and south of the height of land is absolutely non-agricultural and is valuable only for the production of timber. Fires have done enormous damage, especially during the period of railway construction. However, a great deal of valuable young growth has come in and requires protection in order that it may reach maturity. To some extent merchantable timber remains, back from the railways, which has not yet been included in forest reserves or in timber limits.

Ultimately, the whole territory south of the clay belt, lying between the Temagami and Nepigon reserves should be included in permanent forest reserves and protected and administered under forestry principles. This section will unquestionably prove a source of large revenue to the Province in the future. However, the area is so large and the immediate possibilities for revenue are so limited that it seems doubtful whether reservation would be considered justified at the present time by the Provincial authorities, in view of the very large expense involved.

It is therefore recommended that an arrangement with the Provincial Government be made, if possible, for a co-operative examination next summer of a portion of this region, for the purpose of securing more detailed information as to just what action it is most important and most practicable to take in the matter.

The movement in the direction of co-operative fire protection was briefly discussed in the report, approval being expressed of the efforts made by the St. Maurice Valley Forest Protection Association.

#### Recommendations of the Committee

In conclusion the report recommended:—

(1) That the Commission approve the principle of co-operation between the Board of Railway Commissioners and the fire protective organizations of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the administration and enforcement of the fire regulations of the Railway Commission, along the lines now in effect in the west and as proposed in the east.

(2) That representations be made to the Dominion Government looking toward the establishment of a fire-protective service along the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental Railways similar to that provided for in Order 15570 of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

(3) That the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia be urged to organize separate branches devoted especially to forest fire work, including all lines of railway fire inspection, as well as the handling of fire-ranging throughout the Province at large. Also that control be definitely taken over with regard to fire-protection along provincially chartered railways, through the enforcement of existing legislation or the enactment of new legislation where necessary.

(4) That the Commission urge the Dominion and all Provincial Governments not now doing so, to consider carefully the question of brush disposal in connection with all new licenses and renewals of old licenses issued in the future. Especial care in this connection is needed to safeguard the country along railways and wagon roads. Especially in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and in the Timber Branch of the Department of the Interior is the further-development of a forestry organization essential in order properly to study and administer this feature of the work. The extension of the merit system of appointment and promotion is essential to efficient organization.

(5) That the Commission approve the organization of co-operative fire-protective associations of limit-holders, and the principle of contribution by the Dominion or Provincial Government in proportion to the benefits received.

(6) That the Dominion Government be urged to begin a systematic study of the extent and character of forest resources in the forest reserves, and other forest lands under its direct jurisdiction; and that a similar course be urged upon the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick as to forest lands within their boundaries.

(7) That the systematic collection of complete statistics of forest fire losses be urged upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments wherever this action is not now being taken.

(8) That the Commission approve co-operation with the Government of Ontario in an examination of forest conditions outside forest reserves in the northern portion of that Province, south of the Clay Belt, and that favorable reciprocal action by the Ontario Government be invited.

(9) That representations be made to the Dominion Government, urging that prompt and favorable action be taken with regard to the proposed additions to the Forest Reserve recommended by the Forestry Branch.

#### B. C. Industry Has Great Future

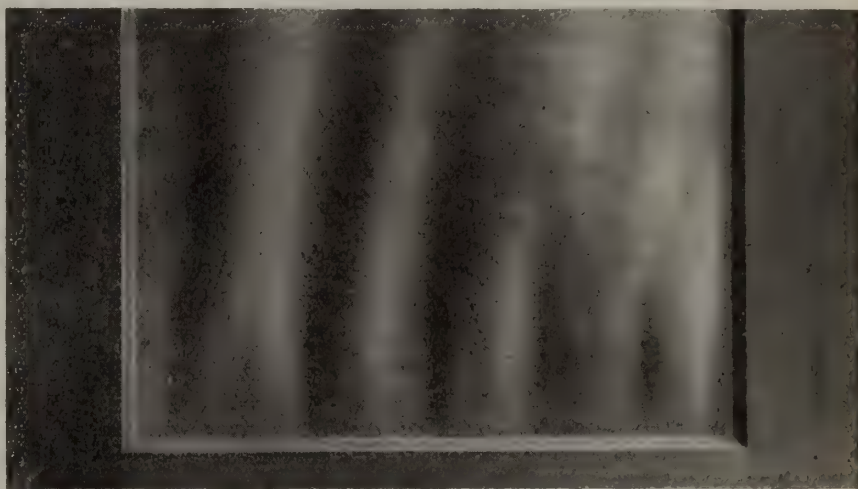
Speaking before the Business Club in Vancouver, H. R. MacMillan, head forester for the provincial government, gave many statistics regarding the timber industry of British Columbia. He discussed at some length the great benefit of the fire protective service, and stated that if this were as successful as planned it would insure one of the largest industries to this Province, since there are only three places which have so much virgin timber. Only one-fifth of the annual growth is now cut, and only one-third of the trees are marketed. He thought that instead of there being only 300 sawmills there should be 3,000, if markets were made accessible and fire protection is adequate.

T. F. Paterson, a practical millman, who followed, was not quite so optimistic as Mr. MacMillan; still he called the industry one of the greatest in the Province and one capable of development. He declared that the charges of the Government for timberland were abnormally high. The cut in 1912 he placed at 1,500,000,000 feet and said that would be exceeded. Mr. Paterson thought it was the Government's duty to find out what can be done toward securing by-products from the woods grown in the Province.

The annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at Chicago on June 5th and 6th, with the Hotel Sherman as headquarters. The total amount of lumber inspected under bonded certificates by the association during 1912 was 171,823,339 feet, an increase of 44,462,891 feet over the previous year.

#### An Imported Veneer Door

The accompanying picture is a reproduction of a photograph of a section of a door recently imported into Canada from the United States. It is made of sugar pine, with birch veneer panels. The



An example of an Imported Veneer Door

veneer, as is clearly shown, has come away from the core and warped badly. Canadian door manufacturers are fighting foreign competition vigorously and claim that many of the imported doors are of this class.

#### Quebec Firms Not Worried

J. N. Greenshields, of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, in a recent interview stated that the company was not at all worried by the action of the United States in refusing to admit pulp and paper free from Quebec Crown lands wood from which the export restriction had been removed. "We confidently expect the Democrats to put paper on the free list, he said, but even if they do not, our company is so situated that it can obtain sufficient free wood. We have enough on hand to do us for a year and when that is done we can buy more."

#### Harvard Forestry Course

The Official Register of the Harvard University School of Forestry for 1913, which has recently been distributed, shows that an exceptional amount of time is devoted to work done in residence in the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., where an annual logging and milling operation is carried on by the school, and where forest problems of nearly every type, both technical and administrative, are presented. Half the total length of the course is spent in the Harvard Forest, and more than half in the woods. The course begins in July at Petersham.

The Smart Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., are supplying The Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Beauharnois, Que., with three centrifugal pumps.



# Retail Ramblings

Lessons From Experience  
Briefly Told By One Who  
Thinks While He Works

## A Plan Which Brought Business

Writers upon the retail lumber trade and its problems have discussed from time to time practically everything in the way of concrete problems that come up during the daily routine of the retailer's business. After all however, most of these problems are different phases to the one big problem, viz., how to increase business.

In a western city well known to the lumber travelling public a retailer is carrying on a business which has been growing of late months in a remarkable manner. Whether this man has discovered the key to success or not is hard to say, but he has certainly developed a little plan of his own which is responsible for practically all of the growth which has taken place in his business of late.

Thinking things over one day when business was quiet, he got into an analytical frame of mind and took a view of the situation from the consumer's standpoint. It struck him very soon that a great many more people would build cottages, garages and small stables or sheds, if they could only know beforehand how much they would cost. There was apparently no way for such prospective customers to find out in advance how big the lumber bill would be when it was presented. After a little consideration this retailer hit upon the plan of consulting an architect and a builder and having two sample plans drawn up as a starter. One was a plan of a small barn, the other a three-room cottage with porch. This was known to the trade as a knock-down house. With these plans the retailer got hold of one of his carpenters and had him get out the lumber for every piece of the building. Each piece was numbered in such a way that anyone would be able to put the house together. Everything was supplied except the hammer. All nails, paint, hardware, roofing, doors and windows were furnished complete, and a blue print showed where each numbered piece should go, making the work of erection simple and interesting.

Having gone this far the retailer carried his plans still further by building a sample house and shed which were plainly marked with the price to cover the whole thing complete. These were put on a lot where they were sure to attract the attention of passers-by. The scheme worked satisfactorily from the very beginning and soon paid for itself, after which it was a continual source of profit to the retailer. There is very little limit to a scheme of this sort. An energetic retailer having made a good start in this manner could get out plans for more pretentious buildings in the same manner. The key to the whole situation is the fact that plans of this nature inform the customer beforehand, just how much money he will have to put up, when the building is completed. In a country where many new settlers are coming in, this sort of business ought to prove surprisingly successful.

## Good Piling Sells Stocks

There are a good many other ways of increasing business, as probably every retailer knows, but they all depend upon the man at the head of affairs. Much more than some retailers imagine depends upon the manner in which stocks are piled in the yards. The well arranged yard with attractive stocks greeting the prospective customers at every turn is a certain business getter. This matter of piling stocks is one which might be driven home to the manufacturer of lumber a little more forcibly than it has in the past. Of course there are many manufacturers who pile in a manner which attracts trade regularly. There are others however, who do not pay sufficient attention to this point. Talking with a retailer recently this subject came up and the retailer said:—"If manufacturers would give more attention to piling their short shorts (2 to 5 feet) they could find a ready market and better prices with the box makers. The average box factory owner cannot afford to pick over 2 to 5 foot stocks when he wants to make a box 3 feet long, he would gladly buy this stock if each length came separately." The writer knows of a mill where stocks are piled in this manner and the owner of that mill finds that the plan pays well. Sorting to length is done with a carrier and each length drops automatically into its proper car.

Piling lengths separately reminds one of the discussion which is heard in practically every lumber office to-day about the importance of having some definite standard of grading. A prominent manufacturer who also happens to be a consumer of lumber in a city of western Ontario was talking about standard grades the other day and remarked that he preferred to buy his lumber in the southern States, because lumbermen in the south were always ready to give him just as much lumber of a certain length or grade as he required. Canadian manufacturers would do nothing of the sort. Either they would not try or they could not give the retailer what he wanted. The Cana-

dian manufacturers would insist upon their customers taking the lumber according to their own system of piling and grading. Some who have dealt with southern mills are therefore inclined to send their trade in that direction whenever possible.

The blame for this is not entirely to be attached to the Canadian manufacturer of lumber. Canadian mills are obliged to get out their logs a year in advance of the time when the stock will be sold and they cannot figure to a nicety on the class of stocks that will be in demand a year hence. On the other hand the southern lumberman who brings in his logs, for an order, operates in most cases the year round. He can send an order to the woods for logs of certain lengths, rail them into the mill, cut them into lumber, put them through the dry kiln and have the stock loaded on the cars in some cases within two weeks after the order has been received. Canadian manufacturers would be just as ready to get their stocks out in the same manner if it were possible to do so, but the climatic conditions make this an impossibility.

## A Few of The Retailer's Troubles

Retailers have had a good many things to think of in Ontario recently and most of their thoughts have been connected with the cost and difficulty of securing stocks. Prices have gone up during the past year and the cost of handling stocks has also increased. On top of this has come, of late, the increased demurrage charges which the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners has permitted the railway companies to impose upon the trade. Already the effect of this increased charge is making itself felt. A wholesaler in Toronto discussing the effect of the increased charges said that he believed it would help out the millmen and large wholesale firms, by forcing the "wild cat" broker and scalper out of business. With the present increased cost of demurrage it would be practically impossible for this class of men to hold stock on the track until they could find a customer.

A lumber traveller who recently made a trip through Ontario sends in the following ideas gathered during his journeying:—

"There seems to be a growing tendency for certain travellers who are unable to sell to the trade, and at the same time make a living, to sell directly to the large contractors. This sort of thing cannot be carried on very long but it does a great deal of harm. Among those who suffer most is the wholesaler himself. By dealing in this manner he spoils his chances for future business with retail men and incurs the enmity of other wholesalers and millmen.

"Why is it that retail yard men will not stiffen up their prices, when they know that they will have to pay more for stock to replace that which they are now selling too low? Because they bought cheaply and the market then went up, is no reason why they should continue to sell at the old price. They should ask for more. Mill men and wholesalers do not wait long to tack on 50 cents per thousand when they are getting low on a certain line of stock. My advice to retailers is to try this plan. Do not mind if Bill Jones down the street is selling at the same old price. You will be getting your price when Bill is out of stock and waiting for the higher priced car to come in.

"An old hotel man told me last week that the modern lumber traveller was not much like his predecessor of twelve or fifteen years ago. The old boys knew everyone by their first names and most of the business was done at the mahogany top between drinks and stories. The new man rarely take a drink, has very little to say to anyone, gets through his business and gets away to the next town at the earliest possible moment. No sitting up at night and playing cards for him. The average wide-awake lumber salesman looks with suspicion on the business man who has time to drink in the day time. He is doubtful about his being a good risk and, as he does not want any bad debts to show up against him at the end of the year, he goes warily with that kind of man. A well-known salesman told me the other day that during last year he only bought a drink for one man, after which he sold him a couple of cars. Not liking the looks of things or the man's ways he cancelled the order next day. His judgment was justified for the man failed inside of three months."

## Two Kinds of Travellers

A prominent wholesaler in Toronto discussing this matter instanced two well-known travellers representing some of the largest manufacturers of lumber in Canada. One of these travellers never came in the office without taking off his hat and coat, settling himself comfortably in a chair and spending the rest of the forenoon and afternoon in the office, talking about all sorts of things from politics to



planks. He generally got an order because the wholesaler gave it to him as a last hope thinking that then he would go away and allow the office to go on with its business. This traveller is apparently one of the old school, who has lots of time to spare and he does not seem to care about the importance of his customer's time. A curious thing is that he manages to put through a large amount of business. There is scarcely any question however, that if he confined himself to strict business methods he would probably put through twice as much. The other traveller is a man who seems to think that his own time is as valuable as anyone else's. He comes to the point at once, and asks the wholesaler whether he has any time to spare to talk business. If the answer is in the negative he says good morning and hunts up another customer. If the wholesaler wants to talk business, this traveller does so in a businesslike manner, wastes no one's time and goes out gunning for another order as soon as he can.

### Side Lines for the Retail Lumber Dealer

Any discussion of "side lines," it seems to me, must be preceded by a survey of the main line in order to get a knowledge of what should be placed in the list of staples that all lumbermen handle, says E. D. Whiteside in the American Lumberman. Having been trained to think that almost all building materials belonged in the lumberman's list of staples, I have noted the way that many dealers have given up first one and then another item of stock until they are reduced to the items covered by the stereotyped lumber advertisement, "Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors."

The lumber dealer has allowed other business lines to encroach upon him until he has little left but boards to sell. This encroachment comes in part from his neighbors, the hardware dealer being the most aggressive, though the furniture dealer and druggist are close seconds. Each year, also, the mail order wolf pack comes closer and grows bolder. If he does not want to have the last bone taken from him he must fight to hold all he has and endeavor to regain what he has lost.

Starting with the articles listed above, as the staples that are as yet conceded to be in the line of the lumber dealer, I should add as the first side line, coal. I have found it a good profit producer in territory where coal and other fuel must be shipped in. In the territory from which I write, where every farmer has 4 feet of coal under his fields, there is, of course, no sale from dealers. I found in talking with dealers at the recent lumbermen's convention that many of them have given up the sale of coal even in territory where it is a staple seller. One man said that he had stopped selling it because he did not want to sell anything for which he could not file a lien to secure the payment. This was a new view of the matter to me, and I can hardly think it the real reason for his discontinuing the sale. Selling it for cash would overcome that objection.

Next in the matter of importance, in both volume of sales and profits should come cement, the sale of which is growing faster than the sale of any other item in the average yard stock. The yard that sold 100 barrels of Portland cement six years ago should sell 2,000 or more this year. It is probable that the increase will not be nearly as rapid in the future as in the past few years, but no one knows to what extent the sale will grow. The added sale of cement means a lessened sale of lumber, an added reason for the lumberman to strive to control the sale in order to keep his business up to the present returns should be a trifle better.

Plaster should be the next on the list to be added to the line. While the increase in sales has not been as rapid as that of cement, the volume of business should not be far different, and the net per cent. returns should be a trifle better.

Not perhaps the next in importance but placed next in order because of its near relation to the two foregoing, I should list lime, all kinds—lump, hydrated and fertilizer. The latter is as good on a worn debilitated farm as the commercial fertilizers that sell for four times the price it can be sold for. By the way, the commercial fertilizers can be added to your list very nicely if you have a warehouse on the railroad right of way.

Then paint—house paint, barn paint, dry paints, mortar colors, colors in oil, varnishes, brushes—a full assortment of a complete line. Keep as near to one make and one brand as you can, and be sure that it passes unscathed through all the tests imposed under any of the pure paint laws. You want the line to strengthen and uphold the entire business; don't get any kind of adulterated "dope" that will condemn all other goods that you sell. And keep it on shelves neatly stored and cared for, so that you will not have to look behind the door or under some remnants of roofing to find a gallon of "Pea-Green No. 387" when you have a customer. The lumberman has the advance information in all cases of new buildings, and if he has on hand a complete stock should have the best chance to sell the paint. He must have a complete stock, though, and be prepared to furnish all of the material for the job, inside and out, whether a lead and oil one or ready mixed. On an average investment of \$600 the country lum-

ber yard should sell 1,000 gallons of paint each year at a profit of \$300 to \$400, owing somewhat to the quantity of painters' sundries sold. It must be a good paint, though, and the salesman must know it is good.

Prepared roofings—In this line you will meet with more opposition from your local hardware and other dealers than perhaps in any other. The same is true, probably, in reference to mail order opposition. That need not mean that you can not sell the goods to advantage to your profit and loss account. There has been almost as rapid an increase in the sale of this class of cement, and the increased sale has meant the lessening of the sale of shingles. The loss of the sale of shingles is not so bad if you sell the roofing instead. Include with the roofing a stock of building paper and the necessary roof coatings.

Many lumbermen have abandoned the sale of screens for the reason that they have been unable to supply the wants of the customers in the way of screen wire door fixtures. Why not stock them? Would they not fit into your stock as well as the screen doors do into the hardware dealer's stock? You sell the house bill. You can refer to your records to get the list of sizes your customer wants and are in better position to supply his wants than any one else.

Brick, tile and sewer pipe fit into the line nicely in many localities. In many cases there are manufacturing plants that take care of the local demand. Where the trade must be supplied by shipping in the material, the lumber yard is the proper place for its sale. None of them needs a shed or any protection from the weather and the expense of handling is reduced to the minimum.

I have found ladders a good seller at fair profit. A good stock of all sizes, including step and painter's ladders, can be carried at an average of less than \$100 invested. I have known a stock averaging half that amount to show a yearly sale of \$150 and a net profit of \$30 or 60 per cent. on the investment.

You can sell grates and mantels, too, even if you do not feel that you have the room to carry them in stock. You have a little better chance at the business than any other dealer. They are usually sold "from pictures" in the average country yard. Why not get the business?

Know the goods and prices listed in the catalogs of the sash and door factories of which you buy, and be prepared to sell any and all of them.

Do not try, however, to handle any side line and allow it to get so far to one side that you will forget it. As stated before, the lumberman has the first chance at the customer who wants any of the articles listed in the foregoing catalog of "side lines," and if he is a salesman and remembers it all the time, he can make the sale.

Keep a tabulated account of results and know just what each line is doing. I know dealers who are making each of the articles mentioned pay a better per cent. of profit than "lumber, lath, shingles, etc." There are others that may be added in some localities, but the ones given can be sold, barring the exceptions suggested, in any locality.

In noting the stocks that the average lumber yard includes, one would be led to believe that the owner had been reading the newspaper accounts of the rapidity with which the forests are being depleted until he had reached the conclusion that he would have, at the best, but a year or two more of business life and wanted to clear up all items of the stock and be ready to quit.

Why, bless you, someone will be selling lumber long after this now being used has crumbled to dust. But when we find some material such as cement or brick encroaching upon our sales of boards, let's gather them in and sell them as well as boards. If building material is turning to steel, sell steel.

And at all times remember that you are selling articles of known intrinsic worth that when used on farm or city lot go to enhance its value. Remember that your sales are to the solid, established citizens of the community and not to the human flotsam and jetsam cast here and there by every wave of shifting circumstance. Remember that the goods you sell go to increase the buyers wealth and comfort more than your own, and knowing a fair value, ask a fair price.

### Object to St. John River Dam

The International St. John River Commission held several sittings recently at St. John, N.B. hearing evidence in regard to the proposed erection of a dam by the St. John River Hydro-Electric Company, at a point about 40 miles above Fredericton. A number of interests were heard, including the St. John River Log Driving Association and representatives of manufacturing companies. Those interested in fisheries were also present to object to the construction of the dam. At the latest reports the commission had not completed the hearing of the evidence.

The 21st annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at Atlantic City, N.J., on Thursday and Friday, March 6th and 7th, with headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## Defiance Iron Frame Drag Saw

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A., have issued an interesting illustrated description of their No. 2 Iron Frame Drag Sawing Machine. This machine is designed especially for cutting off logs from the smallest sizes up to 48 in. diameter, either soft or hardwood, to any lengths required. It is a most practical machine for the manufacturers of hubs, spokes, handles, shafts, poles, neck-yokes, single-trees, rims, hoops, staves, heading and similar products, who purchase their material in the log. For heavy work this type of machine is the most economical that can be employed.

The frame is of neat design, mounted upon a substantial base to insure rigidity and strength to avoid all tendency to spring or get out of alignment.

The driving power is placed between two substantial bearings and is of the cross-head type, mounted upon ground steel shafts 1 11-16 in. diameter. The balance wheel forms the crank to which the connecting rod is attached and is fitted to a steel shaft 1 15-16 in. diameter running in self-oiling babbit metal bearings which also supports the tight and loose pulleys.

The saw is 5 ft. 6 ins. long by 10 ins. wide with teeth to cut both ways and has a stroke of 26 ins. It is fitted to the arm between two heavy steel plates so arranged that it can be quickly connected or disconnected. By the use of a convenient hand lever, the saw, while in motion, can be raised to clear the log or to its extreme height and locked in position to enable the operator to feed the log forward for the next cut. A suitable dog is furnished to hold the log from turning when the cut is being made. An eye bolt is supplied to which a cable can be attached for counter balancing the arm which supports the saw, thus relieving the operator of any unnecessary labor in lifting the saw from the cut.

The log carriage and feeding device are mounted upon a pair of cast iron tracks 114 ins. in length. The ratchet lever used for moving the log is connected to a heavy steel shaft to which are fitted two taper spur wheels upon which the log rests and they can be moved forward or backward by reversing the ratchet dog for the purpose of gauging the length of material to be cut. Additional lengths of track can be furnished at an extra price in order to extend same into the log yard and the carriage can be used for handling the logs to the machine. By this arrangement only one handling of the log is necessary.

The tight and loose pulleys are 36 ins. in diameter x 6 1/4 ins. face and should run 80 revolutions per minute. The loose pulley is fitted with phosphor bronze rings which makes a most durable and satisfactory bearing.

Further particulars and price of this labor-saving machine will be furnished upon application to The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.

## Leather Goods for Lumbermen

A. R. Clarke & Company, Limited, wholesale leather goods manufacturers were established in Toronto in 1852 and since that time have made for themselves a marked name in their particular line of business.

This company own a very large factory which stands on their own grounds of over twelve acres and has been built on the most up-to-date plan to afford every facility for receiving, handling and shipping their goods. The factory is also well served as regards railroad facilities. Messrs. Clarke Company, Limited, manufacture all their own leather, and this intricate work is supervised by experts. The up-to-date chrome process is used almost exclusively. The old bark tan leather not making such good wearing material.

In the finishing room the leather is all finished for the department for which it is intended, for example, cow hides and colt skins are used for enamel leather; horsehides, buckskin, pigskin and all kinds of sheep skins are used in the manufacture of gloves and mitts. Elk skin and bull-hides are used for moccasins and shearlings for coat linings. To watch the various processes through which these skins have to pass is an interesting and instructive study.

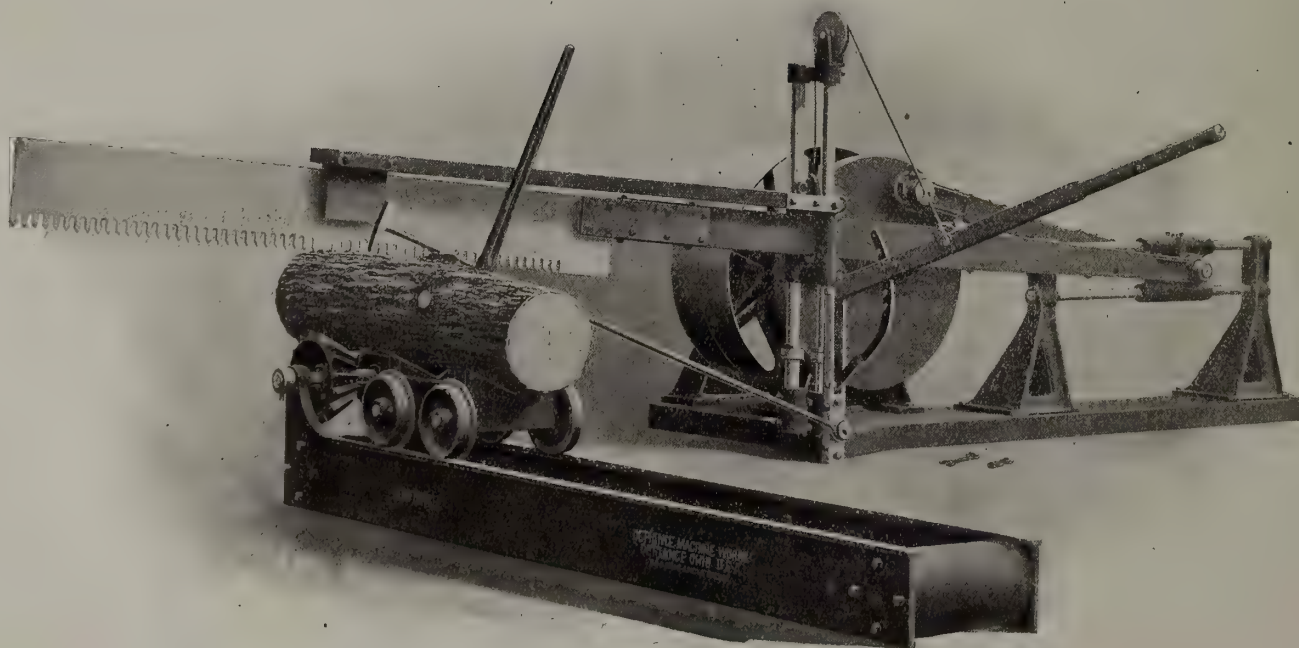
In the glove factory gloves, mitts and gauntlets are cut and put in dozens waiting to be sewn together and made into the finished article.

A. R. Clarke & Company, Limited, are said to be the largest makers of patent leather in the British Empire, and in their enamel department more than sixty per cent. of the patent leather used in Canada is manufactured.

Owing to their largely increasing business the company have been obliged to make additions to their building and a structure is under way which will add 20,000 square feet to their already large factory. When the building now being erected is completed the factory will occupy over 200,000 square feet in floor space.

The products manufactured by A. R. Clarke & Company, Limited, include a number which are well known to lumbermen. One of the most popular is their special sheep lined coat made expressly for lumbermen. This coat has a 7-inch Wombat collar, 8-oz. duck-shell leather armshields, reinforced pockets, knit wool wrist, etc. The company also make a complete line of gloves, mitts, moccasins, wanigans, larrigans, Mackinaw coats, pants, socks, blankets, underwear, caps, etc.

A handy office calendar has been sent by the Naugle Pole and Tie Company, Chicago, to their friends. A number of reproductions of photographs are shown on the calendar giving a good idea of the magnitude of their yards and the various operations which the poles and ties go through.



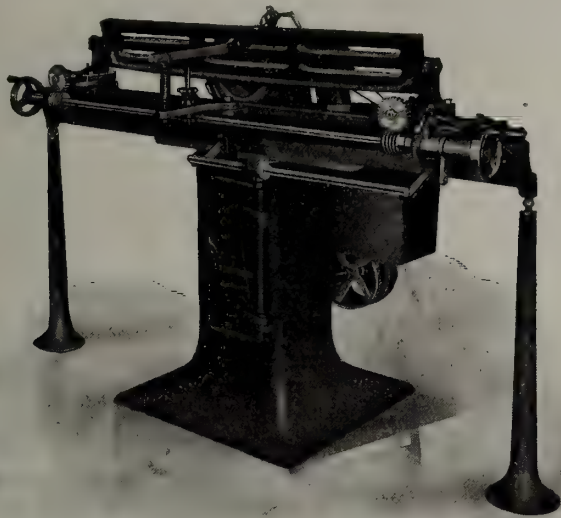
No. 2 Iron Frame Drag Sawing Machine—Defiance Machine Works



### Rogers Knife Grinder

For over thirty years the firm of Samuel C. Rogers & Company, Buffalo, N.Y., has been known to the woodworking trade in all parts of the world. During that time they have devoted all their efforts to the manufacturing of automatic knife and saw fitting machinery. During 1912 the export sales of the company were three times greater than those of 1911. The greatest call from this concern seemed to be for the type "F" Full Automatic Feed Knife Grinder, a cut of which is shown herein. This grinder is made in five different sizes to meet the requirements of the trade. For planer knife grinding this machine has won considerable praise. It is well designed and very rigid. This machine is also adapted to the grinding of hog, chipper and paper knives of the smaller sizes within the capacities of the machine. The gearing, which acts in the reversing carriage, is protected by springs which act as cushions and eliminate the jerks when the carriage is reversed by a belt shifter. This is the case with a great many machines and this very important feature is one of the secrets of the wearing quality of the Rogers-Buffalo knife grinders.

Their other two types "B" and "G" machines are of much heavier design, in fact type "B" machine is built in sizes to accommodate knives from the smallest to 130 in. in length and is one of the best veneer knife grinders upon the market. Type "G" machine is somewhat lighter and will accommodate knives from the smallest to 72



Type "F" Full Automatic Feed Knife Grinder

in. in length and is a great favorite with the printing trade where all kinds of paper knives have to be sharpened and a true, keen edge must be the result.

Their band and circular saw sharpeners are built with the same merits as their knife grinders. They have been built to take the place of the human hand and they are doing it in a most satisfactory way. Their circular saw sharpeners are so arranged that once a saw is put in proper condition by the use of same it is always perfectly round and the teeth are uniform as to shape and size. Saws sharpened upon the Rogers-Buffalo machine run smoothly and cut clean and make it a pleasure for an operator to run them. What is more dangerous in a mill than saws that are in poor condition and constantly kick the lumber back at the operator, in many instances injuring him to a great extent? A Rogers-Buffalo machine will eliminate all these dangers as the saws will cut a clean kerf and wait for more work.

In their band saw sharpeners they still retain the oscillating movement of the emery wheel supported by an arm. This gives a very uniform tension and the emery wheel is forced into the thread of the tooth in an even, light manner.

Full particulars concerning this grinder can be had by writing to the company at the above address.

### The Dangers of Logging Slash

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior called a meeting of the fire-rangers of the Revelstoke district of the Railway Belt recently, to discuss more efficient forest fire protection.

This conference decided that there can be no certain hope of conserving forest resources till the slash, left after logging operations, is disposed of.

The experience of rangers shows that once a fire gets a start in slash an army of men cannot check it. A fire at Golden, B.C., last June, was quoted as an example. This fire started in slash where logging operations were being carried on. Fanned by a strong wind, it obtained such headway that a large force of men employed by the lumber company, who were right on the ground, had to flee for their lives. This fire raged up and down the Columbia River for miles, destroying many million feet of timber, and burning up log-

ging camps and a logging railway. A large force of fire fighters proved helpless to stop its ravages.

The conference asserted that this slash problem is becoming more insistent and dangerous every year, as the quantity of slash is increased by lumbering operations.

Much satisfaction was expressed by the Conference at a statement made by the forest inspector, acting as chairman of the meeting, that the Forestry Branch was to institute experiments as soon as possible to determine the safest and most economical method of disposing of logging slash.

The United States Consular and Trade reports referring to the district of Acapulco, Mexico, referring to the timber resources report as follows: "Although vast areas of the finest merchantable timber, different varieties of oak and pine, extend throughout the entire range of the Sierra Madre Mountains, interspersed with hardwood of rare and valuable varieties, the lack of transportation facilities has so far rendered these resources inaccessible."

### A Good Shavings Press

The accompanying illustration gives an excellent idea of the "American Steam Steel Frame Press," manufactured by the American Engine & Boiler Works, Tonawanda, N.Y. This press should prove of much interest to all who have shavings for sale. The press has a 30 in. diameter cylinder which is 45 in. high and has a capacity of one bale of shavings per minute. The steam or air pressure varies from 60 to 100 lbs. according to the quantity which it is wished to put into a bale. The frame is made of steel, rivetted and bolted together so as to prevent anything from getting out of order.

The standard size of bale made is 20 in. by 20 in. by 28 in., but can be reduced by putting lining on the inside of the press or increased by building the press larger if desired.

Most users have a swinging box or hopper that will hold enough to fill the press. This swings on bolts from above press. It is made to swing in between the two angle irons on the front of the press and to hang clear of the top door when not in use. These boxes are mostly made of wood, but could be made of sheet steel.

The platform for bottom of hopper is stationary, as close to the hopper as it will clear in swinging to fill the press when it swings back on the platform. No shavings can drop out, only into press. The platform is built close to the press and on the radius that the hopper swings.

Shavings are generally blown in at the top of building. Care must be taken not to build the hopper so that it will clog. It should have very

American Steam Steel Frame Press.

little taper. There should be a canvas fastened from the top of the hopper to the large bend above, so that by swinging the hopper the shavings won't get through the opening. Many mills shovel the shavings into the press, but the hopper is the quickest and cleanest way.

The press has one 2½ in. quick opening valve for relief or exhaust and one 1½ in. quick opening valve for feed, and one 1 in. valve on top and one 1 in. valve on the lowest point at the bottom to drain the cylinder in cold weather. The weight of the machine is 6,100 lbs.



### "A Handsome Book"

Every one who is interested in a triple drum sander may secure a copy of a very artistic and comprehensive book just issued on the subject by the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y. The title of this book is "Columbia Sander No. 2". It illustrates and describes very effectively the manufacturers' latest production in the way of a triple drum sander.

J. E. Hedderley, of Winnipeg, general manager for the western division of T. A. Burrows' lumber enterprises, was in Edmonton recently looking over the building situation, which, he says, gives every promise of being the most active in the history of the city. Mr. Hedderley's district extends from Dauphin, Man., to the head of steel on the transcontinental railroads in eastern British Columbia.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Wanted

Three thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-11

### Wanted

500,000 ft. Maple squares 1 1/4-in., 1 1/2-in., 1 3/4-in., 2-in., 2 1/4-in. and 2 1/2-in. Any length from 12-in. up.

Car lots and upwards.  
M. Mitchell, P. O. Box 204, Lucknow, Ont. 2-5

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, cut from green timber, 8 and 9 feet long, in car load lots, peeled or unpeeled, any quantity. Apply stating size and quantity to Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-7

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

WANTED—One million feet inch cull hardwood; shipment during spring and summer. State how much you can supply. Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto. 5

### Cull Maple, Beech, Birch

100 cars 1-in. Mill Cull Maple, Beech or Birch. Highest cash prices paid for entire output of mill in Hardwood, Pine or Hemlock. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.

1 x 1 x 48.

1 x 1 1/2 x 42.

1 x 1 1/2 x 48.

1 x 1 3/4 x 42.

1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## Wanted

One-inch cull elm, deads out and dry. Write P. O. Box 892, Smiths Falls, Ont. 5-8

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 4-7

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

## Wanted

We want 1,000,000 ft. 16/4 Birch, No. 1 Common and better.

250,000 ft. 10/4 Birch, No. 1 Com. & Bet. For delivery during 1913. State whether lumber is band sawed or circular sawed, percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths, whether it is a narrow, medium or wide run, what percentage is No. 1 Common and your best spot cash prices. We are in the market for all kinds of Hardwood lumber for spot cash. Box 690, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

Three cars 5/8-in. Spruce, clear; cut 1911. Edouard Ruel, Lauzon, Que. 5

FOR SALE.—One Hundred Million Choice British Columbia Timber. Cheap. No cash required. Terms over ten years. Excellent lumbering chance. Wire for particulars. John Sanders, 964 Seventh Ave. West, Vancouver. 2-5

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.

200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.

200,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run.

500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.

Apply to  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que. C

### Hardwood Bush For Sale

600 acres, 5 miles to siding. Est. 3,000,000 feet. Price, \$8,000.

375 acres, 1 1/2 miles to siding. Est. 2,300,000 feet. Price \$6,000.

640 acres, 4 miles to siding. Est. 3,200,000 feet. Price, \$8,800.

1200 acres, 1 1/2 miles to siding. Est. 5,200,000 feet. Price, \$14,000.

Apply Box 717, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## Pine Logs or Lumber For Sale

We offer for sale approximately thirteen million feet of Pine Logs, Government Scale. Timber logged from the Townships of Mc-Kingir, Parry Sound District. Situated on the Magnetawan River, for very early delivery. Can be driven to Bying Inlet in about three weeks time after drive starts.

Will sell logs delivered Bying Inlet in one or more lots, or will sell a part loaded on cars C. N. O. Ry. at South Maganetawan, Ont., or will sell the product at mill on Georgian Bay.

90% White Pine, balance mainly Red Pine

White Pine 48% of scale 15" diameter and over

White Pine 75% of scale 12" diameter and over

White Pine 89% of scale 10" diameter and over

White Pine 85% 16 feet lengths

Buyers will be given prices and shown the logs by Mr. R. G. Flanders, manager, who may be reached by letter to Whitestone, Ont., or by telegraph to Deerhaha Station, Ont., C. N. O. Ry.

Further particulars given to prospective buyers.

HOLT LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.,  
926 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Or, Whitestone, Ont., Canada.

## For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

Iron work for Bolting Saw, all new. Address Box 705, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

### Steam Engine and Matcher

One Morgan Box Board Matcher in good condition, \$225.00. One only Erie Side Valve 20 H.P. Steam Engine, used only a short time, price \$150.00. S. & H. Bordridge, Ottawa, Ont. 3-6

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

## Bargain in Surfacers and Matcher

For Sale, one first class Surfacers and Matcher, "Cowan," three cylinders, boring attachment, has been in use for five years only, does first class work either in soft or hard woods. The machine is actually in operation and can be seen at any time of the week. Would sell it cheap, nice opportunity for the man who wants a good machine at cut price. For further particulars, apply to T. Prefontaine & Co., Corner Charlevoix & St. Patrick, Montreal, P.O. Box 2097. 4-5

### Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

- 1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.
- 1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.
- 1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.
- 1 Upright Band Resaw.
- 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.
- 1 6 Saw Murray Edger.
- 1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.
- 1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.
- 1 Refuse Burner.
- 1 Lath Machine.
- 1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc. 2-5

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

WANTED—Position as saw mill foreman or manager by an experienced, sober, and reliable man. Box 709, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

A practical sawmill man wants situation in charge, either building or operating, or would contract season's cut, 25 years experience. Address Millwright, 234 Liverpool Street, Montreal, P.Q. 4-5

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

Position wanted by first-class band saw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edge references. Box 708, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. All references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

Band Filer's Helper wants position in a good mill; good references. Reply, stating wages, etc., Box 714, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

## Wanted

By well-known lumber traveller, with good connection Western Ontario, stock of lumber to sell. Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods on commission. Box 724, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5

Position wanted with good lumber firm, Toronto, preferred, where advancement is assured to reliable man experienced in woods operations as scaler (Cullers License), clerk, foreman, and supplies manager. In mill as yard manager, grading and shipping (chiefly birch, spruce and hemlock), office work, retail and car sales. Good credentials and connection. Apply Box 722, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—A first-class general machine hand for planing mill. Apply to Allan S. Nicholson & Co., Burlington, Ont. 5-7

WANTED—First-class lumber salesman. State salary expected, experience and age. Apply Box 678, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-5

WANTED—An experienced shipper who knows grades of white pine, hemlock and hardwood. Apply Box 710, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED—Two Band Saw Setters, two Edgermen; two Trimmermen. Must be first-class experienced men. Mill starts in April. Prince Albert Lumber Company, Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. 3-5

WANTED—Shop Superintendent for modern woodworking plant, must be good figurer and experienced in manufacture of sash, doors and general mill work. Apply Merkley Bros., Ltd., Casselman, Ont. 4-5

WANTED—Two dry lumber cullers, experienced in shipping and grading lumber on the pile, in the Ottawa Valley; must be sober. Good wages. Apply Box 719, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5

New Pulp and Paper Mill, using about 60,000 cords of wood per year, require the services of a first-class man to take charge of their lumbering operations. State wages required references, etc., Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Iroquois Falls, Ont. 3-5

WANTED at once, competent, experienced hardwood lumber shipper for road work. Must be strictly temperate and a pusher. Do not apply unless you know grades accurately. Manufacturers Lumber Company, Ltd., Stratford, Ont. 4-5

WANTED—Foreman to take charge of wood room for Sulphite Mill. Steady position, good wages for right man. Only first-class men need apply. State reference, experience and age, B-28, care Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6



## Business Chances

### For Sale

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormich, Lawrence Station, Ont. 3-8

### For Sale

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

### Sawmill For Sale

If you want a snap and are open for business in the above line with large or small capital, write Box 200, Warren, Ont., for particulars. 4-5

### Wanted

A party with a portable saw mill to saw about half million feet of saw logs, or we might buy a portable saw mill ourselves. For particulars address Geo. Neibergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-7

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

### Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-8

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-tf.

### Mill Site and Timber For Sale

Eleven hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, surrounding Raft Lake. Seven miles from Novar, Ont. Excellent winter road. Also four hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, four miles south of Ravensworth, Ont. Each of the above properties will be sold on easy terms. Address Box 711, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

WANTED—Contractors with saw mill, capacity not less than 35 M. per ten hours. Timber all pine averaging about ten to M. logs delivered at mill ready to start at once. Site situated on main line railway one hundred and fifty miles east of Winnipeg, Canada. Good proposition. Apply W. L. McIntosh, Suite 4, Lilac Apartments, Winnipeg, Canada. 4-5

## AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

The co-partnership of "Klock & Brother," for the purpose of winding up their business, will, subject to a reserved bid, offer for sale by public auction at Fraser Bros.' Auction Rooms, No. 453 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on the 8th of April, 1913, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, those valuable timber berths on the Manouan Branch of the Lievre River, in the Province of Quebec, bearing the numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, and comprising 196 square miles, more or less. . . . Terms: one-third of price payable in ten days; one-third in nine months from date of sale, and balance in eighteen months from date of sale; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, to be also paid with instalments. Balance of price and interest to be reasonably secured on limits and products thereof.

These timber berths are held under license from the Province of Quebec, and will be sold subject to the provisions and conditions of said licenses and the laws and regulations of that province relating to such matters. For further particulars apply to—

Casgrain, Mitchell, McDougall & Creelman, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Johnston, McKay, Dods & Grant, Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.

Aylen & Duclos, Solicitors, Ottawa, Ont.

R. A. Klock, St. John, N.B. 4-7

### For Sale

An up-to-date planing mill and sash and door factory; 150 horse power; in a large town, Western Ontario, Box 721, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### Sawmill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

## TENDERS Timber Lands, Saw Mills, Etc.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, East Florenceville, N.B., will be received until 12 noon on Tuesday, April 15th next, for the purchase of Timber Lands, Saw-Mills, Lumbering Equipment, etc., as follows:

1. 30 square miles, more or less, Crown leased lands, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood, hardwood and cedar, situated on Monquart, Chikitehawk and Tobique Rivers, in the counties of Carleton and Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick.

2. 15 square miles, more or less, Crown leased lands, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood, etc., situated on Salmon River, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick.

3. Two thousand acres, more or less, freehold lumber land, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood and hardwood, located in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and conveniently situated to a railroad.

4. One stationary saw-mill, located at Stickney, in the County of Carleton, N.B., equipped with a rotary, having steam feed, edger, trimmers, lath machine, planer, one 120 horse power engine, two large Robb-Armstrong boilers, separate engine room, located with convenient platforms and switches on the line of the C. P. R., having this railroad on one side and the main St. John River on the other side of the mill.

5. One hardwood factory 40 ft. by 70 ft., with separate dry house, fully equipped with belt, trimmers, four rod machines, pointing machines, one 100 light dynamo, one 85 horse power steam engine, with belting and shafting complete. The factory can be used to manufacture small hardware squares of any dimension, or meat skewers. The mill and factory are lighted with electricity.

6. 3 dwelling houses at Stickney, including a foreman's and engineer's dwelling.

7. Camps in woods, camping supplies, rafting and driving accessories, and general lumbering outfit.

Offers for the entire property, including all the above, or offers, including any one or more of the different numbered parcels as listed, will be received.

Intending purchasers will receive all necessary information by calling on or writing to the undersigned.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JAMES POWRIE,

5-7 Assignee, Peel Lumber Co., Ltd.

## Miscellaneous

### Wanted

Three to five miles of 30 to 40 lb. relays for delivery May next. Box 723, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7



## Mail Contract

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th of April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Woodbridge, Ont., to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Woodbridge, Humber, Elder's Mills, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON, Supt.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1913. 5-7

A young beaver in Regents Park Gardens, London, was once placed at work upon a tree twelve feet long and two feet six inches thick, just as the town clocks sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground. That done, he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing-pond. He bathed and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled about in his pond until half-past 5 o'clock. Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work, and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then, as the tree lay on the ground, he portioned it out mentally and again began to gnaw. He worked at intervals all night; cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water, and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done, he took a bath.

Oak veneer has been growing in popularity for more than a decade and it has spread out very rapidly the past few years in both plain rotary cut and in the quartered veneer. By its use manufacturers present the beauties of the oak strikingly and at the same time, improve the structure of the furniture, provided they use it rightly. Manufacturers of veneer are becoming more conspicuous as contenders in the market for the best oak stumpage. Just a few years back the tight stave barrel people were re-

garded as the most formidable competitors of the saw mill men for the best oak timber and they devoured, at a great rate, the cream of many oak forests—at times leaving lots of good timber going to waste in their wake. There are some of them after oak timber yet, but the stave business, which called for the highest grade of oak, has been dragging so for the past year and a half that there has been little seeking for fresh supplies, except by a few fortunate members of the trade who own timber. When the veneer man goes into the woods, he must take a saw mill along, as a part of his plant; or he may stay in the city and buy logs and flitches. Some buy the quarter flitches; others buy logs for both rotary cutting and quartering; still others by timber and have their logs gotten out; some do it one way some another, and with it all the veneer man is becoming one of the most important factors in the scramble for the good oak timber that remains. He is not so conspicuously after it now as he would be if business were a little livelier but he is beginning to overshadow the oak stave man and, if he keeps growing in prominence, it looks as if the time was coming when he will overshadow everyone else in point of prominence where the cream of the oak forests is to be found.

### HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY Chartered Accountants

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada

Office and financial superintendence

## The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

## Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisel

## Do You Want a Salesman?

Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The lumber trade in Ontario continues on a firm and steady basis although there has been a slight falling off in the demand for some of the upper grades. This was probably the result of the cold weather which prevailed during the early weeks of February.

There is no uncertainty about the general belief that business prospects for this year are better than ever before. At the present time trade is very good and already shows a bigger demand than last year. One of the factors in this situation is the improved trade in the United States which always has an effect on trade in Canada. Without doubt the demand will considerably exceed the supply and those who have stocks to deliver will have no difficulty in doing all the business they can handle.

In 1912 the medium grade of soft woods especially were not in very good demand, pine being particular noticeable in this respect. However, owing to the excessive demand for the lower grade especially culls there is every reason to expect that the middle grades will move in sympathy.

Weather conditions in many places are still satisfactory but in some districts there is no appreciable quantity of snow and ice and this will have a bearing on the amount of stock to be produced.

In hardwoods, birch is in good demand in all grades. The demand for hardwood culls of all varieties is, if possible stronger than ever. Basswood at the moment is particularly strong. In the districts where elm is produced there is practically no snow, so that this lumber is likely to take a considerable rise in price. Soft elm is in much demand and there does not seem to be a likelihood that there will be sufficient this season to supply the trade.

Apparently many builders have sufficient stocks in their yards to give them a start in their building operations when the season commences, but this stock will not last them more than a month or so. At any rate consumers as a whole appear to be willing to make contracts even at the high prices which are at present prevailing.

## Eastern Canada

Trade in eastern Canada continues unchanged with a good demand in general on account of the active building trade. There is practically no feature of importance to single out for mention. Wholesalers report that the mild weather has been a boon so far as the building trade as concerned. They are troubled however, in securing stock and expect a shortage of common grades of lumber if the building activity continues. These conditions apply particularly to spruce and hemlock the former of which is in very small supply. Logging operations have not been favored with good weather and many discouraging reports have been received. An exceptionally heavy rainfall will be necessary in order to furnish sufficient water for driving operations.

At New York the offerings of eastern spruce have been about on a par with those of a month ago. Mills apparently are unable to accumulate stocks. The top notch prices continue and yards are buying cautiously, watching anxiously for anything in the form of a price concession. Wholesalers report that they are having a little more success in chartering boats than they had a few months ago. Hemlock business is being booked at good prices in New York, although some reports are to the effect that prices have reached their top. Wholesalers report that some sizes are very difficult to find. Most of the yards have fair supplies. On account of the active building business they have been ordering plentifully.

Prices of eastern spruce at Boston remain firm. The sellers have the upper hand and any mill which can get out stock can secure orders at good prices. Spruce boards are scarce and firm. Hemlock is in good demand as usual. Good sales are reported of random hemlock by a mill which was fortunate enough to get its stocks to market. The price secured was a record. The buyer however thought himself lucky to get the stock at all. All kinds of hardwoods are in good demand at Boston. Maple flooring advanced in price a fortnight ago and it is now higher than it has been for many years.

The weather conditions during the early part of February were more reasonable in the Eastern States and Canada, and the natural result was that very little lumber was moved by the yards. In New York City this was particularly noticeable, according to the report of Chas. Talbot & Company, who also state that "arrivals of cargoes of spruce and hemlock from the east could be counted on one hand. The situation therefore, as to the general attitude of the trade, as well as quotations, remains unchanged. Of very recent date we have received more encouraging reports of conditions in the woods in the

east. Yarding and browing of logs has been less difficult, because of frost and snow falls. It is anticipated that the demand for eastern lumber will now be in evidence before April 1st. Our optimism has in no wise waned and unless some unforeseen contingency should arise, the year will furnish good business in the lumber trade."

## Great Britain

A quiet timber trade is reported from London. Generally speaking, stocks are moderate. Deals and battens are in about the same quantity as they were a year ago, while there is considerable reduction in the quantity of floated timber. The consumption also continues moderate as a result of a quiet building demand. Prices are steady in most lines with a tendency towards strength among a few favorite lines in which there are indications of shortage. Reports of forward business are being made. In most cases the basis of these transactions leaves the question of freight rather uncertain. It is still believed to be unsafe to take any chances upon freight rates. The market at present is firm with very few boats offering, although as a rule, at this time of the year, a fair amount of business is arranged at moderate prices. At Foy Morgan & Company's recent auction sale a lot of 3 x 9 and 11 inch unsorted St. John spruce was sold at £11, and 3 x 7 brought £10 and £9 5s.

At Liverpool, trade conditions are still quiet, not having livened up as yet since the new year. In spite of this, the volume of consumption is greater than a year ago. Stocks of sawn pitch pine are quite large, being 638,000 cubic feet as against 256,000 cubic feet in 1912. Stocks, however, are in firm hands and prices are well maintained. Importations of oak waggon scantling have been very small, while the consumption has been greater than usual.

No alteration is reported in the value of spruce deals at Liverpool. Small parcel arrivals by liners from St. John and Halifax are being sold whenever they arrive. Stocks at Liverpool at the end of January amounted only to 2,590 standards. Recent heavy arrivals of white deals from Riga may check the demand for spruce for a short time, but spruce will hold its own for some months to come. The consumption of Canadian pine shows practically no alteration and the general expectation is that prices for next season's importations will be higher than ever, as Ottawa producers are asking higher prices and freight rates continue high.

At Manchester, trade is rather quiet, in harmony with a similar situation in the building trades. There are signs, however, that good trade in the cotton industries will soon make a better demand for timber. Spruce deals have been rather slow of late. Prices have not been any lower but the demand has been dragging. Riga whites have entirely taken the place of spruce deals for case and box making purposes and arrivals of stocks are heavy. Pitch pine is somewhat slower and holders seem to be inclined to push their sales. At Glasgow, arrivals of spruce are still light and those which have come to hand have been easily sold at top prices, the wider specifications being particularly strong. Stocks are light. Yellow pine is still dragging, transactions being generally of an unimportant nature.

## United States

The changeable weather which has prevailed throughout the United States during the past fortnight has brought about a slackening in the business activity in general and the lumber industry has felt the change to a noticeable extent. Previous to that the volume of business during the winter had been making records but it is expected now that the balance of the season will see a normal winter trade on a fairly active basis. With any encouragement in the form of mild weather from now on, an early spring trade is probable. There is already an excellent demand for railroad timber and car construction material of all kinds. Present indications are that the volume of business during the coming summer will be very large, greater in fact than it was a year ago. So far as statistics can be secured the volume of business transacted during the present year to date has been greater than the corresponding period of 1912. It is also generally acknowledged that mill stocks are lower than usual at this time of the year. Conditions throughout are very favorable for prices continuing strong at their present levels.

Loggers in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been greatly disappointed during the present winter with the very mild weather which has prevailed. Small operators have found it practically impossible to get out their logs. Conditions have been a little better during the last two or three weeks. The large operators however, in most cases use logging railroads so that they will be able to secure their supply during the summer. Reports from the south





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state that there have been excessive rains especially in the Louisiana yellow pine territory. In eastern Texas very heavy rains have also prevailed. Logging operations have been reduced in these districts, the output being estimated by some as only about 50 or 60 per cent. of normal. Heavy rains have occurred also on the Pacific Coast and have cleared away the snow so that logging operations have lately become much more extensive. In Maine and New Hampshire the spruce and hemlock manufacturers have been having a bad time on account of lack of snow. They are hoping however, for a fair amount of snow in March. Reports upon the northern pine trade indicate that the conditions at present are quite strong. In Minnesota, Chicago and the Tonawandas wholesale yards have fair sized stocks for spring trade although assortments have been considerably reduced during the winter. Dealers are very active in their efforts to keep their stocks filled up. The great demand for hemlock continues and is only limited by the supply. Northern and eastern mills are reported to have come to the end of their dry stocks. In Northern

Michigan and Wisconsin, the sudden ending of logging operations is expected to enhance the prices of hemlock still further.

The hardwood trade continues on a very satisfactory basis with an active demand in nearly all lines. Seldom have conditions been more satisfactory from the manufacturer's point of view. In the south, the input of logs has been reduced by unfavorable weather and no surplus of dry hardwoods can possibly occur during the balance of the present year. With the approaching spring, prices in the south are stiffening. Manufacturers are holding their stocks firmly in anticipation of higher prices. All kinds of hardwoods have been in good demand throughout the winter. From all wholesalers the report comes that it is much easier to sell lumber than it is to buy it. Plain oak is still the leader, but the demand for quarter sawed is increasing steadily. The scarcity of dry southern hardwoods at the mills is helping the sale of northern hardwoods. Birch, maple and elm are selling well at stiff prices and the demand for basswood has increased together with the price.

## Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

### Steady Trade at Montreal

Montreal, February 24th. (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—There has been no special feature in the lumber trade to report during the last two weeks. Wholesale lumbermen state that trade is very good, thanks to the mild winter, which has allowed building to go on almost without interruption. The chief trouble for dealers is the scarcity of stock, and if the building activity continues there will be a great shortage of the common grades, with the possible exception of pine. Spruce is in very small supply, and it is certain that consumers will have to pay enhanced prices, for the manufacturers are asking and getting better figures. It is questionable whether contractors will be able to substitute brick for lumber, as there is almost sure to be a bigger demand for bricks than the yards can supply, and this notwithstanding the new plants that are being established.

The weather has been all against logging operations, and reports received in Montreal from different parts of the province speak discouragingly of the operations, owing to the lack of snow. Unless the rainfall is more plentiful, driving will be greatly interfered with in some sections.

A slight improvement is reported in the ground wood market situation. For some time Canadian manufacturers have been selling at about cost, owing to the poor demand from the United States, but they have now decided to pile up their product rather than sell it at such low prices. They believe that the raw wood will be very scarce during the present year, and that, even should water conditions in the United States be favorable, the mills over the border will have great difficulty in obtaining pulp wood. Under these conditions they will be compelled to come into the Canadian market, and with the stimulus of this demand prices are expected to advance. The Canadian mills will thus be able to sell their accumulated stocks at something like reasonable rates.

Chemical pulp is still an exceptionally strong market, and advices from Europe indicate that there will be a shortage in the spring.

### Ottawa Outlook is Encouraging

Ottawa, February 21st.—(Special to the Canada Lumberman).—With the winter of 1912-13 quickly passing and spring trade approaching, another season's building activity has commenced. Lumbermen here are clearing for action. Contracts already let confirm the prediction made some months ago that this is to be a record year for every branch of the building trade. Interviews with several of the leading lumbermen in the city disclose the information that trade was never better for so early in the year as it is at present. The demand is great, they say, and prices are firm. The supply, with the exception of some signs of low grade lumber, is able to meet the demand. Woodworking firms have been busier this winter than they ever were before.

### Exports on the Increase

During the past few weeks there has been a noticeable increase in the export of all grades to the United States and Great Britain.

The Estate of James Davidson will build two large kilns at Davidson, Que., where the sawmills of the firm are located. Each kiln will measure 180 by 130 feet and both will be used to dry lumber for the box factory used in the city plant, at which there are already three large kilns. The same firm will instal a large Mereen-Johnson slab-re-saw in the box factory.

At the hearing of the protest against the new interswitching order

issued to the railways by the Railway Commission recently, which came up last Monday, Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association appeared on behalf of the lumbermen of Canada, who are naturally interested in the order. The railways claim that the order should not compel switching onto team tracks. Mr. J. E. Walsh, traffic expert of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association argued strongly in opposition to the contention of the railways. The case was not settled and will come up again later.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, director of the Forestry branch of the Department of the Interior is advocating the establishment of a series of forest fire protective associations from Gaspé to the Ottawa River. Mr. James Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association and Mr. Clyde Leavitt, chief forester for the Railway Commission are urging with Mr. Campbell the more general use of the telephone through the forests so that, in case of fire, help could be summoned quickly.

The Hotel Cecil and Dominion Theatre, on a site considered one of the most valuable in Ottawa were sold a few days ago by the owners, the Estate of James Davidson, to a local syndicate for \$300,000. A 20-roomed apartment house is to built by the purchasers this spring.

### St. John Trade Marking Time

St. John, N.B., February 22nd; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Very little of any importance has taken place in the spruce market at this port during the last two weeks, all the mills are idle, and with the coming of cold and snow, building operations have been more or less impeded, which, of course, curtails the sales of lumber from the yards. Building operations will not start again much before the first of April and the local market will therefore mark time. During the last two weeks, about six inches of snow has fallen. This will be of vast importance to the log operators, as they had practically given up hope of any hauling for this winter, but they are doing good work at present. If the snow continues well into March all logs will be hauled from yards to rivers, but it will take at least six weeks of hauling to do it.

Practically all the stocks in yards at mills have been sold, but as the liners are not taking any large quantities of English deals, it leaves quite a lot of deals piled up at some of the different mills. Of course these will practically all be cleaned up in the next four weeks. Shipping to the American market by vessel will begin about March 1.

The markets for spruce, both English and American, are good, and any person having goods to offer at this time is getting good prices. The base price for stocks of spruce delivered Boston points is \$27.00. This is the highest reached for some time. How long this price will be maintained after stock begins to go on the market is a question. The majority of American houses seem to think that the price can be maintained to about \$25.00 until July 1st or thereabouts, at which time it is always natural to expect a dropping of prices on account of hot weather, which impedes the building operations. Last year prices continued good right through the season, and no slump occurred during the hot weather.

American buyers are offering for short spruce random about the following prices:—2 x 3 and 2 x 4, sized 1 edge, \$16; 2 x 6, \$16; 2 x 8, \$17.50; 2 x 9, 2 x 10, \$18.50; 4 x 6, \$16; 6 x 6, \$16; 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, \$18 to \$19 on sellers' wharves, with refuse lumber at about \$11.50 per thousand on wharves at mills here.



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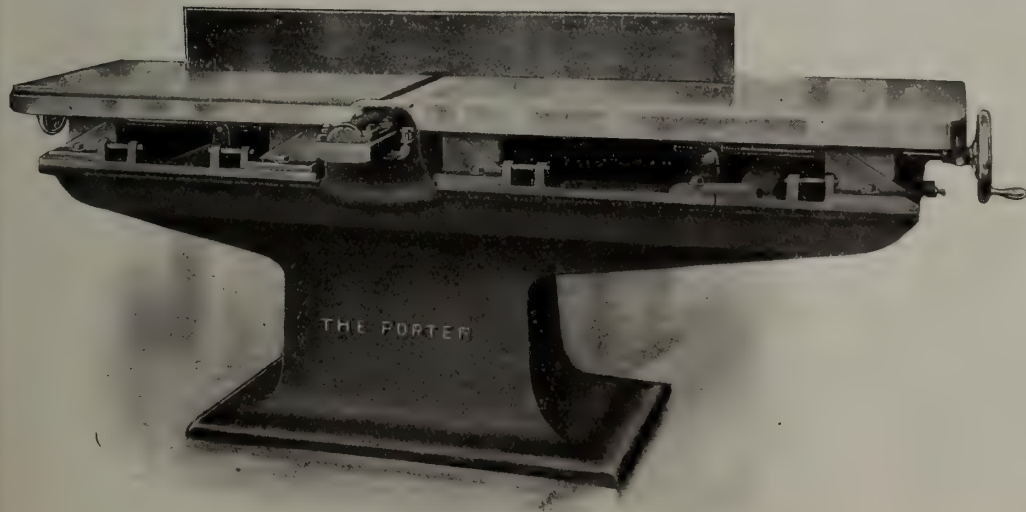
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The English buyers are making every effort to buy up the cuts of different mills here, but to date have not been able to make the price quite attractive enough to produce any great amount of selling. For early delivery of deals, say April, May and June, rotary sawn, the buyers are paying about \$16 for specifications of three inch running fifty per cent. 7 and 8 x 3, balance 9 x 3 and up to average 13/14 feet; for 3 x 4 and 3 x 5, \$13.50; 3 x 6, \$14; ends and fourth quality at reductions of \$4.50 to \$2.50 respectively.

For city cut stock they are not offering anything above the prices being paid for rotary cut stock, which is quite unusual, as city cut stock always demands from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per thousand more than rotary sawn.

Laths are being sold at \$2.85 to \$3.00 on wharves, as stocks are almost impossible to obtain.

The box business shows the usual falling off, as practically all the packing houses are waiting for the opening of spring, but no stocks of shooks are being accumulated.

### The Maritime Lumber Trade

The open weather we have had in such profusion this winter will no doubt be the cause of more or less unsatisfactory results in lumbering, says the Maritime Merchant. The point that has seemed to be uppermost in the minds of most people when discussing this threadbare topic has been the bad influence of the frequent and persistent spells of open weather on operations in the woods. With swamps filled with water and the ground entirely soft, it became increasingly difficult to carry on work—absolutely impossible to get any logs out. For the very first requirement of successful lumbering is that the swamps must be frozen and the ground hard and that over all there must be a covering of snow—but not too much snow. These primary factors have been absent; consequently some operators have had to take their men out of the woods, while some, we dare say, had never got so far as to send any in.

Meantime the situation in the export market has vastly improved, though the competition of Baltic lumber is being felt this winter to some extent. There is a possibility that its influence may yet become more marked. Ordinarily Baltic lumber is not a conspicuous factor in the winter season, because the Baltic itself is frozen up; but this year the same climatic influences that exist here, prevail there, with the result that large shipments are being made from Riga. Notwithstanding this the local shipper could still do a better business with the Old Country, because the market is much stronger than it was a few months ago and freights are considerably lower. But unfortunately shippers have trouble locally in getting lumber to ship. Meantime the local conditions do not seem to favor getting out a very big cut this winter, so that material available for shipment will be possibly smaller than usual next summer.

The prospect is that freights will become more favorable, both to the Old Country and the United States. The northern part of New Brunswick is the only part of the Maritime Provinces where they are having weather conditions suitable for lumbering. In southern New Brunswick, conditions are as they are in Nova Scotia, with the result that shipments to the United States are smaller than usual and freights are not so high as a few months ago. The American lumber market has improved greatly. Generally speaking the market situation is much improved as compared with last summer, but unfortunately present conditions do not favor the prosecution of the industry.

### Tonawanda Trade Cheerful

North Tonawanda, February 24th. (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—There is a decided tone of expectancy in the local lumber market that refuses to give way to an underlying current of pessimism. Local dealers are cheerful over the prospect for the next few months but most of them want to know what the other fellow thinks of business conditions generally and in the lumber trade particularly. With President-elect Wilson inaugurated and his cabinet announced there is little doubt that things will begin to move along better and there will be less tendency to hold off. Things may wait a little while longer to see just what the new Democratic tariff bill shows in the way of revised schedules, but it is so certain that lumber will be put on the free list that the local trade is prepared to discount any effects of the lumber schedule. But business generally is not so certain of other revision and until the bill is actually on the statute books the lumber trade will be affected by the tendency to hold off in other lines of business activity. There is no sign of alarm, however. The lumber trade and business generally is prepared to take care of whatever happens after Congress and the President get settled down to business. This is due more than anything else to the reassuring comment of both the President-elect and Congressional leaders that no honest business effort need be afraid of what is going to happen either to the tariff or in the prosecution of combinations of capital.

Mr. Seward H. Milliner, son of George H. Milliner, a veteran

lumberman of the Tonawandas, whose interests have been largely in Canadian territory, has taken the place in the Batt Brothers' Lumber Company vacated by the death of the late Irenus Batt. The other directors are Raymond and Norbert Batt, both of this city.

Local dealers have been advised that nearly every foot of lumber in the Duluth district, ready for spring delivery has been sold. The Edward Hines Lumber Company recently bought six million feet of Norway pine. Ten million feet of white pine, sawed at Duluth, will go to Chicago as soon as navigation opens. The output of low grades in the entire Duluth-Superior district is practically all sold.

Letters of administration have been issued in the estate of the late Levant R. Vandervoort, a leading local lumberman whose death was reported in our last issue. The chief legatee is the widow. Mr. George B. Vandervoort, a brother, who has since died, was left \$5,000. It is believed that the estate will inventory close to a quarter of a million. The business of Smith, Fassett & Company will be continued under the same name as before Mr. Vandervoort's death.

Local dealers are speculating as to the effect on prices of lack of snow in some of the logging districts. The mild weather has made it difficult to get the logs to the mills. The unusual conditions have added greatly to the expense of cutting and there is fear that prices may be boosted to make up the deficiency. Local dealers in Canadian lumber say they have had no reports of lack of snow, from their sources of supply.

Canadian lumber continues hard to get and local dealers who were able to contract for liberal purchases for spring and summer delivery are congratulating themselves. The prospect of the duty on Canadian stock being removed is probably holding considerable of the lumber in Canada and definite knowledge of the tariff schedule will no doubt clarify the situation to a large extent. Prices at the mills are going up if anything and there is little prospect of a drop in the market unless imported stock is sufficient to bring down prices. Local dealers who have been in the west since January 1st looking for stock say that lumber is going to be so scarce that all the Canadian or other lumber that might come in would scarcely cause a ripple.

Lumbermen in the Tonawandas are speculating as to the schedule of rates which the Lumber Carriers' Association adopted at its recent Detroit meeting. Secrecy is being maintained so that independent vessel owners may not have the benefit of the information as to rates in the making of their contracts. Last year the independents were able to crowd out many of the Lumber Carriers' vessels so that the latter were idle a considerable part of the season. It is the general opinion locally that the Lumber Carriers' rates are not the same as last year and that an increase will be noted when the schedule is given out.

### Quebec Stocks are Low

The Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng., in a recent issue, referring to the Canadian market, says:—

"The cuts of Canadian pine deals have been disposed of as follows:—The Hawkesbury Lumber Co. have sold theirs to W. & J. Sharples; J. Burstall & Co. and Robt. Cox & Co. each take half of Booth's deals; Watson & Todd have secured Edwards' deals; whilst the Wayagamack cut, which is the old Baptist cut, of Three Rivers, has been sold to J. Burstall & Co. With regard to spruce, Breakey's cut has been sold to H. R. Goodday & Co., of Quebec, whilst the others have also gone into the usual hands. The low stocks of pine, spruce and timber in Quebec probably set a record, though the exact figures are not yet to hand. These are being rapidly disposed of, and a scarcity is already making itself felt. With regard to fresh supplies, it appears likely that all hardwoods, such as oak, elm and birch, will be in very moderate quantity, the winter having been an extremely bad one for the manufacturers. Of waney pine the supply is likely to be lighter than last year, and there are, we understand, a great many lots of inferior quality, containing an unduly large percentage of second-class wood. It appears unlikely that there will be more than sufficient to meet the moderate demand. We are informed that the fresh supply of pine deals will also be light, and owing to the fact that the Americans are buying heavily of spruce, there is little possibility of the last-named wood going begging—in fact, shippers appear to anticipate higher rather than lower prices. The market for the upper qualities of pine sidings has been slightly interfered with by substitutes, but after a trial these as a rule appear to be found unsatisfactory, and the buyers generally return to pine, high though the price may be.

The Montreal Board of Trade have passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the shortage of steamship tonnage from Montreal and other Canadian ports is largely attributable to the additional cost of marine insurance on the hulls and steamers and the cargoes of steamers trading to and from Canada, as compared with the low rates current from American ports, and that steps should be taken by the Dominion Government to overcome this difficulty.



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# EDGINGS

## Ontario

J. J. Smith and Son, lumber dealers, Hamilton, Ont., recently suffered loss by fire.

R. Truax & Son, Walkerton, Ont., are arranging to install a solid cement, fireproof dry kiln with a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber.

The fourth mill of the Lake Superior Paper Company has started operations, bringing the total capacity of the mills up to 60,000 tons per annum.

The township of Brant, Ont., has called for tenders for 15,000 feet of cedar lumber. Tenders should be addressed to Mr. M. A. McCallum, clerk of the township of Malcolm, Ont.

A. A. Lees, 47½ King street east, Hamilton, Ont., has under consideration the erection of a lumber mill on the mountain top, at a cost of \$6,500. The site has already been purchased.

The planing mill belonging to J. J. Smith and Sons, Sherman avenue, Hamilton, Ont., has been destroyed by fire. The machinery was also destroyed. The loss being between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Wm. Croft & Sons, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000, to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber, timber, wood, etc., with head office at Toronto. The incorporators are C. D. Magee, J. S. Lovell, and Wm. Bain, all of Toronto.

The London Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on business as dealers in timber, lumber and wood, with head office at London, Ont. The provisional directors are F. E. Harley, lumber dealer, and C. R. Hoare, of London.

The Hoyle Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$120,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber and timber and all wood products, with head office at Morrisburg, Ont. The provisional directors are G. L. Brown and W. A. Brown, Chesterville, Ont., and S. J. Martin, Kemptville, Ont.

The Standard Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as lumber and pulp manufacturers in all its branches, to build dams, piers, docks and timber slides, and erect saw and planing mills, etc., with head office at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. The provisional directors are A. G. Robertson, J. J. Kew and E. R. Maltby, of Toronto.

About two hundred men are at work upon the property of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Mills Limited. It is expected that the plant will be on a producing basis early next year. The company have three water falls, all close together, with a total available power of 57,195 shaft horse power. A branch from the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway will be running to the mill next June.

The Canadian Creosoting Company have purchased about thirty acres of river front property at East Trenton, Ont., from the Gilmour Door Company, upon which they propose to erect a plant which will cost about \$200,000, and give employment to over one hundred men. The company will have a large output of railroad ties and will also use much lumber for making wooden paving blocks.

The Ontario Paper Company's plant at Thorold, Ont., will commence to operate early in June, and will have a capacity of 110 tons of newsprint per day. The concern is owned by Medill McCormick, a Chicago publisher, and the proprietor of the "Chicago Tribune," and its entire output will go to supply Mr. McCormick's papers. The plant will be fed from Anticosti Island. Shipments to Thorold will be made entirely by water via the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario and Welland Canal.

## Eastern Canada

Boisseau and DePeyre, lumber dealers, Quebec, P.Q., are reported to have dissolved.

R. Emard and Company, lumber dealers, Montréal, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

Smith, Marvin & Company, lumber manufacturers, Bedford, P.Q., have secured provincial registration.

Benoit & Sons, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Que., are reported to have dissolved. A. Benoit is continuing under the same name.

The St. Maurice Lumber Company, Gaspé, Que., has purchased the Gaspé Lumber and Trading Company. A large sulphite mill will be built.

A small fire occurred recently in the third floor of the lumber mill of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, Atwater avenue, Montreal. About \$3,000 dollars' damage was done.

Finch, Pruyn & Company, Incorporated, Glen's Falls, N.Y., propose building, during the coming season, a lumber and sulphite mill on the south shore of the St. Lawrence between Three Rivers and Quebec.

Albert E. Reid & Company, of Newfoundland, have offered in the London money market £100,000 five and one-half per cent. first mortgage debentures at 95, the proceeds of which will go to develop the Newfoundland pulp and paper industry.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., has just acquired 500 square miles of timber limits known as the Metabetchouan holdings, and the consideration is said to have been \$500,000. The property was purchased from Messrs. Sharples, Power and Calvin.

The Partington Pulp and Paper Company is reported to have decided to erect a pulp mill at Marysville, N.B., early in 1913. Mr. George McKeen, of St. John, N.B., and others, have purchased for \$60,000 the lumber mill and timber areas of Isaac C. Prescott, in Albert County, New Brunswick.

Plans for the pulp and paper mills to be established at Grand Falls, N.B., by the company of that name, of which Sir William Van Horne, of Montreal, is the leading spirit, have now been completed, and will shortly be decided on by the directors. The plans give alternate plans for bringing waters to



the turbines, one being by means of a tunnel through the solid rock, about 1,000 feet in length, and the other a canal of the same length. There is a difference of about one million dollars in favor of the latter plan.

It is officially announced that the Dominion Steel Company will not rebuild their saw mill at Dalhousie, N.B., for the present, but have given a sawing contract to an independent mill, which will handle the stock of logs. The company's stave mill has been rebuilt and enlarged, and, has been working with little interruption. Although operated on a fairly large scale, and providing the neighboring district with a market for all the bolts that can be brought in, the company have had to place large orders for staves elsewhere. Their consumption for the year will exceed 5,000,000 staves.

William Price, head of the firm of Price Brothers, the well-known pulp and paper manufacturers, speaking in his capacity as president of the Quebec Harbor Commission, declares his belief in the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence up to Quebec. If this is made possible it will mean much for the development of the pulp wood industries along the north and south shores of the river, where everything is now shut in for about six months in the year. He states that he is urging the government to inaugurate a mail service by steamer along the north shore in order to test the feasibility of winter navigation.

Mr. Harry Patton, of Patton & Company, 86 State street, Albany, N.Y., has disposed of most of his timber interests in Newfoundland. He with others organized under the name of New Land Lumber and Pulp Company, Limited, developed a tract of over seven hundred square miles on the Exploits River, building a large mill at Norris Arm, where they have been manufacturing large quantities of pine and spruce lumber since 1902. A few years ago the Albert E. Reed Company, paper manufacturers, of London, England, started the erection of a large ground wood pulp mill at Bishops Falls. They have lately acquired the property belonging to the New Land Lumber and Pulp Company, Limited, Mr. Patton continuing, however, under the name of Henry Patton & Company, Limited, to manufacture at Norris Arm all the pine on this tract.

The Newfoundland Power and Pulp Corporation is a new organization composed of New York and Pennsylvania interests, which will have its headquarters at Elmira, N.Y., and develop pulp operations in New York, Pennsylvania and Newfoundland. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at \$100 a share. The principal officers of the corporation will be in Elmira, and they will deal in timber, timber lands and maintain mills for the manufacture of lumber, pulp and wood products in New York, Pennsylvania and Newfoundland. Following are the directors: E. Sherwood, of Odessa; T. M. Archer, of Crooked Creek, Pa.; R. W. Field, of Wellsboro, Pa.; C. W. Sheldon, of Tioga, Pa.; J. A. Latzer, of Wellsboro, Pa.; T. L. Woodward, of Tioga, Pa.; B. A. Gee, of Sabinsville, Pa.; F. B. Smith, of Blossburg, Pa.; J. Hotchkiss, of Lawrenceville, Pa.

#### Western Canada

S. McClain, lumber dealer, Carman, Man., has been succeeded by McClain & Sons.

The Security Lumber Company, Wolseley, Sask., has been succeeded by the Beaver Lumber Company, Limited.

The Gas City Lumber Company, Medicine Hat, Alta., are reported to have sold out to the Riverside Lumber Company, Limited.

The Booth Logging Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and a capital stock of \$100,000.

Broderick and Bascom Loggers Supply Company has been registered under the British Columbia companies act, as an extra-provincial company.

The Upper Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, 526 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, have commenced work upon the erection of a large saw-mill at Edmonton, Alta.

The capacity of the plant of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, in British Columbia, is to be increased from one hundred tons of paper per day to two hundred and forty-nine tons, immediately.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, Man., is reported to have purchased timber limits near Fort George, B.C., comprising 300,000,000 feet, at a price averaging \$1.50 per thousand feet. It is reported that the intention of the Grain Growers is to hold this as a reserve supply, with the idea of establishing lumber yards at different points in the province for the purpose of supplying farmers and settlers with lumber at reasonable prices.

Construction is to be started in May on the Burrard, Westminster, Boundary Railway & Navigation Company's line between Vancouver and Mission Junction. This will be an electric line, though steam engines will be used until completion is effected. John Hendry, Vancouver, B.C., is interested in the concern. The company has concluded contracts for the transportation of an immense amount of logs from lands in the vicinity of Stave River and Stave Lake, one timber berth being estimated to contain 15,000 carloads. The logs will be brought as far as the Pitt River and there put into the water and towed to mills on the Fraser River.

#### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

1242. Lumber.—A Lancashire firm makes inquiry for the names of Canadian firms able to supply short-end lumber in 500 and 1,000 ton lots, suitable for the box-making trade.

A study of the forest areas between Lake Superior and the Eastern terminals of the C. P. R. is about to be made by the forestry experts of the company. Growth and increment data is to be gathered in the different timbered districts. The C. P. R. are seeking the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and also that of the Dominion Government in this work. Figures and facts of importance in conserving the forest areas will be carefully gathered. The information should be of great value in view of the increasing consumption of lumber.

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# The Properties of Hemlock Timber

## Report by U.S. Forest Service Indicates Probable Increase in Demand for This Wood

A bulletin upon the Mechanical Properties of Western Hemlock, prepared by O. P. M. Goss, Engineer in Forest Products, has been published by the Forest Service of the United States. The bulletin deals extensively with the various properties of western hemlock, giving the results of a large number of tests which have been made upon this wood. The conclusions reached as a result of these experiments are as follows:—

(1) The results of tests made by the Forest Service on Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western larch show the following strength ratios for green stringers of all grades:

|                           | Per cent. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Douglas fir . . . . .     | 100.0     |
| Western hemlock . . . . . | 88.0      |
| Western larch . . . . .   | 81.7      |

(2) The strength of beams is influenced by the size, condition, and position of knots. Knots in the middle half of beams near the lower edge have the greatest weakening effect. Knots in the middle half near the top have a slight weakening effect, while the knots near the center of the middle half, or anywhere near the ends, have practically no effect on the strength.

(3) The strength of posts or columns containing knots decreases as the knots increase in size.

(4) Sound knots do not weaken wood subjected to compression perpendicular to the grain.

(5) Rot spots are serious defects in western hemlock from the standpoint of both strength and durability.

(6) Wind shakes, cross grain, and spiral grain decrease the strength of stringers in proportion of their extent; if very evident, their effect is serious.

(7) Clear, seasoned stringers of western hemlock may be expected to show 25 per cent. more strength than similar green stringers. It is not advisable to depend on an increase in strength due to seasoning in stringers with defects.

(8) Large specimens tested in compression perpendicular to the grain show but little increase in strength due to seasoning.

(9) The strength of small, clear pieces tested in bending or end compression is increased two to three times by seasoning.

(10) Horizontal shear failures are much more likely to occur in seasoned than in green stringers on account of the formation of checks in the shear-resisting area (neutral plane) during seasoning.

(11) Western hemlock bridge stringers seasoned in the vicinity of Seattle for about one year will reach a condition of practically constant weight (17 per cent. moisture), and in this process lose from 15 to 20 per cent. of their weight, and decrease 3 to 4 per cent. in volume.

(12) Measurements on small, clear specimens show that in passing from a green to a thoroughly dry condition western hemlock shrinks 5 per cent. in a radial direction, 8.4 per cent. in a tangential direction, and 0.08 per cent. in a longitudinal direction, a total volumetric shrinkage of 13.8 per cent.

(13) The rate of growth can not be depended upon to indicate the strength of structural timbers containing weakening defects. In small pieces without defects, the greatest strength was found in sticks having from 12 to 20 rings per inch.

(14) The strength of small, clear specimens increase in direct proportion to an increase in dry weight. This is also true in some degree for large timbers with minor defects, but is not the case in material with defects that influence the strength.

### Structural Uses

The demand for western hemlock both in the form of ordinary lumber and for special uses will no doubt increase when its properties are better known. At present it has a very poor market standing because of the prejudice against the name "hemlock." The lumber is practically free from pitch, has a handsome grain, takes paints and stains well, and works smoothly, both spring and summer wood standing up well to the cutting edge. It is at present manufactured into the common forms of lumber, and is also used for pulp, boxes, barrels, sash and door stock, fixtures, furniture, and other special uses. In the form of lumber western hemlock is often mixed with Douglas fir and is sold and used for the same purposes. It is only a question of time when western hemlock will be sold under its own name and on its own merits.

**Durability.**—Authentic data are lacking with regard to the durability of western hemlock as compared with Douglas fir and other woods. The general impression is that Douglas fir is more durable than western hemlock. A few experiments made to determine the adaptability of western hemlock to treatment with liquid preservatives indicate that, as compared to Douglas fir, it offers about the same

resistance to impregnation across the grain; but that it is easier to penetrate along the grain.

**Bridge and Trestle Timbers.**—Western hemlock is well suited for use in all but the heaviest construction work, as shown by results of the tests discussed in this bulletin; but up to the present it has had a limited use in bridges and trestles. It has been used in some instances for caisson construction.

**Crossties.**—A considerable amount of western hemlock is cut into crossties. Many of the western railroads use Douglas fir, western larch, redwood, and western hemlock almost exclusively for tie material. A large percentage of these ties are laid without preservative treatment.

**Poles and Piling.**—Occasionally western hemlock is cut into telephone or telegraph poles, but its use in this form has been very limited. It has the requisite strength for pole use and grows in such dimensions as to make it very suitable for this class of work. With a good butt treatment with some efficient preserving fluid it should give good service as a pole material.

Though practically all piling in the Pacific Northwest is of Douglas fir, western hemlock is used to a limited extent, however, for this class of work and has apparently given satisfaction.

**Framing.**—In house construction western hemlock is used a great deal as a framing material. For this class of work it serves as well as Douglas fir, and locally commands the same price. Western hemlock dimension stock in cargo shipments commands a lower price, however, than Douglas fir, because of the prejudice which exists against it.

**Flooring.**—Western hemlock, when cut edge grain, makes an excellent flooring material. It finishes smoothly on account of the uniform texture of the wood and it also wears evenly. It is not suitable for use in damp places on account of its tendency to warp under such conditions.

**Inside Finishing.**—As a finish lumber western hemlock has the advantage of containing practically no pitch; it has a beautiful grain, works smoothly, takes stain readily, and, when properly dried, will not shrink or swell materially under normal conditions. It presents a comparatively hard surface and consequently does not mar easily.

**Lath.**—Western hemlock slabs and edgings are manufactured into lath, and as a lath material it is equally as valuable as Douglas fir or other woods. In this form there is no distinction made as to species, all pieces of a suitable form to make lath being thrown in together and used indiscriminately.

**Barrels and Boxes.**—Western hemlock is used to a large extent for barrels and boxes for shipping foodstuffs. For this purpose it serves admirably, since the wood is odorless and tasteless. Its strength and lightness also add to its value for these uses. It has some tendency to split when nails are driven into it, but this fault may be largely overcome by the use of fine nails.

### Exaggerated Dam Story

What is purported to be an interview with the Hon. S. N. Parent, president of the Streams Commission of the Province of Quebec, has been published lately, in which Mr. Parent is reported as saying that the dam which the commission is undertaking to construct on the St. Maurice River, on behalf of the Government, will be three times as large as the Assouan Dam on the Nile, which is now the largest dam in the world. Mr. Parent must have been misquoted, for whereas the proposed dam on the St. Maurice River will cost \$1,250,000, and form a reservoir with a capacity of 150,000,000 cubic feet of water, the Assouan Dam cost \$24,000,000, and results in a reservoir with a capacity of 35 milliards of cubic feet of water. The dam, however, will undoubtedly be one of the largest on the continent, and will have an important effect on pulp and paper and other industries on the St. Maurice River. According to present plans, contracts for the work are to be called in the spring, and the dam will take at least three summers to construct. It will be situated at the town of La Loutre.

### The Science of Timber Valuation

An interesting booklet upon timber land valuation, compiled by James D. Lacey & Company, Chicago, Portland and Seattle, and published by The American Academy of Political and Social Science, has recently been sent to us with the compilers' compliments. The booklet is one which will be useful to all who are interested in timber lands; and capitalists who are seeking profitable investments. It would not be practical to review the booklet in a few lines, but the same object will be secured by stating that the booklet gives a forcible presentation of a truth which is rapidly being accepted by the lumber industry, namely: that success in future lumbering operations will depend more than ever before upon scientifically accurate estimates of the available supply of growing timber, and upon enlightened methods of directing woods operations, both of which may be ensured by securing the services of responsible firms of timber valuers.



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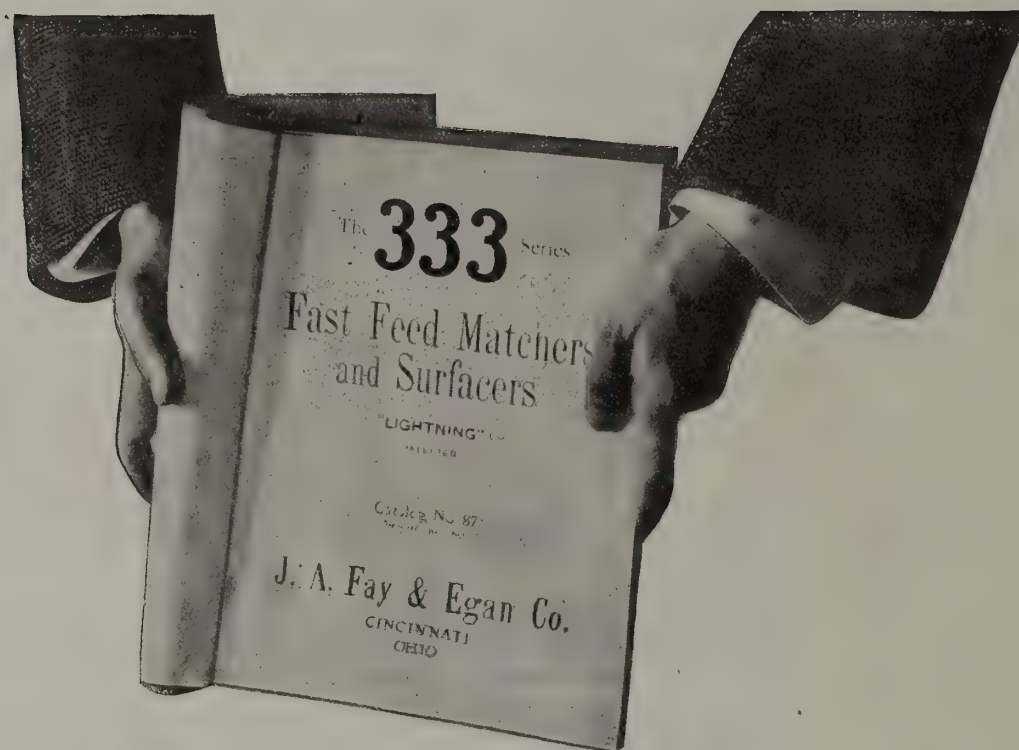
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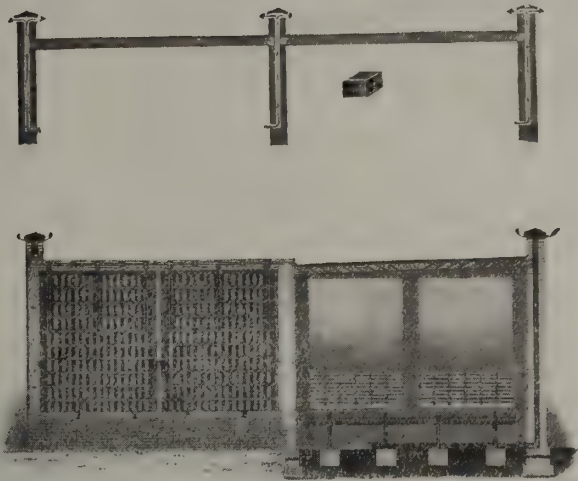
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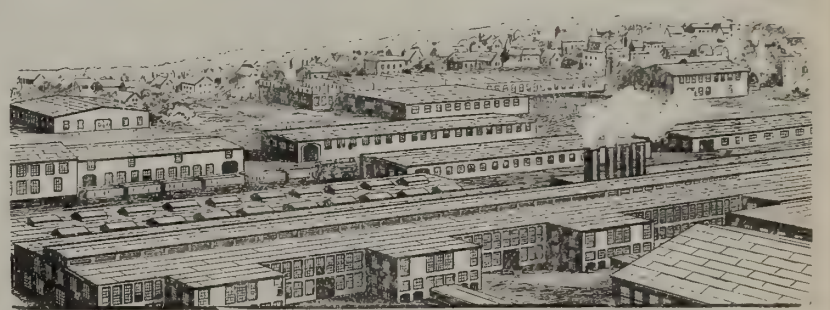
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# Federal Engineering Company, Limited

TORONTO, 90 Sherbourne St.

MONTREAL, Unity Building





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We are the leading manufacturers in Canada to tan our own Sheepskin and we guarantee them to be the best.

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Toronto



Montreal Winnipeg Saskatoon Edmonton & Vancouver





## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                  |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                      |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                     | \$55 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                    | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                      | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                             | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                      | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                   | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                           | 52 00   | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                   | 55 00   | 55 00 |
| 1/4 No. 2 cuts                                   | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                           | 42 00   | 42 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                   | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                   | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                           | 32 00   | 32 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                   | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                    | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                       | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                       | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                   | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                          | 22 00   | 22 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                    | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                    | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                    | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                    | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                   | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                   | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                    | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                              | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                             | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                       | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                            | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                           | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                            | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                            | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                            | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                           | 33 00   | 34 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                          | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                           | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                   |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                      | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                        | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                          | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                  | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                  | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                     | 17 50   | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                       | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                     | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                            | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                          | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                          | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                          | 23 50   | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                          | 30 00   | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.  | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                      |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                  |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12,                   |         |       |
| 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                              | 35 50   | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,                   |         |       |
| 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18                       |         |       |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                 | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18 18x20                          | 36 50   | 36 50 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,                 |         |       |
| and 16x20                                        | 37 00   | 37 00 |
| 10 x 20                                          | 37 50   | 37 50 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                   | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                   | 39 00   | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: |         |       |
| 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1;           |         |       |
| 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5             |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                         |         |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                | 44 50   | 45 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and                     |         |       |
| 2-in. Fir rough                                  | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                     | 4 50    | 4 50  |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                          | 4 20    | 4 20  |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                               | 1 60    | 1 60  |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                  | 3 75    | 3 75  |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                     | 3 50    | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                         | 1 05    | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                        | 2 25    | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                       | 3 20    | 3 20  |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                          | 2 30    | 2 30  |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                             | 3 40    | 3 40  |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                              | 3 55    | 3 55  |
| XXXXX                                            | 3 70    | 3 70  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 18 50 | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 47 00 | 47 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.      | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better         | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 50 | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4        | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4            | 23 00 | 23 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds    | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4  | 60 00 | 60 00 |

|                                                |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    |       |       |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 58 00 | 58 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 |       |       |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                             | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   | 58 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   | 44 00 |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   | 31 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine, s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                             | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine s.c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                             | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.                                                  | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 13 00   | 13 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50   | 25 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16"                                                     | 17 00   | 19 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |       |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16"                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16"                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16"                                              | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16"                                                  | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16"                                               | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 |         |       |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00   | 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         |         |       |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   | 22 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better,                                             |         |       |
| 1, 1½, 2-in.                                                             | 20 00   | 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   | 28 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up |         |       |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 14 00   | 16 00 |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |       |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    | 4 00  |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    | 3 75  |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    | 3 25  |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    | 3 60  |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    | 3 00  |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    | 1 80  |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    | 4 00  |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    | 3 25  |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    | 1 75  |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    | 4 25  |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    | 3 25  |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    | 2 00  |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                                 |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal   |    |    |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                           | 75 | 80 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                   |    |    |
| Elm                                                             | 65 | 72 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet    |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet    | 80 | 85 |
| Ash                                                             |    |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 | 40 |
| Birch                                                           |    |    |
| 14 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 20 | 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 24 | 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 | 19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00   | 17 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   | 18 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
|------------|-------|-------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |       |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 | 54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   | 67 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   | 69 00 |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   | 72 00 |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 | 48 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 | 23 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 | 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 | 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 | 50 00 |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 | 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 | 38 00 |

</





**"Cut Fastest, Run Easiest, Last Longest"**

The Greatest Results  
for the Least Cost  
*are obtained by Millmen who use*

## DISSTON BAND SAWS

They are made of Disston Crucible Steel and are unequalled for uniformity, toughness, tensile strength, elasticity, tension and edge—holding qualities. In the **Disston Brand of Saws** you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the **Largest in the World**, where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself to the finishing operation, each process being performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.



Established  
1840

**Henry Disston & Sons**  
INCORPORATED

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

**PHILADELPHIA**

**BRANCH HOUSES**—Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver





You know what it costs to shovel and wheel sawdust  
 Save this High Cost by using a **Cyclone Blower**

It will Blow the dust in any direction and as far as desired. Will Pay for itself in one months time. Will not clog or choke up.  
 Built especially for the Circular Saw mill.

For full particulars address

**The Ramey Co.**

10 Wellington St. East  
 TORONTO, ONTARIO



### Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality.

Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"

It is **PERFORMANCE**  
 you want, not **CLAIMS**



Latest and  
 most  
 Improved  
 Type

Unusually  
 well  
 Built

Keystone Gang Bolter

Our new Gang Bolter is designed to saw slabs for lath, pickets or kindling wood bolts at one operation.

We have shown others the superior features of our Bolter and we can show you.

Mandrels are made of best steel 2 3/4 inches in diameter and run in self-oiling boxes.

Our new catalogue is yours for the asking.

WANTED—Reliable Canadian Representative

**Rothfuss Howard Iron Works**

Williamsport, - Pennsylvania

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record

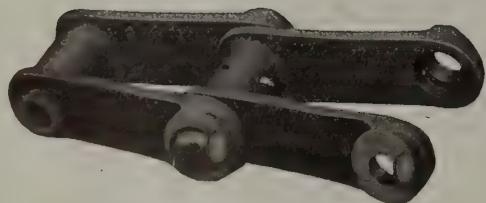
and **Engineering Review**

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

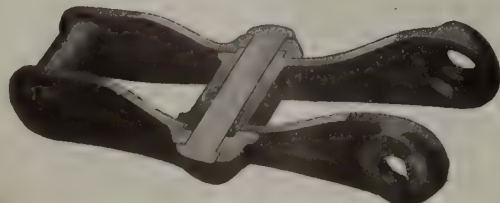
Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**

Toronto, Ontario



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted. No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**. **Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by

**The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**

Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty





## A Silica-Graphite Paint

is the best protector for smokestacks, boiler fronts and metal work of every description.

### Dixon's Silica - Graphite Paint

has been used by the leading manufacturers, railroads, etc., of the world, because for nearly 50 years it has been made in one quality only. It is the greatest economy paint because it lasts longer and saves in labor and material. It is widely used in Canada. Write our Winnipeg representative, Mr. H. E. Westervelt, 197 Furby Street.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**

Established 1827

Jersey City, N. J.

## GRIND YOUR KNIVES ON A ROGERS BUFFALO FULL AUTOMATIC FEED KNIFE GRINDER

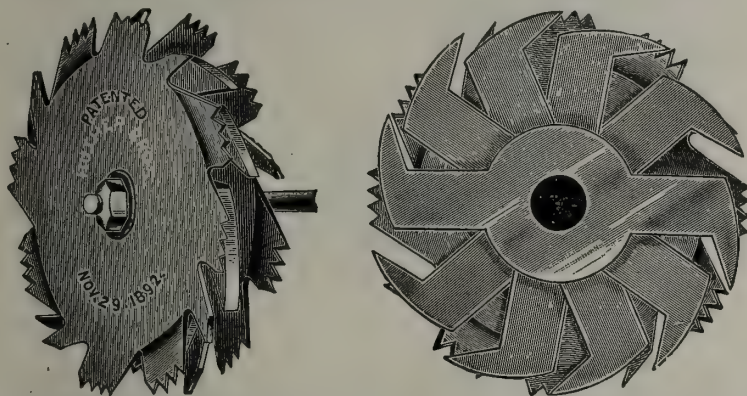


and watch your planer turn out even lumber and one third more of it. Write for complete literature of our Automatic Knife and Saw Fitting Machinery which will tell you the reason why. Thirty years of constant service is our record. Let us quote on your Filing Room Equipment.

**SAMUEL C. ROGERS & CO. 18 LOCK ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd. of Trout Creek, Canada

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

# Oats Oats Oats

I make a specialty of Oats in bags

Get my prices before you buy

**Alexander Butler**

Traders Bank Building,

TORONTO, ONT.



**Not altogether what we say but what users say**

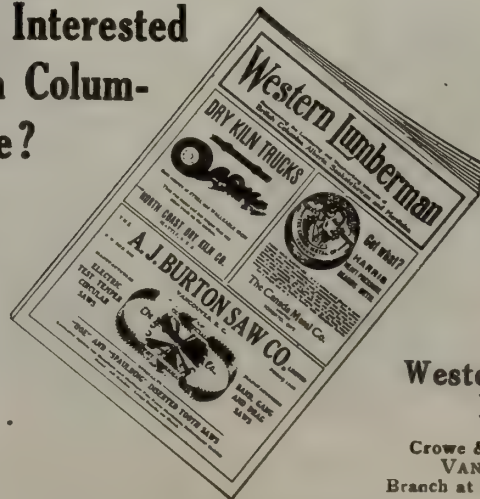
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

## Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 .....      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up .....       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 .....             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 .....             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up .....      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |

| OAK        |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |

| BOSTON, MASS.                 |       |        |  |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in. |       | 100 00 |  |
| Selects, 1 to 2 in.           |       | 90 00  |  |
| Fine common, 1 in.            |       | 72 00  |  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.   | 74 00 | 75 00  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in.              |       | 45 00  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.     | 58 00 | 60 00  |  |

|                            |       |       |  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.          | 35 00 | 37 00 |  |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. | 45 00 | 48 00 |  |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 | 51 00 | 52 00 |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 10              |       | 39 00 |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 8               |       | 38 00 |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 12              | 42 00 | 43 00 |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 10              | 35 00 | 36 00 |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 8               | 34 00 | 35 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 12              | 33 00 | 34 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 10              | 28 00 | 30 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 8               | 28 00 | 29 00 |  |

|                                                                                  |       |       |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Canadian spruce boards                                                           | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension                                                    | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimension                                                |       | 25 00 |  |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up                                      | 24 00 | 25 00 |  |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up       | 21 50 | 22 50 |  |
| All other random lengths, 7' and under, 10 ft. and up                            | 21 00 | 22 00 |  |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.                            |       | 21 50 |  |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled |       | 23 50 |  |
|                                                                                  |       | 22 00 |  |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles                       |      |        |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--|
| Extras                                             |      | \$4 25 |  |
| Clears                                             | 3 85 | \$3 00 |  |
| Second clears                                      |      | 2 75   |  |
| Clear whites                                       |      | 2 60   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out)                        |      | 1 65   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in)                         | 1 50 | 1 60   |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.          | 3 80 | 4 20   |  |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in.         |      | 4 35   |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4             |      | 4 90   |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar | 3 80 | 4 10   |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2 c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

# "John Bull"

## Larrigans & Leggins

We illustrate two of our products that should be in the outfit of every lumberman. Both the larrigans and leggins are made of a special oil-tanned leather of our own tanning. It is unusually tough and absolutely waterproof.

When you need larrigans or leggins ask for "John Bull" brand and insist upon getting it. Every pair stamped with our trade mark.

### R. M. BEAL

### LEATHER CO.

Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO



# Speaks for Itself

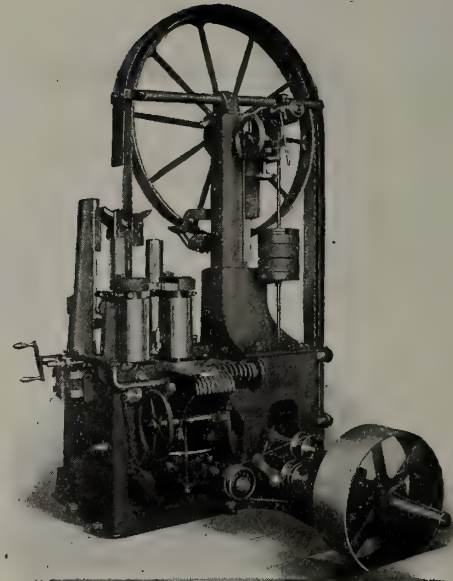
A Specialty Resaw Line

Westfield, N.Y.

Oct. 15th. 1912

Gentlemen:—

We are using this machine for resawing Yellow Pine, Hemlock, White Pine and Oak, in both plank and timbers, and same is working to our entire satisfaction as regards speed, accuracy and ease of manipulation. Machine has given us no trouble whatever.



Standard Perfected Band Resaw

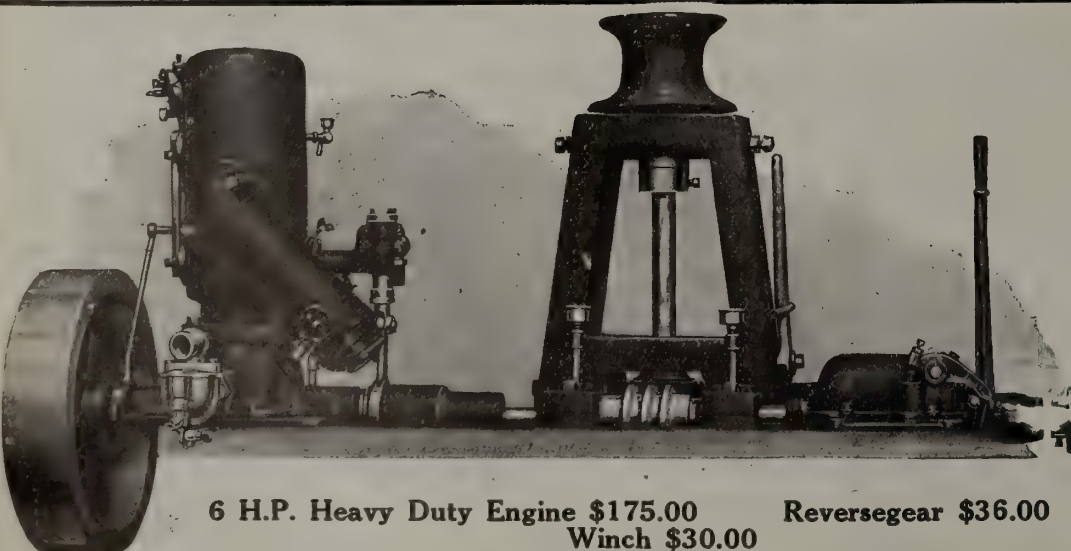
Westfield Lumber &amp; Coal Co.

## Wm. B. Mershon & Co.

Saginaw, - Michigan

# River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00  
Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## Adams Launch and Engine Co.

Penetang, Ont.



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

\* Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

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SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES  
?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

**We Solicit a Trial  
Order**

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.







*First in Quality*

# Model 5 Number 77—

## Watch The Imitators Get Busy

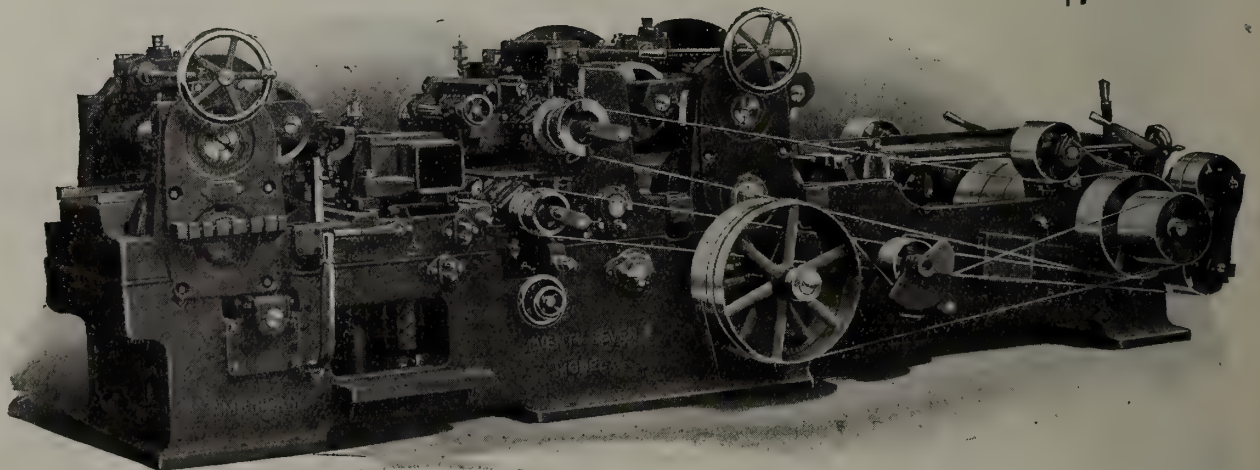
**They may try to follow our lead, but they will only flatter us.**

Brains and methods perfected the Model 5, and we haven't discharged our engineers and our crew of mechanics, who are busy turning out 77's from morning till night.

Speed? That's a thing you don't hear much about these days, for that's been solved. The Model 5 not only leads in speed but workmanship and efficiency are paramount.

**The Seventy-Seven was the first successful fast feed Planer and Matcher—The Model 5 is the last word on the subject down to date Feb. 15, 1913**

Get our  
new Folder  
on the  
Seventy-  
Seven  
Model 5.  
Just off the  
press.



No. 77 Fast Feed Planer and Matcher, Model 5.

**Sales Offices:**  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
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Sharples Bldg.  
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Bldg.

## American Wood Working Machinery Co.

*Executive and General Sales Office:*

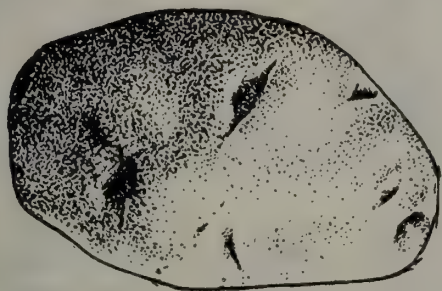
**Rochester, N. Y.**

**Sales Offices:**  
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No. 19th & Wilson  
Streets  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont St.



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale

P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

# An Elucidation

"Breddern! I'se gwine t' tell yo how long 'ternity is. Ef lil sparrer'd take a drap o' watah in his lil bill from de 'Lantic ocean an' hop, a hop, a day, all de way 'cross 'Merica to de Pacific ocean and drap it in dat ah ocean and turn hissef eround and hop, a hop a day, all de way back, an' take 'nother drap o' watah, an' continner on in dat way til dat ah sparrer had cahied all de watah in de 'Lantic ocean to de P'cific ocean den it'd be on'l ahly mo'nin' in 'ternity," expiated the Rev. Dr. Johnsing.

This is similar to the way some people sized up the timber supply of the United States. They thought the timber would last forever, that it would be early morning in eternity before our virgin timber resources were exhausted. They have had a sad awakening.

A remnant only of the White Pine and hardwood timber is left; yellow pine has passed the peak of production. Values and uses of all kinds of timber are increasing steadily.

Opportunities for profitable investment in the south and west are now ripe. After five years of lassitude the timber market has become active. That means a big increase in values. Old top-of-the-market prices have become the ordinary valuation and the next two years will witness the establishment of new price records.

Wise men buy at the beginning of a rise. The beginning is here. Are you wise?

**James D. Lacey & Co.**

Timber Land Factors

Chicago, 1750 McCormick Building. Portland, 1104 Spalding Building  
Seattle, 1009 White Building

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

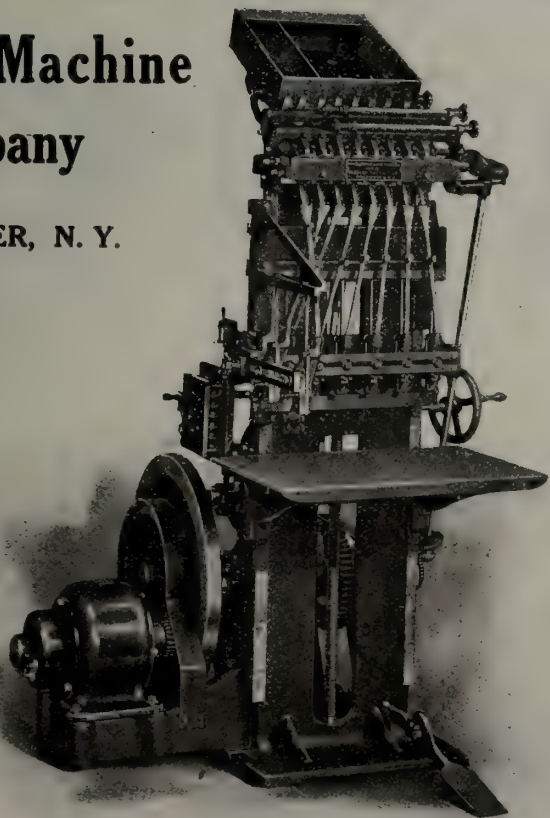
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

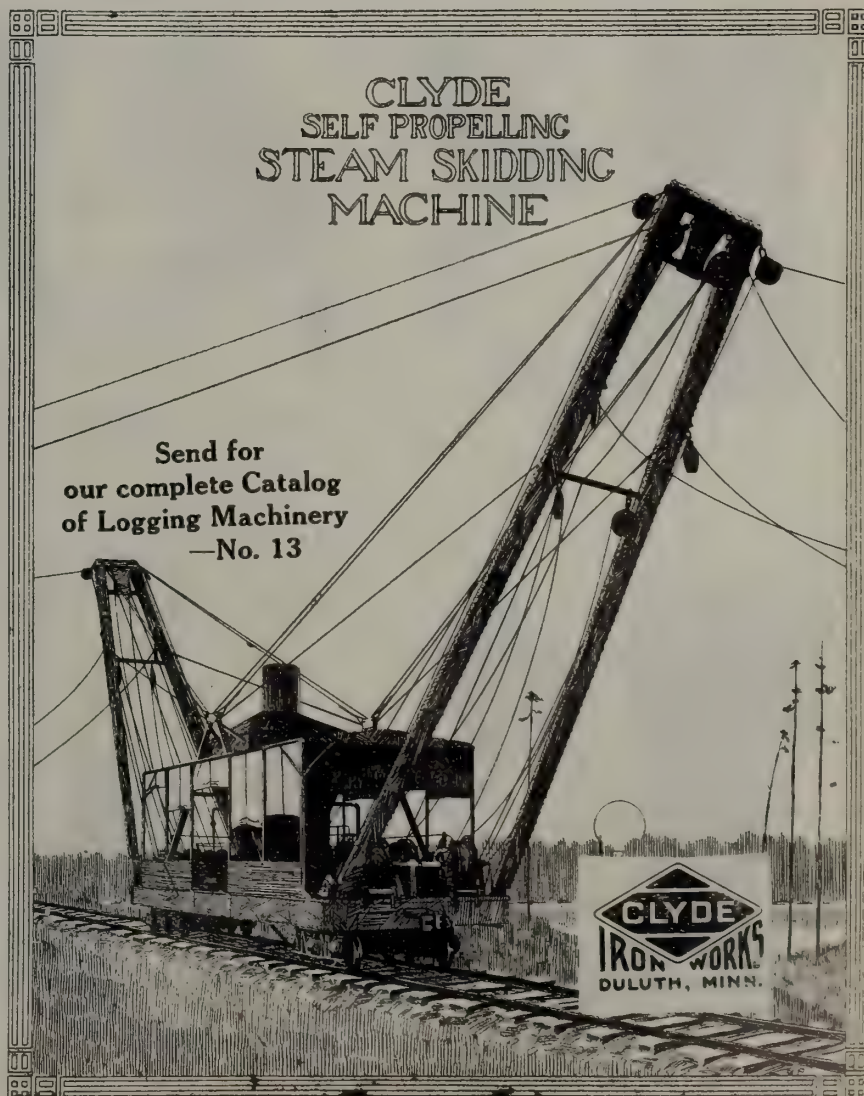


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## CLYDE SELF PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDING MACHINE

Send for  
our complete Catalog  
of Logging Machinery  
—No. 13





# Leviathan Belting



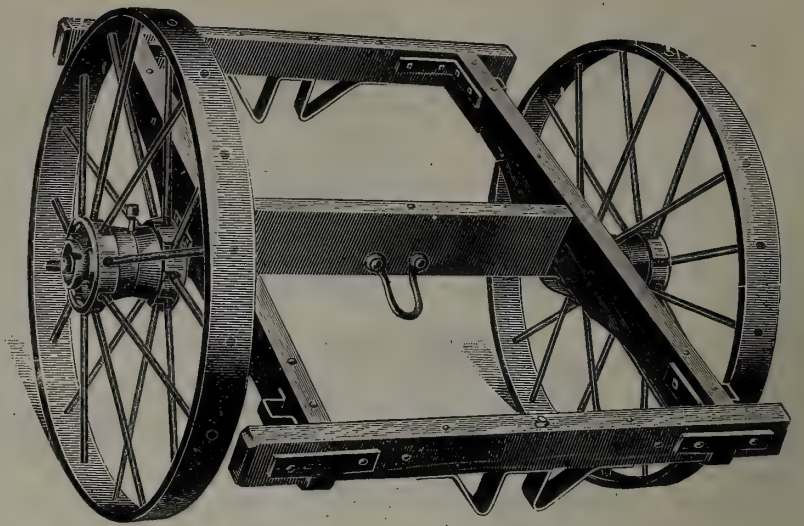
Trimmer slasher drives one 20" and two 16" belts

MAIN DRIVES A SPECIALTY. . . WARRANTED TO WITHSTAND  
EXTREME ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT YOUR DISPOSAL

EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

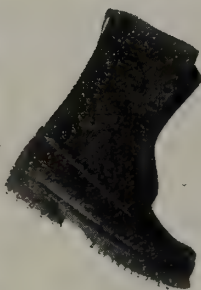
Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.



NO. 11



NO. 16



NO. 15



NO. 14



NO. 17



NO. 19

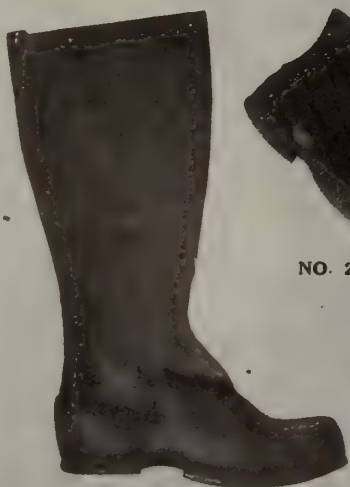


NO. 6 1/2

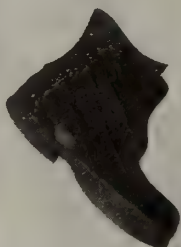
## The Midland Shoepack Factory

We manufacture the only watertight Shoepack in Canada. Our work is all sewn with 12 cord No. 15 Barbour's Shoe Thread and does not rip if worn for three or four years. We **DO** keep the water out. A trial is all we ask. Write for Catalogue.

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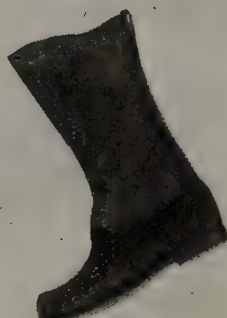
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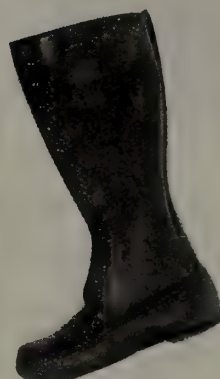
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Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

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All Kinds of Stoves for  
Large or Small Camps



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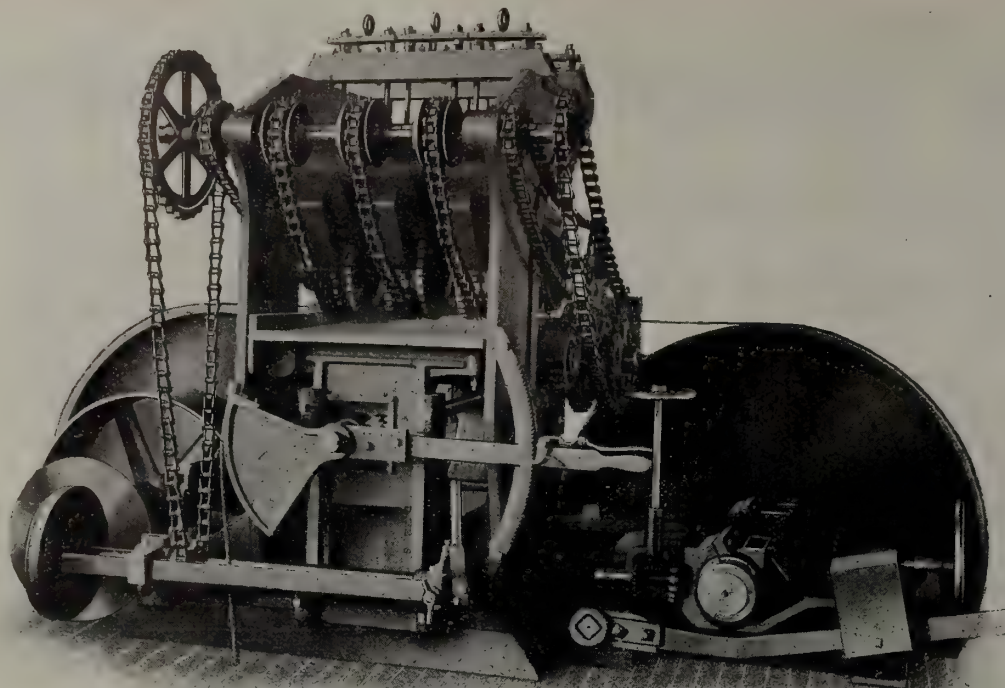
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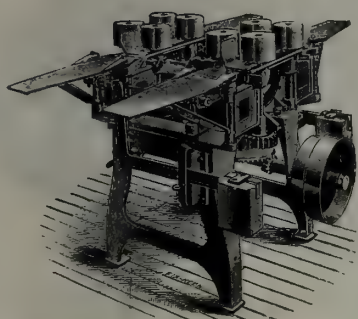
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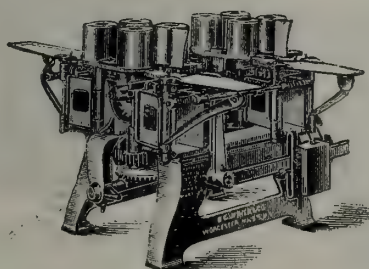


Locomotive Boiler on Skids

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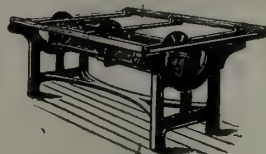


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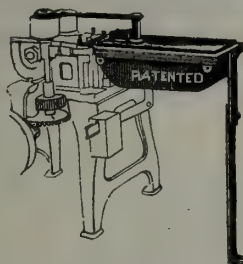


Luther's Patent Box Matcher No. 2

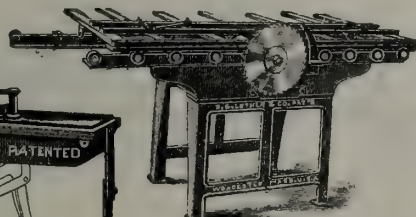
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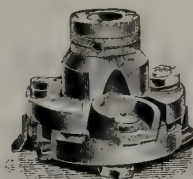
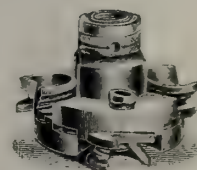
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| Bits for heavier doors \$7.28 to \$9.36 per set.                                   |         |
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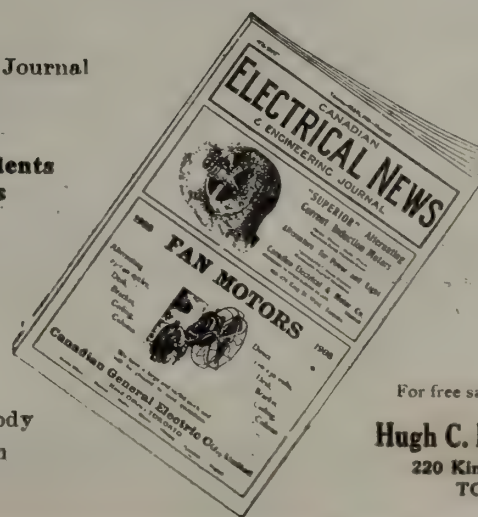
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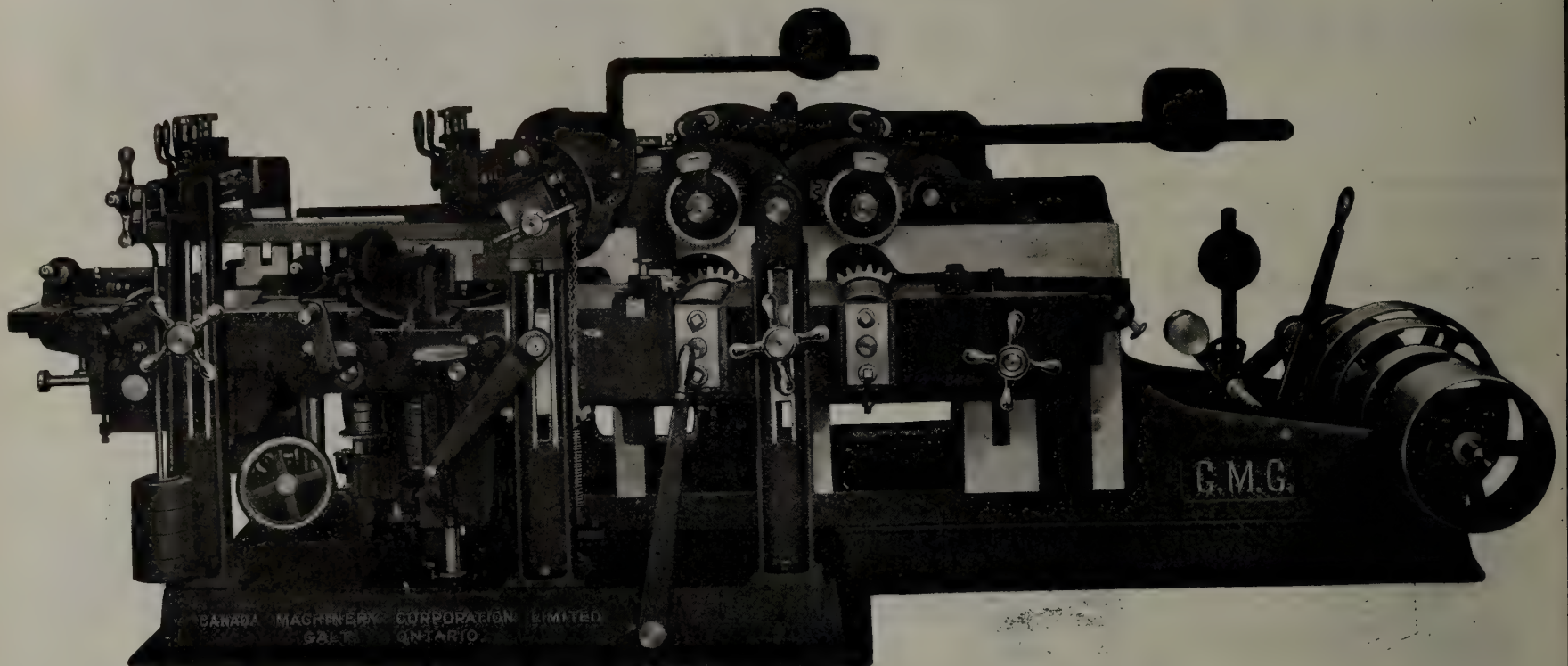
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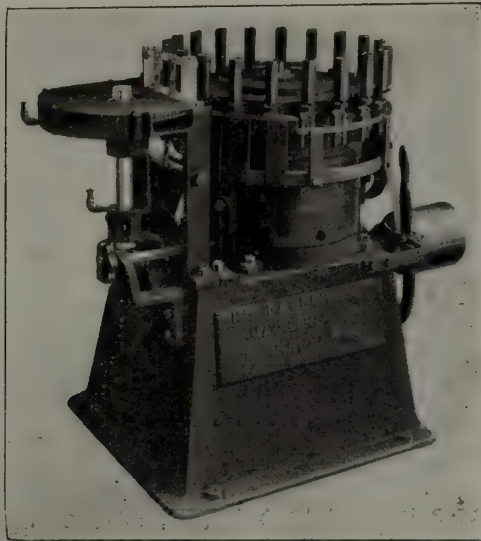
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It is the latest thing out for this work and the fastest one ever offered for sale. It cuts off and points Dowels of all lengths and diameters. It handles Smooth, Grooved or Spiral Rods. It gives an even point all round the Dowel.

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from cants and fitches, from either hard or soft woods.

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JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES —taking all your small logs just as they come from the pond and cutting them up into boards or dimensions, getting every board there is in the log, never over-slabbings (wish we could say this of all head sawyers.) Built to handle either one or two logs at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

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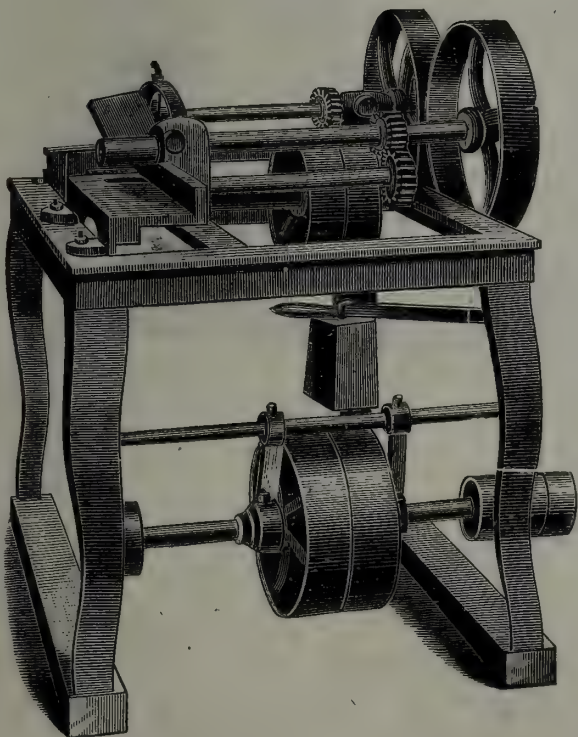
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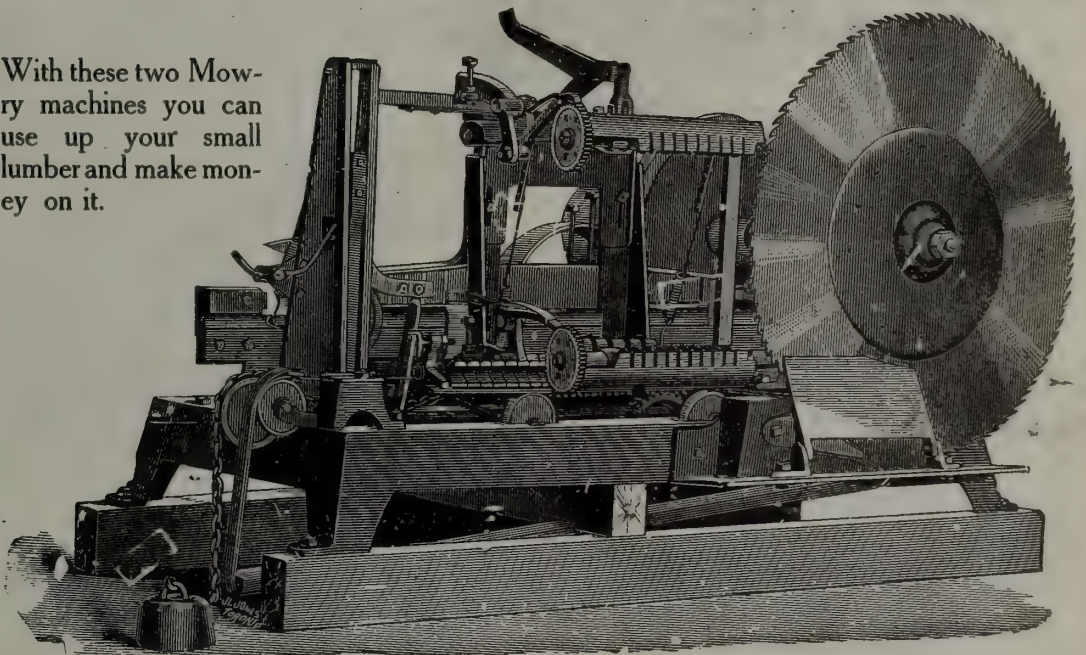
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Our Lath Mill

With these two Mowry machines you can use up your small lumber and make money on it.



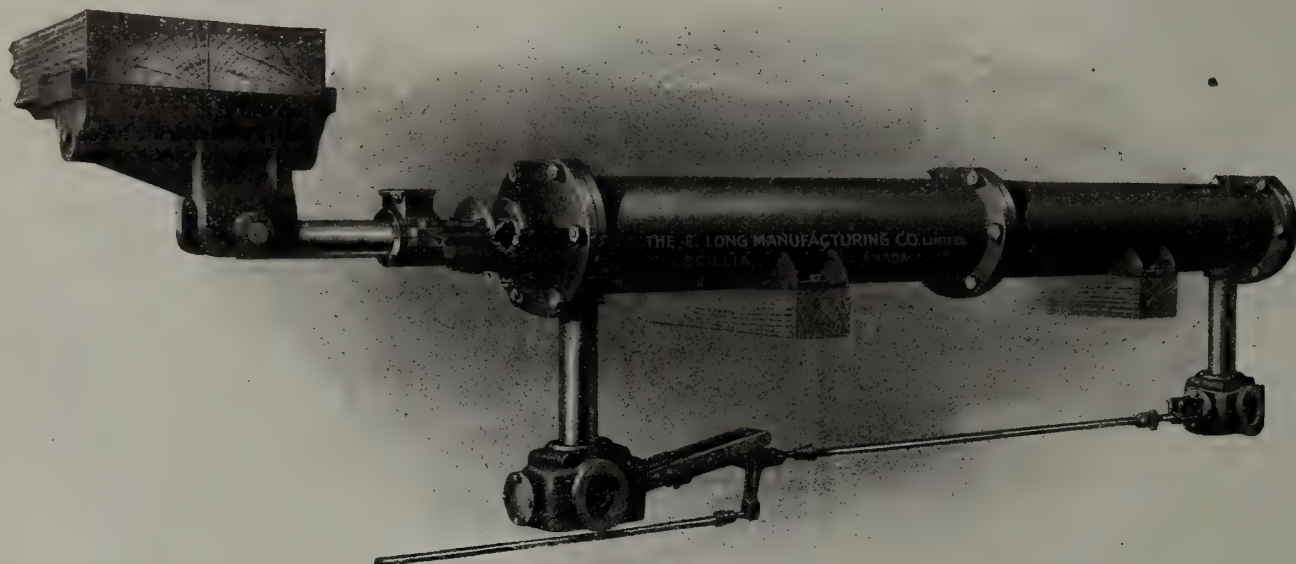
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The shingle machine is perfectly automatic in its action and conceded by most mill-men to be the best shingle mill on the market. Our lath mill is also a favorite, simple in construction and easily operated.

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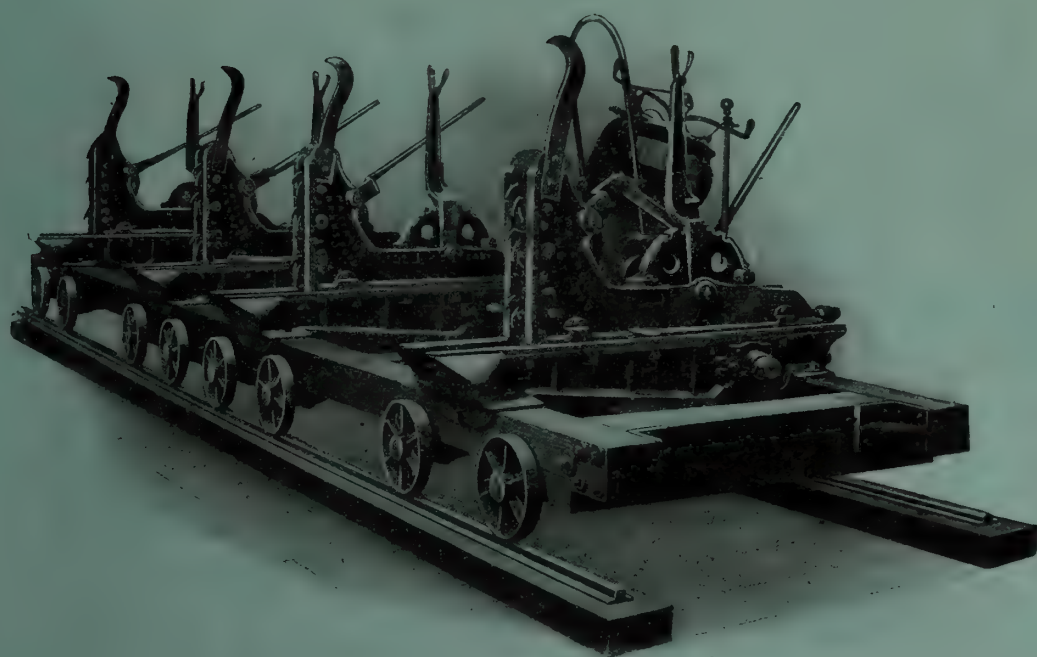
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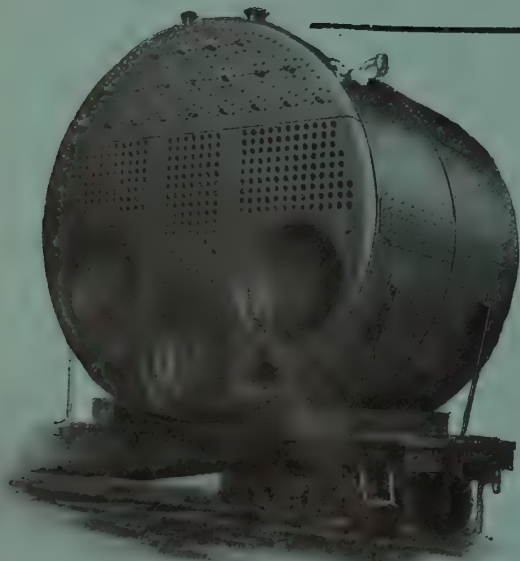
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The rapid cutting File is the economical File

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| 8/32  | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.     |
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| 35,000 "   | —6  | x | 8  | x | 12 "      | 35 "   |
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| 65,000 "   | —8  | x | 10 | x | 12 "      | 35 "   |
| 50,000 "   | —10 | x | 10 | x | 12 "      | 36 "   |
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23,000 ft.—6 x 6 to 12 x 12 x 12 to 32 ft.



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The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

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Our

### No. 3 Pine Doors

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#### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

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## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

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**Lumber  
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
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The  
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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

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## 3 Saw Mills Running All Winter

**Large Stock  
Cedar Shingles  
to Move**

Large stock of dry mill run and cull and box  
Spruce on hand for water shipment.

Place orders early for Spring delivery.

Few cars 2 and 3 inch cull Hemlock yet to move.

✎ Write for Prices, etc. ✎

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The doorway of prosperity opens  
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**DAVIDSON DOORS**

Carried in stock in  
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Write us.

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DAVIDSON  
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OTTAWA**

THE BEST EQUIPPED DOOR PLANT IN CANADA



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

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Mills at  
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**We have of 1911 sawing:**

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11  
" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2" and 3" x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

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## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

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Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

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## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

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COMPLETE STOCK OF

**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

Correspondence Solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Offer for Prompt Shipment

100,000 ft. 2 x 4 and up 6/11 ft. C. & B White Pine 70% 10/11 ft.  
65,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 ft. C. & B. White Pine  
20,000 " 2 x 4 x 12/16 " " "  
Also 6/4 x 4/7 x 12/16 ft. Selected M.R. White Pine  
6/4 x 8 x 12/16 " " "  
6/4 x 10 x 12/16 " " "  
6/4 x 12 x 12/16 " " "

65,000 ft. 8 x 8 x 8/16 ft. Cedar

All of above, shipment G. T. R. from Golden Lake, Ontario

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**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**

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On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
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Everything in Lumber  
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EASTERN  
Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
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WESTERN  
British Columbia Timber  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

## Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

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Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
cutting up in above.

*Write us for prices*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

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Parry Sound, Ont.

==== All grades of =====

## WHITE PINE

and

## Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

I wish to move promptly:

1,000,000 ft. 5/4 x 4 and up-10/16 ft. Mill Run White Pine "Good and Shop Out," Ex. Collingwood, Ont. Satisfactory price will be quoted. Inquiries solicited. All other sizes of White Pine to offer.

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Must Move Quick

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| 50,000 8/4 | 45,000 6/4 |
| 35,000 5/4 | 45,000 4/4 |

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Head Office

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Branch Office

Traders Bank Building  
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President Managing-Director

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**Wholesale Lumber**

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SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
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LIMITED  
Brockville, Ont.  
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And all kinds of SASH FACTORY and  
PLANING MILL GOODS.

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Shingles,**

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The Celebrated Diamond Brand  
End Matched, Bored,  
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**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
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# First Class Opportunity to buy Standing Timber and Mill Machinery CHEAP

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Tenders will be received up to March 15th for the purchase of the following Sawmill Machinery:

- 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.
- 1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.

- 1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.

- 1 Log Loader for right hand mill.

- 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.

- 1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.

- 1 left-hand steam nigger.

- 1 Log-loader.

- 1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.

- 2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.

- 1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.

- 2 2-saw trimmers.

- 1 16-ft. Slash table.

- 1 20-ft. Slash table.

- 1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.

- 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.

- 1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.

- 1 Lath Mill with bolter.

- 2 Lath Trimming Saws.

## FILING ROOM

- 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.

- 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

- 1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.

- 1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.

- 1 Lap Grinder.

- 1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.

## POWER PLANT

- 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.

- 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.

- 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.

- 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.

- 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.
- 1 10 h.p. Engine.

- 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.

- 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.

- 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.

- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.

- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.

- 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.

- 1 30 light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

**The  
Parry Sound Lumber Co.**

Limited

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want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock.  
Let us quote you prices.  
We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber.

Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements. We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood.

Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.

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539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
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Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

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**WE** Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

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LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

**The Canada Wood  
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Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
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Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
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CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
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Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
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Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, FLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
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Saddle Tank Locomotives  
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All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

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Montreal

### SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
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## James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

# Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

Start 1913 right and make a careful  
selection from the following

50 M ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
6 M " 4/4 No. 1 Common Birch  
39 M " 4/4 " 2 " "  
47 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Birch  
7 M " 8/8 1st and 2nd "  
4 M " 12/4 1st and 2nd "  
1 M " 16/4 1st and 2nd "  
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16 M " 6/4 1st and 2nd Basswood

F.O.B. Deer Lake

Early Spring cut 1912, well manu-  
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4 Cars 1 x 4—10/16 M. R. Norway  
2 " 1 x 5— " " "  
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We are Buyers of

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Grades Guaranteed

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Timbers - - Finishing

Joists—K/D. Lath

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Full Stock of White Pine, Norway,  
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CUT TO ORDER

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White Pine 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2" No. 1 and 2 Culls

Red Pine Strips

White Pine and Spruce Lath

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**GOOD BETTER BEST**

Various kinds of roofing that are on the market may be **Good** but good B.C. Red Cedar Shingles are **Better**. If you want the **Best** get our 16" Extra Clear XXX 6 to 2" B.C. Red Cedar Shingles, you will then have the **Best** Shingle and can guarantee your customer the **Best** Roof.

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We are in the market for Hemlock,  
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Send us list of anything you have to offer

**Do You Want a Salesman?**

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

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**Hemlock, Spruce and  
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Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

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18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|          |            |                                 |   |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 70 M ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |   |
| 20 M     | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         | " |
| 40 M     | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         | " |
| 100 M    | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run                      | " |
| 40 M     | 8/4" x 8   | " " "                           | " |
| 50 M     | 8/4" x 10  | " " "                           | " |
| 50 M     | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips                     | " |
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Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

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GENERAL OFFICE

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**We offer for sale:**

One car of 4" Hard Maple No. 1 Common and Better 75% to 80%  
1st and 2nd

10,000 ft. of 2" Clear Spruce

2,000 ft. of 3" Clear Spruce

3 cars of XXX B.C. Shingles. These cars have been on the way  
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We want to buy 100,000 ft. of 4/4 No. 2 Common and Better, Soft  
Elm

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
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Manufacturers:

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Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

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White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and  
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Vessel and rail shipment.

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**HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

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**The Fernie Lumber  
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**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles**

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Message  
to You**

(Please read)

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IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

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WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.

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QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.**

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Manufacturers of:- SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARD-  
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Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock  
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Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

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## Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Laths

Hardwoods



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

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Send us your inquiries for:

1/4 SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

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## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
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5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unselected for color; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common Flooring Maple; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo shipments.

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Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
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Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber and Veneers.

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— Importers of —

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Manufacturers and Dealers in  
all Kinds of

### Hardwood Lumber

Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried. Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on mixed cars.

Best Quality

Uniform Grades

Low Prices

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

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Mich.

## Yellow Pine Timber

And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

**E. C. BRADLEY LUMBER CO.**

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Miss.

and

Cincinnati,  
Ohio

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

### Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
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Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

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- ☐ Many of them have been subscribing to this paper for a quarter of a century. They are big buyers of hardwood lumber. Reach them through these columns. Write for rates to

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
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*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

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Manufacturers of Hardwoods—Any Thickness From

1/30" SLICE CUT VENEER

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to

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Specialty:

**QUARTERED WHITE OAK**

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Band Mills

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*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

**Southern Hardwoods**

*Our Specialties:*

**Red Gum**

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**Quartered White Oak**

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Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

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Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
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No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
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Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better.  
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Sound wormy, high grade, 5/4 reg., 4 carloads.

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No. 1 Common Basswood Strips, 4 to 6 in., 4 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of the following:—  
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2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
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POPLAR    ASH**

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WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

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Incorporated

**Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.**

**Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber**

Canadian Branch

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Robert Vestal, Manager

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high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

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Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—  
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CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

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PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK YELLOW PINE

ESTABLISHED 1855

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OF PENETANGUISHENE**

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.**

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

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Box 1600

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**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

**Rough and Dressed**



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

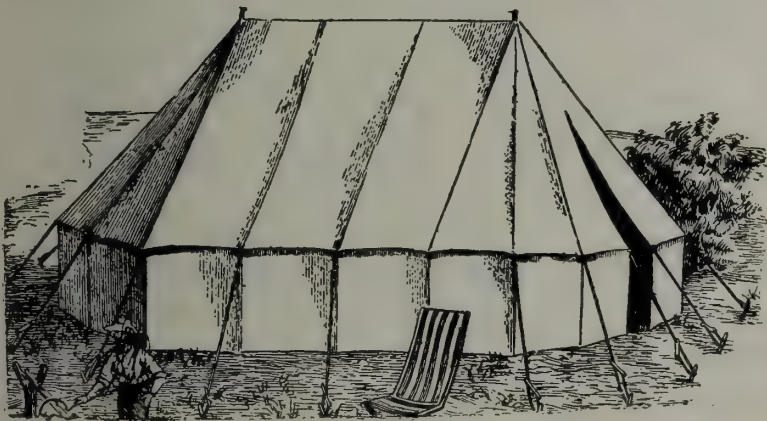
**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
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## Lumbermen's Supplies



**TENTS** of every kind for every purpose. They are known throughout the country.

**BLANKETS**—Horse and Shanty. We have a full line of **best quality** blankets; also waterproof coverings, tarpaulins, etc.

**OILCLOTHING**—Gloss finish. Is a ready seller.

**Send us your inquiries**

*Can ship from stock on short notice*

**Tobin Limited, Ottawa**





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MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS OF

**SAWS**  
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER

**MACHINERY**  
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*For the Manufacture of the Following*

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| STAVES.      | HEADING     |
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**COMPLETE PLANTS**  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

**BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING**  
**OUR SPECIALTY.**

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## Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
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Mouldings

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Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

**We Offer—Several Cars**

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**At Special Price For Shipment to  
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**Agents for Ontario R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
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PATENTED IXL BIT

PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

## **Saws** Band, Gang, Solid and Inserted Tooth Circulars, Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

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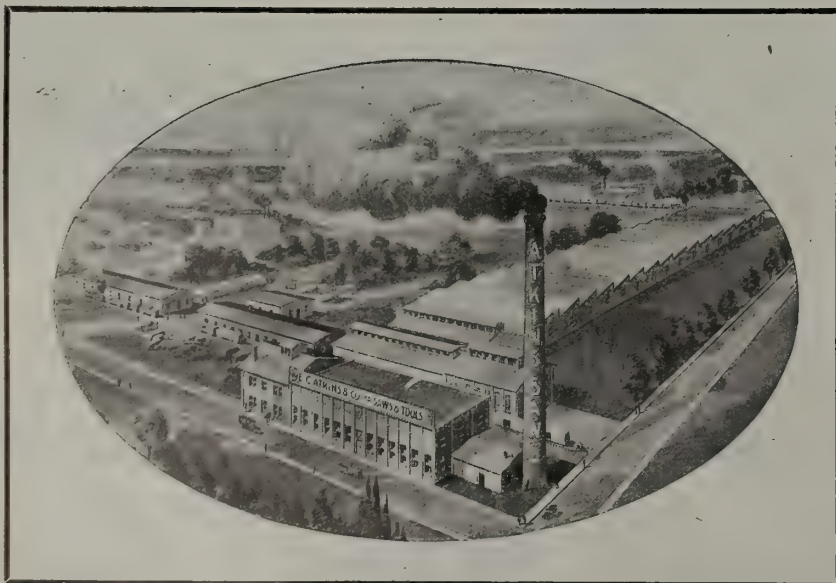
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EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458

# **ATKINS STERLING SAWS**

Made in Canada

**Band,****Circular,****Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



*Established 1877**Over Thirty Five Years Experience*

# Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

This Trade Mark on a Shoepack or Larrigan is as good to your customer as a guarantee. It stands for goods made by Special Process from Heavy Packer Hides and is an assurance of money's worth of value.



# Oil Tanned Shoepacks, Moccasins and Larrigans

Our goods are handled by the leading Jobbers from Coast to Coast. Their travellers are now on the road with new Samples for 1913.

**Genuine PALMER OIL TANS are Stamped "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"**

**If You Want Satisfied Customers, Be Sure You Get "MOOSE HEAD BRAND"**

## Cross - Cuts for Good Hard Work

The "SAW KING" Cross-Cut Saws have won exceptional favor throughout the trade by the good work they do, the hard ware they stand and their general reliability. These saws have stood the test of Camp and Mill and have proved their worth—their high quality steel and perfect tempering and grinding sets them far above the average and places them in a class by themselves.



### THE "SAW KING" CROSS-CUT

The "Saw King" Cross-Cut Saws have merits possessed by no other saws. By looking at the above cut you will see that the chip spaces are wider and deeper in the centre than they are in any other part of the saw, thereby giving a capacity for the accommodation of the largest accumulation of sawdust, which is always in the centre of the saw. The chip spaces decrease in size from this point of the saw, as also does the quantity of sawdust. All users of saws know that the teeth at the centre wear much faster than they do at the ends, as the teeth are longest at the centre, it gives greater wearing capacity to the saw, and as the teeth are smaller at the ends of the saw and leaves the saw blades wider between the teeth and at the back. Where the blade is narrowest, it gives more strength and stiffness at the point where it is most required. The saws are tempered by our new improved process, giving them a keener cutting edge than any other Cross-Cut Saw made. They are thoroughly warranted. Any defective saws will be replaced by the seller.

**Prompt Delivery a Specialty.**

**Send for Particulars and Prices.**

**R. H. Smith Company Limited** St. Catharines,  
Ontario



# Same Old Story

A good product and persistent advertising in a good medium brings results every time.



ERIE, PA. 1/27/13

Canada Lumberman & Woodworker,

Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen:

We have pleasure in handing your Representative, contract for 1913 and wish to state our high appreciation of your publication. We have had numerous inquiries during the term of the original contract and also had the pleasure of booking Canadian order within thirty days of our first announcement in 1912.

Within the near future, it is our intention to send you some data regarding equipment we have supplied for Canada which we trust you will find of sufficient interest to publish in your columns.

Yours very truly,

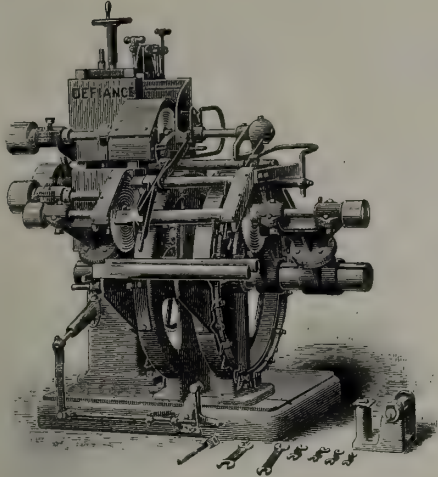
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*G. L. Swabb Secy*

May we send you advertising rates for the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker





No. 4 Double Spokane Tenoner and Equalizer

## THE BIG DEMAND FOR "Defiance" Woodworking Machines

Is a plain case of "survival of the fittest." Through years of ordinary and unusual service in hundreds of woodworking machines, they have proven the most durable and longest lived. And to no little extent is this durability due to the fact that

### OUR PLANT IS SO EFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED

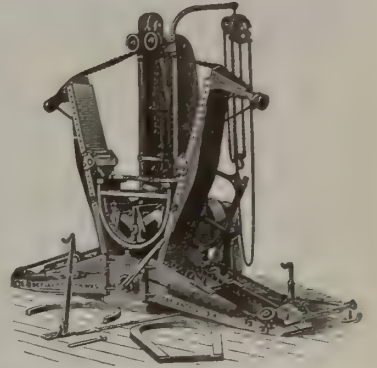
Every Defiance machine is accurately machined and perfect to the smallest detail. Consequently their performance must be positive and out of the ordinary.

Further information concerning their trustworthiness will be furnished upon application.

## The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Representatives:**—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, (Ontario) St. John, (New Brunswick), Winnipeg, (Manitoba), Vancouver, (British Columbia), Reid-Newfoundland Co., St. John, (Newfoundland), Williams & Wilson, Montreal, (Quebec), W. L. Blake Co., Portland, Me., (Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont).



12 inch Fellow, Hound and Bow Bender

## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by—

**Butterworth & Lowe**

Send for Descriptive Price List.

221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

# International

**Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee**

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

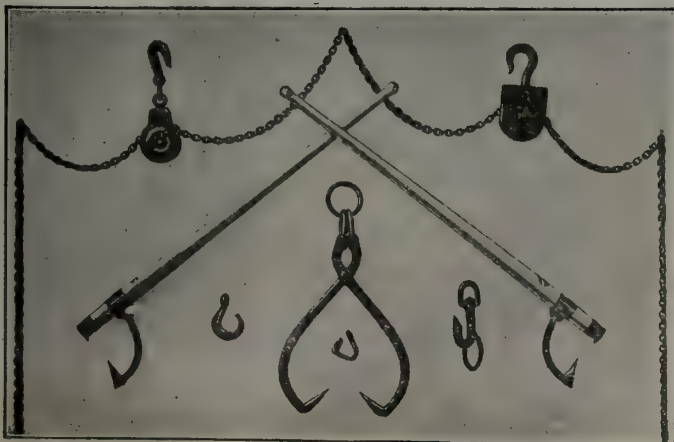
### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

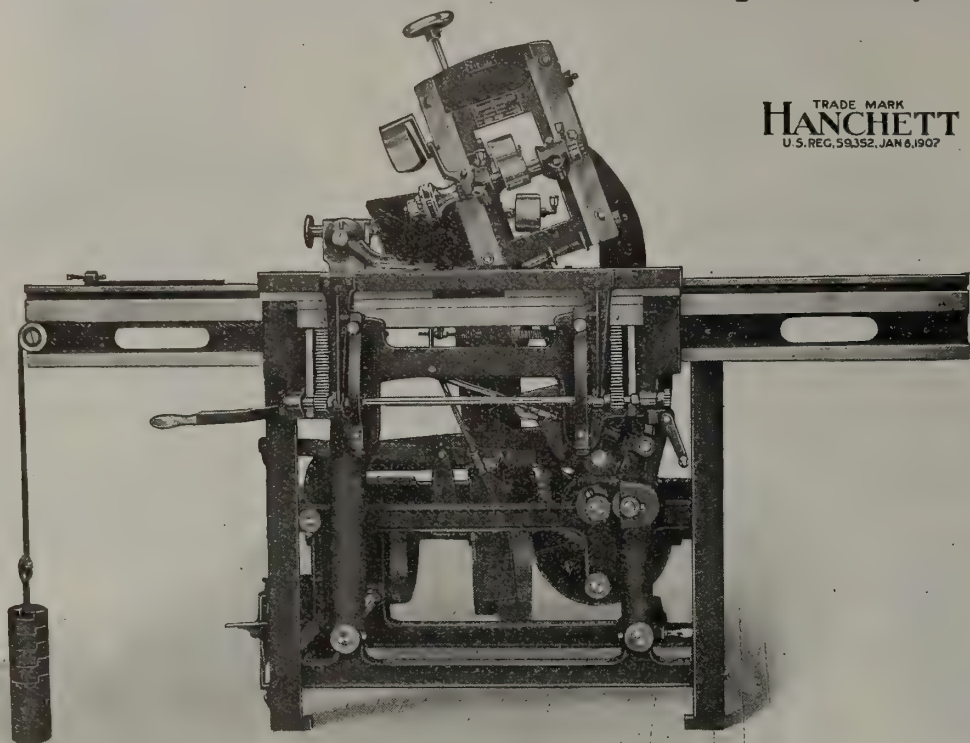
Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



# HANCHETT FILING ROOM MACHINERY

Has Proven Its Superiority In ;

- 1 Strength
- 2 Durability
- 3 Simplicity
- 4 Efficiency



TRADE MARK  
**HANCHETT**  
U. S. REG. 59,352, JAN 6, 1907

No. 3

## Hanchett Automatic Gang Saw Sharpener

The Hanchett Gang Saw Sharpeners have the same general features of construction as the Hanchett band saw sharpeners including the direct belt drive for the emery-wheel arbor, sliding gear transmission with variable speed of feeding saw, adjustable cam, beveled gibs of head for taking up wear, improved feed finger construction, forked feed arm connections, etc.

The saw carriage runs on dust proof ways, and the tension of the carriage in its bearing on the carriage track or ways is adjustable and so arranged that by raising the lever at the left end of the carriage, after grinding the last tooth at the end of the saw, the tension is removed so that the weight returns the carriage to the starting point without effort on the part of the operator, thus giving perfect control of the carriage and enabling very rapid and easy operation, as the carriage returns itself when the lever is raised, without requiring the operator to pull back the weight of the carriage. The clamp for holding the saw is locked in place by a lever at each end, which insures that the saw shall be held rigid the entire length and will not spring at either end, and the clamp opens down so that the saws are easily removed from or placed in the carriage. The head is raised by a foot lever as shown in the cut (or by hand lever if preferred), which at the same time raises the feed finger out of the throat of the tooth to permit the return of the carriage.

*Unquestionably this is the greatest Gang Grinder ever built.*

*Built for all size gang Saws.*

*Write today for our No. 5 catalogue.*

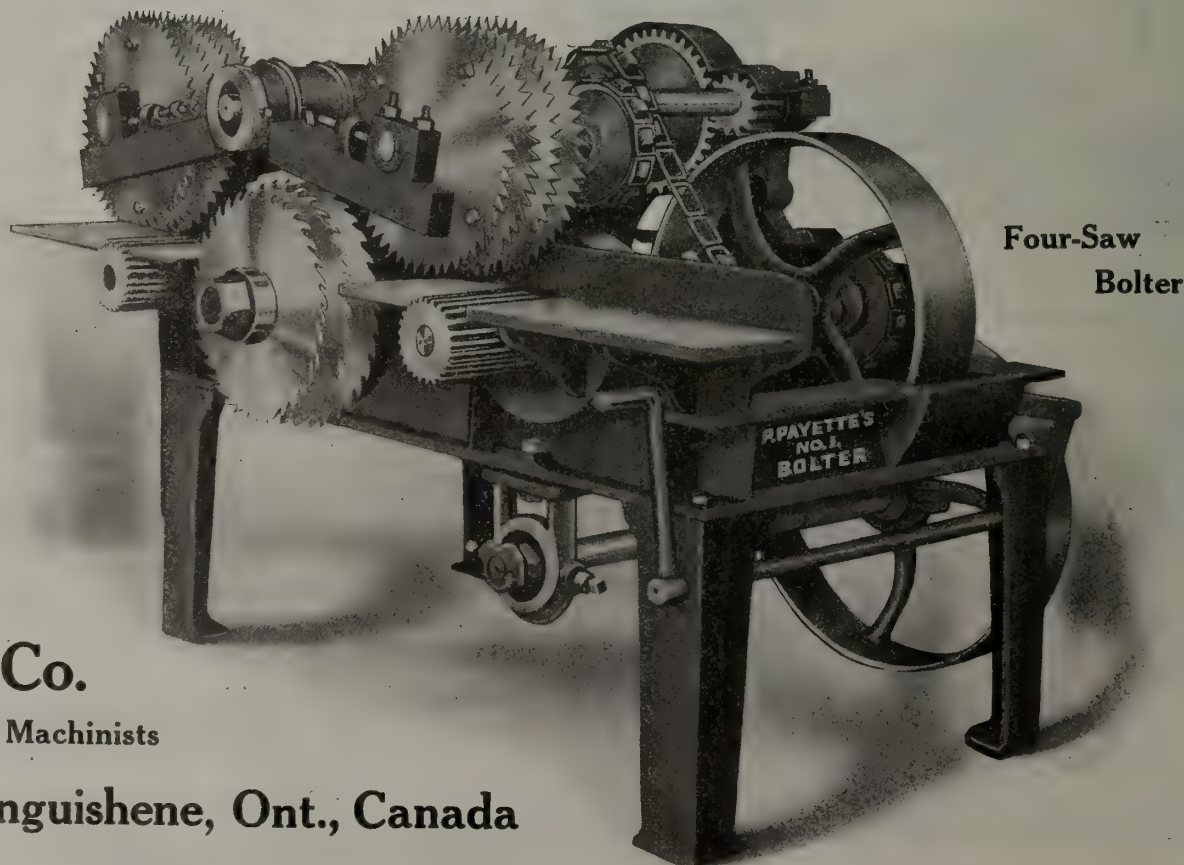
**Hanchett Swage Works, Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**

# Saw-Mill Machinery

We manufacture the following High-Grade Saw-Mill Machinery :—New Modern Saw-Mill Carriages, with either three or two head-blocks ; P. Payette's New Patent Saw-Mill-Dog, for use in either winter or summer ; P. Payette's Grip-Set Works ; Steam Feed Valves, Steam Lifter and Loaders Valves. Five different class and style of Edgers, for either light or heavy duty. Combined Gang-Circulars and Edgers, or Independent Gang-Circulars.

Steam-Canters, Steam Lifters and Loaders, and a general line of saw-mill machinery. Detachable Chain-Sprockets, Castings of Gray-Iron, Semi-Cast Steel, and brass castings for general use.

Descriptive Booklet and prices mailed free upon request.



Four-Saw  
Bolter

**P. Payette & Co.**

Engineers and Machinists

Penetanguishene, Ont., Canada



# A Belt which Conveys ALL the Power

Practical men know the drainage of power from a slipping belt, *and because they know*, they are buying

## GOOD YEAR RUBBER BELTING

**Which Neither Slips Nor Stretches**

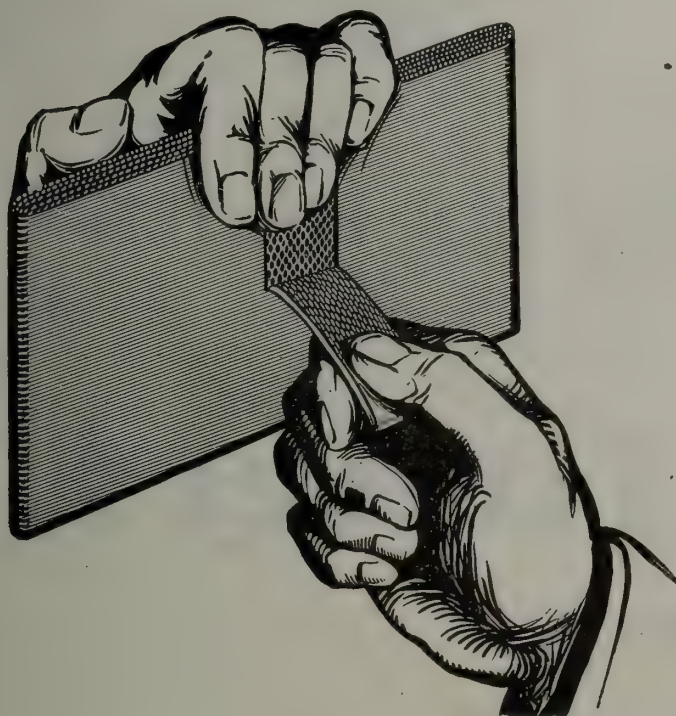
It is built up, layer upon layer, of close-woven, long-fibre, cotton fabric, rubberized and cured under Goodyear processes. And every Goodyear belt has in it the lowest possible minimum of stretch, because the belt is "cured" whilst stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine.

### That is the Goodyear Method of Belt Manufacture

And the result is entirely satisfactory to belt users—a fact to which our enormously increased sales testify. What is the significance of this **CONTINUED SALES INCREASE** — 50% over last year? Simply that Goodyear Belting more than fulfills the claims made for it by the

Goodyear people—who know what a belt should do, and make a belt to do it.

It has cost us less than \$200.00 for claims or adjustment of every kind in connection with our total output for the past two years—a remarkable tribute to Goodyear reliability.



**Look into the Belt for Yourself—Try to Tear It Apart.**

Make a cut in the top layer—and then try to pull it apart. You will get a faint idea of its strength.

That is the result of forcing rubber at tremendous pressure through the fine cotton fabric—separating every strand—thus abolishing all internal friction or grinding. Whilst these layers of fabric are afterwards so compressed as to be almost homogeneous, the finished belt bends easily, the "duck" being so woven as to retain complete pliability in the finished belt.

**For Main Drives and  
High Speed Pulleys  
GOODYEAR Belting is the Best**

It has all the tensile strength necessary to absorb tremendous strain without slip, stretch or rent. The grip of rubber and the prodigious strength of hard-twist cotton fabric are united, and prove equal to every emergency.

Where the power transmitted is high, and great tensile strength is essential, Goodyear Rubber Belting proves its worth.

EVERY GOODYEAR BELT IS SUB-

JECTED TO A STRINGENT TEST BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY, and what is more, the materials used in the manufacture are also tested in the Goodyear laboratory before using.

### IF YOU USE A BELT AT ALL IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE A GOODYEAR

Loss of power is loss of profit—and an inferior belt is dropping power all the time. Goodyear belting quickly earns its cost in power saved and trouble avoided.

### TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ROLLS—A TOTAL OF 72,000 FEET

We have just received an order for this quantity of GOODYEAR RUBBER BELTING from one business concern in the west, for the equipment of interior elevators. Such an order shows supreme confidence in the quality of GOODYEAR Belting.

If we have not just the belt you require we will make it for you.

In the choosing of belts our booklet would be of great assistance to you. We supply it free. Write to our nearest Branch for one.

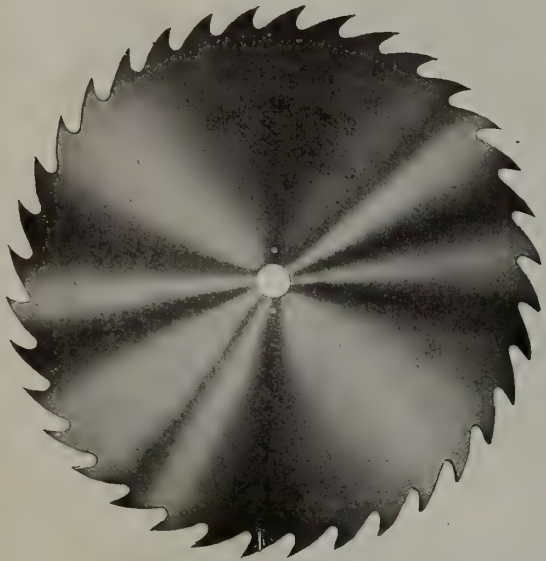
**THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

**FACTORY - BOWMANVILLE, Canada**

**BRANCHES:** Victoria, B. C. Vancouver, B. C. Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Winnipeg, Man. London, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N. B.



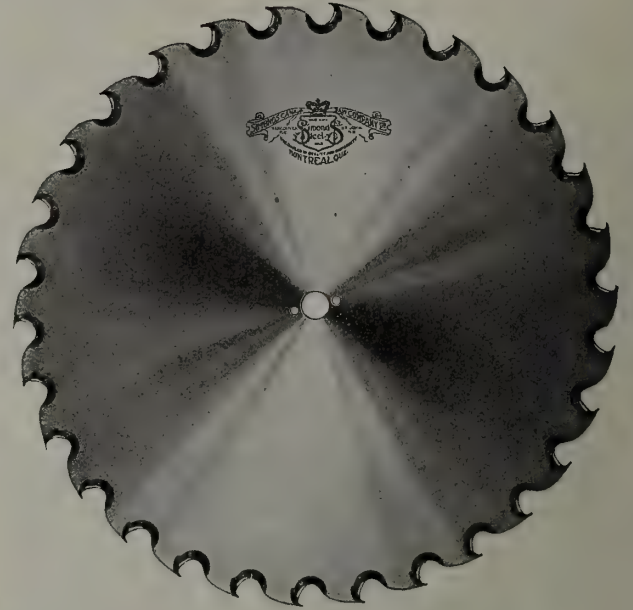
# SIMONDS SAWS



**"Splendid results  
from your Circular  
Saws"**

is what our customers say.  
That's the kind of results  
you need to make a big pro-  
fit sawing lumber in Canada  
to-day. Simonds Saws made  
in Montreal, are made of  
Simonds Steel.  
Every Saw guaranteed.

Write for Quotation



**SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED**

Vancouver, B.C.

MONTREAL

St. John, N.B.

## Red Pine Timbers

**Cut to order**

*The following for immediate shipment;*

|            |                      |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 233 Pieces | 2" x 10" x 16 to 27' | 151 Pieces | 6" x 10" x 16 to 20' |
| 66 "       | 4" x 10" x 18'       | 235 "      | 8" x 10" x 14 to 18' |
| 419 "      | 4" x 9" x 16 to 18'  | 447 "      | 8" x 8" x 16 & 18'   |
| 625 "      | 5" x 8" x 18 to 28'  | 9 "        | 10" x 10" x 16'      |
| 235 "      | 8" x 12" x 16 & 18'  |            |                      |

**The Saw-Mill Owners Sales Co.**

Manufacturers of

**Spruce, Pine, Birch, Oak, Cypress, Yellow Pine, Lath, Shingles**

(Annual Spruce Capacity, 40,000,000 Ft. BM.)

**Head Office: 423 Coristine Building, Montreal, Canada**

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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

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Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, wood-working and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, March 15, 1913

No. 6

## Trained Foresters Needed

The urgent demand for trained foresters in all parts of Canada has been discussed in these columns many times of late. Foresters, who know the forests and who know the uses to which forests are put, are needed to-day in Canada, as they never were before. Perhaps it is not quite accurate to say the need is greater to-day. The need was always great, but of late the demand has increased because governments, corporations and individuals have found out that the trained forester can make money for them. What has been said in these columns is amply backed up in other quarters. The American Lumberman, in a recent issue speaks of the situation as follows:—"The field for young men in the Forest Service, not only in the United States but in Canadian Provinces, is broadening. The demand is constantly growing for both technically and non-technically trained men, rangers, cruisers and forest engineers, who can assist in conserving and managing forest property along modern lines. Hundreds of young men in this country mentally and physically fit to take up the work of foresters are now plodding away at vocations where compensation is no larger than that of the forester, the work they are engaged in offering no future. The position of forest worker offers them opportunity to get out of a rut.

"The work of forest ranger, cruiser or engineer is hardy; perhaps there is no healthier vocation in the world. Those engaged in the work find many hardships, often being isolated from trading places or towns for weeks, perhaps months. A lot of loneliness and other drawbacks go with the job, but its advantages are alluring. That the pay of the forest worker is no larger than in many other different lines of work is true, but the training of men for forestry work is in its infancy, and the field is yet to be developed. Compensation will keep pace with efficiency.

"Technical colleges and State universities now have forestry departments, but so far the demand for trained men far exceeds the supply. That Canada is in need of trained young foresters was shown

in a speech made recently in the British Columbia parliament by Hon. Mr. Ross, minister of lands. He said that though much was being done to attract young men to the field of forestry and to provide for their training at colleges, recruits were far fewer than positions waiting to be filled. He declared that not only do the forestry departments of the Provinces need these trained young men, but natural resource departments of railroads and logging and lumber manufacturing operations continually have calls out for them which can not be fully answered. The minister said that to recruit the ranks of foresters in British Columbia from native-born British Columbians was impossible. Young men are needed, and at once, for the work.

"Many schools and colleges in United States and Canada are offering courses in forestry, and publicity of the alluring field that such work offers should be widespread so that more young and able-bodied men may be attracted to the vocation."

## Compromise Reached in B. C.

As a result of the unanimous objections to the proposed increase in royalty upon timber in British Columbia which have recently been expressed by British Columbia lumbermen, the Minister of Lands, Hon. Wm. R. Ross, has decided to amend the bill recently introduced dealing with this point. The direct result of the recent announcement of the proposed increase in royalties was the holding of a number of meetings for discussing proposals against the alteration. These meetings were followed by an important conference between the Minister of Lands and a number of influential and representative lumbermen. The lumbermen have been successful to a large extent in persuading the minister to modify the proposed amendments to the Forestry Act. In explaining his sudden change of front the Minister stated that the government had decided to conduct a further enquiry into the question of royalties on timber, in order that every aspect of this vitally important matter might be investigated. The Minister's statement was in brief as follows:—Early in the session the government had announced its intention of raising the royalty on timber to \$1 per thousand. An amendment of the Forest Act had been introduced for this purpose. The government had announced its intention to give the lumbermen every opportunity to present their views. Accordingly a deputation representing coast and mountain lumber manufacturers and other interests affected had been given a hearing by the executive council. The Minister had pointed out in reply to the deputation that the increase, at a date not later than 1916, was necessary in the public interest and was final. Since the matter involved many complicated considerations he had asked the lumbermen to appoint a committee to confer with the Minister of Lands concerning the working out of this main principle. A long conference had resulted between the lumbermen, the Minister and the officials of the Forestry Department.

The government recognized its duty to safe-guard the interests of the people of the province in the timber held by licensees, while adjusting royalties in a way that would encourage vigorous development of the industry. The government must secure the public's fair share of the "unearned increment" and at the same time security of tenure necessary for financing new lumbering operations. It must allow both for present and past market conditions and for the changes that would soon occur through the completion of the new transcontinental railways and the Panama Canal. The comparative value of stumpage in the coast, mountain and northern interior sections must be judged with care. The competition of other timbers with those of British Columbia must be borne in mind. The probable rise in stumpage values must be gauged. The waste of inferior species and grades of timber must be diminished as far as practicable by imposing a lower rate of royalty.

In its relation to the financial standing of the province this question was by far the most momentous they had to consider. An error might involve millions of dollars essential to the future development of the country. The government felt that it should spare no effort to avoid the possibility of mistake.

In conclusion the Minister of Lands said: "That the rise in western timber values requires the raising of the royalty to \$1 in 1916 is incontrovertible. That a certain stability of royalty conditions should



be secured to the lumber industry is also desirable. Taking these two principles as a basis, we are nevertheless convinced that further consideration of subsequent royalty adjustment and the attendant problem of stable tenure is desirable in the public interest. The government has therefore decided to conduct a further enquiry into every aspect of this vitally important matter, so that nothing may be overlooked.

"The proposed amendment will therefore be left for further consideration pending the result of this enquiry and within a few months

the decision reached through the enquiry will be published so that no feeling of suspense may injuriously affect the industries concerned, and, at the next session of the Legislature, this published decision will be embodied in an amendment to the Forest Act, thus settling the whole matter in a thoroughly equitable manner."

The compromise arrangement under which the government will to a large extent meet the views of the lumbering industry is published elsewhere in this issue and will probably be embodied in the bill in an amended form.

## The Importance of Lumber Statistics

The report of the Director of Forestry for the year 1912, which has recently been published contains a great deal of interesting detailed information regarding the forest reserves of Canada. Discussing the collection of statistics the report says:—

The collection of statistics in regard to forest products is an important corollary to the other work of this branch. Previous to the starting of this work by this branch in 1908, there were no reliable records of the yield of the forests of Canada or of the value of the forest as a producer of wealth and a support of native industries. These reports, combined with the export and import returns of the Department of Customs, have revealed our strength and our weakness. They show an annual value of Canadian forest products of \$166,000,000, second only to the agricultural production; that, as far as pulpwood is concerned, Canada is the greatest producer and supplies not only Canadian requirements but a large part of those of the United States, but that as far as the more valuable woods are concerned, especially hardwoods, the supply is steadily approaching the point of exhaustion and in most hardwoods has already practically

reached it. A strengthening of the staff in handling this work would make the reports still more valuable and useful.

A further development that would properly round out the natural work of the Forestry Division of this branch would be the investigation of waste in the forest and in the manufacture of wood and experimentation in new processes to prevent waste. Unquestionably one of the developments in the direction of economy must be in the elimination of waste outside the forest as well as inside. The drain upon our wood supplies will become so great that they must not only be protected when standing in the forest, but must be followed all along the line of use and made to spread as far as possible both in quantity and time. The work of this branch cannot be considered as complete until it can follow the products of the forest through this whole cycle and assist in economizing them to the end. Provision for investigation on the lines indicated should be made without delay.

The report states that the total area included in the Dominion forest reserves was increased during the year by 13,403,600 acres. The total now included in reserves is 16,128,920 acres.

## The Problem of Log Rules

The recent action of the government of British Columbia in deciding to extend the "British Columbia" rule for the scaling of logs so as to apply to both the mountain and coast districts will probably give rise to a great deal of interested discussion upon the subject of log scales in general. The more one studies the log scale problem, the more he becomes impressed by the serious difficulties which confront anyone who undertakes to draw up a log rule which will be both accurate and just, for the measurement of logs in the different parts of Canada. Conditions vary so greatly in different parts of the country where the trees have their own characteristics, strongly differing from the characteristics of other trees, that, however fair and just a log rule may be in connection with a fairly uniform class of timber, it cannot be equally fair and just in connection with a different class of timber.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Canadian Forestry Association recently appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of adopting a uniform log rule throughout Canada. This committee has studied the question carefully and, while admitting the desirability of such a rule, expresses doubtful as to the practicability of the introduction of such a measure at the present time. The committee consisted of Dr. B. E. Fernow, Judson F. Clark, Alex. McLaurin, G. C. Piche and Ellwood Wilson. They have recently prepared a report which is to be presented to the association. This report after referring to the general difficulties which beset the introduction of a uniform log rule, says:—

"The first difficulty in introducing a uniform log rule lies in the fact that, unlike lumber, logs have a local market and the market adjusts itself to the peculiarities of the log rule in use in the locality without very serious detriment to all parties concerned, as long as the price is made in proportion to the greater or less liberality of the log rule; there is, therefore, a natural tendency of conservatism to keep up the usage.

"A second reason rendering uniformity difficult to attain is the fact that each province has adopted a rule and its licenses are based on it, hence the same conservatism animates the governments, al-

though there is no doubt, that, for instance, Ontario loses, wherever small logs form an essential part of the cut, by the adoption of a log rule which is illiberal to the seller of small logs, and Quebec, having a few years ago changed its usage, gains by a rule based upon better practice.

"There are now at least five different log rules in practice, which vary by from 10 to 50 per cent. and more in giving contents of logs, according to the assortment of the latter. It can therefore happen that a lumberman, logging in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick at the same time pays for the same sized log, say a 12 inch log 12 ft. long, if the stumpage dues were \$2; 10, 12 or 15 cents. Of course, the limit-holder can take care of this difference in the bonus which he pays additionally.

"In order to meet the difficulty in securing a fair measurement of small logs the proposition is advanced by one member of the committee, to have all small logs, say below 9 inch diameter at the small end, piled and measured by the cord, or else to measure at least by carefully constructed tables which give the number of logs of varying sizes, diameter and length, that go to a cord.

"This would result in a great reduction in the cost of scaling, especially as small logs form more and more the bulk of the cut, at least in the eastern provinces.

"It should be thoroughly understood that log rules are not really actual measurements, but a mixture of measurement plus a judgment, namely as to how much saleable material can be cut from the given cubic contents. It is, of course, well known that this result at the mill depends on a great variety of conditions, such as the size and character of the timber, the character of the mill and saw, the skill of the sawyer, the kind of lumber to be cut, and various other variable conditions.

"The only absolute measurement—as absolute as anything in such a variable material as logs can be—is the cubic contents.

"It would appear, therefore, desirable and from many points of view eminently practicable to make the cubic foot (or cubic meter) the unit of measurement, leaving entirely to the logger the judgment



which log scale fits his case, in order that he may get an idea of how much he may produce from a given cubic log content.

"For forestry purposes, i.e., for the purpose of studying rate and amount of production of wood material, a uniform unit of measurement is absolutely necessary and cubic contents alone, measured by the cubic foot or cubic meter, are acceptable. Hence the present necessity of having to translate various log rules into cubic contents is a very considerable drawback and impediment to progress in developing forestry knowledge.

"The only way in which a uniform log rule can be expected to be

adopted is by conference of the provincial governments and their agreement as to the fairest rule. At least the eastern provinces which handle timber of more or less the same description could, it seems, very rapidly come to an agreement to use one log rule.

"No attempts have been made by the committee to bring the matter to the attention of the provincial governments.

"The effort, however, when any change is contemplated, should be at once to press for the adoption of the cubic foot or better still of the cubic meter; tables giving contents of logs of different diameters and lengths being now in existence in either measure."

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

Discussing the recent increase in demurrage charges, a prominent Toronto wholesale lumberman mentioned a transaction which had caused a considerable loss to him. On February 10th a car of lumber was consigned from Burks Falls to Toronto. Nothing further was heard of this car until March 7th, at 9.45 a.m., when he received notice of its arrival from the railway company. Owing to presence of business he was unable to arrange for the disposal of this car until 2.30 p.m. the next day when he was informed that \$2.00 demurrage was due. Owing to the long delay in receiving this lumber, the customer who had order it cancelled his order and bought locally, so that the wholesaler had to sell it again. This is by no means an isolated instance. The railway companies have practically an autocratic power over shippers, which makes all the more urgent the necessity for some reciprocal demurrage arrangement.

Taking heed of the action of the administration in the matter of the modification of the Quebec regulations for the cutting of Crown land pulp wood, Western United States paper manufacturers have petitioned the Treasury Department to make a similar ruling as to paper and pulp from British Columbia. The Treasury Department has replied by asking these manufacturers to prove their case. The United States Government declined to admit paper and pulp made from Quebec Crown land pulp wood because the relaxation made in the provincial regulations was not general. It did not apply to all Crown land wood nor did it apply to all Crown land wood made into pulp and paper. The relaxation in the British Columbia case is in favor of one mill only.

The lumber section of the Montreal Board of Trade held a meeting recently to consider the question of changes in the present allowances from track scale weights. The weights now allowed are—on lumber and forest products: box cars, 500 lbs.; flat cars during the summer, 500 lbs.; and in winter, 1,000 lbs., plus 500 lbs. for stakes and fastenings used on flat cars. The railway companies propose to ask the Railway Commission to allow them to cancel all allowances, excepting what their weighmen should estimate to cover the accumulation of ice, snow or refuse, plus the 500 lbs. allowed for stakes and fastenings. The Montreal Board of Trade will be represented at the meeting of the Railway Commission on March 18th and will protest against any change being made.

It is estimated that during the present year 150,000 people will come into western Canada from the United States. The aggregate wealth of these immigrants will probably be \$225,000,000. The immigration from Great Britain during the present year is expected to be 25 per cent. larger than in any previous year. The lumber and building supplies needed for this large influx of settlers will be enormous. Another indication of the activity which may be expected during 1913 is afforded by the fact that the Great Transcontinental railways will spend, during 1913, about \$60,000,000 in new lines, a large proportion of which expenditure will go to wage earners. In addition to this construction work the railroads will spend about \$20,000,000 upon rolling stock.

A deputation of British Columbia lumbermen recently called upon Honorable George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who

was at the time on a visit to Victoria on his way to Australia. The object of the deputation was to impress upon the Minister of Trade and Commerce the desirability of promoting the interests of the British Columbia lumber in the markets in Australia. The Minister was urged especially to use his best endeavors to the end that the lumber industry should participate in the benefit of any trade preference which may result from the negotiations which he is about to institute. The deputation also asked the Honorable Mr. Foster to urge New Zealand to include lumber in its preferential trade agreement with Canada. The trade agreement entered into some years ago between Canada and New Zealand did not include lumber. Mr. Foster was also asked by the deputation to make enquiries as to the willingness of the government of Fiji to extend a preference to lumber exported from Canada.

According to statistics presented by the deputation to Mr. Foster, the Pacific Coast last year exported 197,000,000 feet of lumber to Australia. Of that quantity only 27,000,000 went from British Columbia. If they had a preference in Australia, British Columbia lumbermen declared that they would soon secure the lion's share of the trade, in spite of the fact that they have to pay slightly higher freights than their competitors in Washington, Oregon and California.

The railway companies have been successful in their application to the Railway Commissioners for higher rates on pulp wood from Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Province points to points in the Eastern States. It was contended that the traffic was unprofitable and the Commissioners heard considerable evidence on the question. The owners of American mills strongly objected, on the ground that higher rates would injure their business. It is calculated by a Montreal lumberman that the new rates will mean an additional charge of from 45c. to 50c. per cord going from Canadian points to points in northern New York and Pennsylvania. Consumers of pulp wood will have to come to this country for their material, as it is extremely scarce, and the mills in Canada are likely to require all the wood available. This scarcity is almost certain to affect the ground wood market favorably. Ground wood is now being produced in large quantities and piled until a favorable turn takes place.

In an interview with the representative of the Canada Lumberman, the head of a Montreal pulp and paper manufacturer expressed the opinion that the question was dealt with by the Railway Commissioners from a purely traffic standpoint. Higher prices were charged by the companies for the carriage of pulp wood from Canadian mills to other Canadian points, while from Canadian mills to points in the Eastern States the rates were lower. In addition the railways had in some cases three hauls of the wood, pulp, and paper, and to the United States there was only one haul. The price of the raw material is very good, and it is almost impossible to secure. Owing to the scarcity of snow there is a shortage of wood in the United States, and manufacturers in Maine and Wisconsin have been in Montreal lately trying to buy large quantities.

Another Montreal lumberman interested in the pulp trade is of opinion that it is yet too early to predict the effect of the higher rates as these will not come into operation until August. By then the position both as to pulp and paper may have changed materially, especially in view of the proposed legislation in the United States.



# Hemlock Trade in a Strong Condition

Manufacturers Report Dry Stocks Practically Off The Market—Output for 1913  
About An Average—Demand Continuing Very Strong.

A meeting of Ontario hemlock manufacturers was held on March 5th at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto. There was a very representative attendance, and the discussion upon trade conditions was exceptionally interesting. The attendance included:—Norman Hocken, Otter Lake, who occupied the chair; S. Dymont, Barrie; R. B. Elgie, Toronto; W. B. Maclean, Toronto; J. D. Shier, Bracebridge; W. J. MacBeth, Toronto; W. Martin, Hillsdale; Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene; G. W. Lankin, Utterson; Geo. Tennant, Bracebridge; R. Shier, Bracebridge; Frank Foster, Toronto, and Fred Baechler, Powassan.

After the routine business had been disposed of the meeting developed into a discussion of trade conditions and the general opinion was that on account of short stocks of dry hemlock, and the moderate cut in the woods during the present winter, manufacturers would have no difficulty in securing \$20 for their No. 1, on a car load basis.

Mr. Norman Hocken expressed his opinion of the situation in a manner which practically summed up the views of the others present. The hemlock situation heretofore, he remarked, had been a very difficult one. He did not think that up to a year ago anyone had been making money out of hemlock. Certainly the manufacturers had not been making a profit. He had been led to believe that the wholesalers had not been making a profit either. He also doubted whether the retailers had made much out of their hemlock until quite lately. The trade had been handled on a very small margin until a year ago. One often heard contractors expressing a belief that the manufacturer was getting too much for his hemlock. This was far from the case. The wages bills in connection with manufacturing of lumber were now a little more than double what they were ten years ago. The actual wages however, were not the most serious feature of the situation. The decrease in the efficiency of labor was most noticeable. In his opinion they were not getting to-day more than 50 per cent. from their laborers, of the work that was obtained ten years ago. Wages had advanced from about \$16 a month to an average of \$30 to \$32. He recalled having heard a manufacturer recently say that he remembered taking out logs when the snow was six feet deep and the wages were ranging around \$16. They got out their logs in those days for \$2.68 a thousand from the stump to the ice. To-day they could not start to skid the logs for \$2.68 a thousand.

## Increasing Cost of Operations

Coupled with the decrease in the efficiency of labor was the high cost of living. Lumber operators had felt this very seriously. They were providing a much more expensive living for the men in the woods to-day than they used to years ago. Moreover, their cooks were not as careful as they used to be. They were more independent to-day and possibly more wasteful. Probably the manufacturer had a fair margin of profit at \$20 a thousand, but he was getting no more than he should.

They had had a very expensive winter from the operating point of view. In January they had not had any frost. February had been very severe during the first two weeks on account of prolonged storms. Drawing the logs at that time had been a very difficult matter. During the past two weeks there had been a decided improvement. He believed that in many places operators had had a great deal of difficulty in making ice for their dumps. He had not had any difficulty in that regard himself but had experienced a lot of difficulty in hauling logs down the river.

Mr. A. C. Manbert, of Graves, Bigwood & Company, Toronto and Byng Inlet, said that his firm had been pretty well occupied with their own troubles in connection with the loss of their mills last year and they were pretty much occupied just at present with the question of rebuilding. Therefore they had not as much in anticipation in the way of manufacturing as they would like to have. He was always interested of course in trying to get a fair price for the article which they had to sell and he thought they could get \$20 for their stocks. His company had been getting that for the past month or more without much difficulty although they had not sold a great deal of hemlock during that time. They really had not had a great deal to sell.

Mr. Manbert, who had come to the meeting late, asked the chairman what the general opinion was in regard to trade conditions.

Mr. Hocken in reply, said that so far as he could gather from the discussion and from his own experience, the present winter had been much the same as last winter so far as the demand for hemlock was concerned, but there was practically no stock on hand at present.

Mr. Manbert remarked that his impression was that stocks on hand were almost up against the new stocks to be manufactured.

Mr. Hocken replied that this was the case. 1912 stocks had been

cleaned up. He had been obtaining \$21 and was even unable to fill orders at that. Of course his stock was dressed and sized. For some time past his company had not had any large stock on hand. During 1913 they expected to cut between nine and ten million and hoped that they would never have more than one million feet on hand at a time. He thought they could safely count upon obtaining \$20 on 10 and 16 foot lengths. There would be some off sizes of course, such as 2 x 6, which would be slow, but generally speaking the demand to-day was ahead of the supply.

## Building Demand Will Be Heavy

The building trade throughout Ontario, according to his opinion, had never looked brighter, if it had ever looked as bright. In the face of this, stocks of hemlock were low in practically all the yards. It was going to be a question of securing material much more than a question of price. Although market conditions were most satisfactory he thought it would be wise to be as considerate as possible of the contractors and the retail men. Even if the contractor and the retailer were crowded to obtain stock and willing to pay a little more, he thought it was up to the manufacturers to give them a certain measure of protection and not to jump the price out of reason, even though they had the opportunity.

Mr. W. Martin, Hillsdale, Ont., was asked by the chairman as to the quantity of stock which would be taken out for his mill this year. He replied that it would only be about quarter of what they took out last year and they had no dry stock on hand.

Mr. Hocken stated that enquiries had led him to the conclusion that the cut throughout Ontario during the coming season would be, if anything, less than during the previous season, although no doubt a great many, who were in a position to do so, were endeavoring to take out large stocks. He understood that the Conger Lumber Company of Parry Sound would be taking out only the same amount as last year, about three million feet. Mr. Peter, of Parry Sound, he believed, would take out the same. He understood that Mickle, Dymont and Son would also be taking out about the same cut. These were the largest operators in the province and the general cut could be pretty well estimated from their operations. Of course a number of the small mills were taking out stocks this year more extensively than in previous years, but it took a lot of them to make up a fair sized stock. The strongest feature in connection with the market situation to-day, was the fact that there were no dry stocks on hand.

Mr. W. B. Maclean remarked that a year ago the Conger Lumber Company of Parry Sound, had had five million feet in the yard, to-day they had only one and a-half million feet.

## Financial Conditions Discussed

Mr. J. D. Shier introduced a discussion upon financial conditions and asked Mr. W. J. MacBeth when he expected the best prices would be secured during the present year.

Mr. MacBeth thought that they would be secured between the winter and the summer or in other words when dry stocks were at their lowest and new stocks had not yet come on the market. He also expressed the opinion that there was a possible danger in the large number of small operators who would be taking out stocks. Wholesalers would in all probability sit back for a time and the small operators, being pressed for money would have to get rid of their stocks and let them go at the best price they could secure. This was likely to have an easing effect upon prices.

Mr. Hocken remarked that he had not much fear on this account as practically all the small stocks had been picked up already.

Mr. MacBeth also drew attention to what he considered to be a rather panicky condition in the money market. This might have the effect of preventing operations from continuing on the same rapid basis as at present.

Mr. R. B. Elgie, Toronto, introduced a brief discussion upon the subject of cutting hemlock to 1½ in. instead of 2 in.

Mr. Dymont, Barrie, said that his firm had practically decided to cut their stocks in this manner.

Mr. MacBeth remarked in this connection that one of the reasons why 2 x 6 had worked off so quickly of late was because 1 x 6 was scarce and the 2 in. could be resawn satisfactorily to take the place of the 1 in. If they were to cut their 2 in. stock thin, there would be great danger that 2 x 6 stocks would accommodate again. The retailer who resawn his stock would be forced to carry a greater amount of stock.

A brief discussion also took place upon the southern pine situation, the general opinion seeming to be that although large quantities



continued to come into Ontario, the competition was not so serious as it was up to a year ago.

This practically concluded the meeting although members discussed trade conditions privately for some time. The unanimous opinion was unquestionably that conditions to-day were extremely promising for a profitable season's trade for all who had hemlock stocks for sale during the balance of 1913.

### Startling Yellow Pine Statistics

At the annual convention of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, held recently at New Orleans, R. A. Long presented some statistics which caused a sensation, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. Mr. Long has a reputation for going to the bottom of things. Some years ago, at a similar meeting, he delivered an address on the value of knowledge, which was the result of considerable study of the yellow pine supply, and the statistical statement more recently prepared is along similar lines. He stated that the time is near at hand when the yellow pine manufacturer who sells his product on a basis less than twenty dollars a thousand will be losing money, and he backed this up with figures which show the rapidity with which the supply of available stumpage is being exhausted. He presented figures furnished him by sixty-eight of the large yellow pine mills in Mississippi, Louisiana and eastern Texas with an annual capacity, based on the output for 1912, of 2,486,665,971 feet of lumber. Following is the statement:

| No. of Mill | Probable life of operation based on present holdings, (years) | Amount and percentage of supply exhausted at end of each year from 1 to 30 |        |    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|
| 5           | 1                                                             | 63,292,125                                                                 | 2.542  | 1  |
| 3           | 2                                                             | 102,623,962                                                                | 4.127  | 2  |
| 2           | 4                                                             | 164,767,020                                                                | 6.628  | 4  |
| 3           | 5                                                             | 230,249,878                                                                | 9.258  | 5  |
| 4           | 6                                                             | 350,286,331                                                                | 14.085 | 6  |
| 2           | 7                                                             | 386,801,086                                                                | 15.555 | 7  |
| 3           | 6-8                                                           | 459,097,953                                                                | 18.46  | 8  |
| 3           | 7-9                                                           | 521,283,677                                                                | 20.96  | 9  |
| 4           | 10                                                            | 653,939,015                                                                | 26.31  | 10 |
| 2           | 11                                                            | 705,247,673                                                                | 28.37  | 11 |
| 7           | 6-12                                                          | 894,158,754                                                                | 35.96  | 12 |
| 11          | 14                                                            | 1,245,510,449                                                              | 50.08  | 14 |
| 6           | 10-15                                                         | 1,468,265,826                                                              | 59.04  | 15 |
| 1           | 16                                                            | 1,500,427,624                                                              | 60.34  | 16 |
| 1           | 17                                                            | 1,583,669,489                                                              | 63.69  | 17 |
| 2           | 15-18                                                         | 1,666,819,732                                                              | 67.03  | 18 |
| 1           | 19                                                            | 1,688,166,743                                                              | 67.89  | 19 |
| 4           | 16-20                                                         | 1,829,600,333                                                              | 73.58  | 20 |
| 1           | 16                                                            | 1,843,383,876                                                              | 74.13  | 21 |
| 1           | 24                                                            | 1,973,477,250                                                              | 79.33  | 24 |
| 2           | 30                                                            | 2,486,665,971                                                              | 100.00 | 30 |

These figures, taken in connection with the evident fact that the peak of production in the yellow pine industry has been passed, should make the manufacturers of that wood realize the situation and govern their operations thereby. Of course, this production of approximately two and a half billion feet does not represent the entire yellow pine industry. The output last year was more than five times that amount. But the mills included in the compilation are representative in that they probably indicate the average life of the yellow pine plants now in existence. There may be a considerable number of mills that will be manufacturing lumber longer than thirty years, but there are as many, if not more, that will have exhausted their timber before the end of thirty years. The figures show that at the end of fourteen years forty-nine of these mills, with a trifle more than half the capacity of the entire list, will have ended their operations. Mr. Long stated further that the showing made by the figures represented not only the probabilities as regard the supply of stumpage now held by these mills, but also the probabilities as to additional supplies which might be secured.

### American Lumber in Great Britain

A United States Consular Report contains an interesting article by Mr. E. P. Secker, commercial lumber agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on American lumber in English ports. Mr. Secker discusses general conditions and also gives some information regarding trade at the various ports. He states that hardwood lumber is used more freely in London than in any other port. He says it is comparatively easy to handle the trade in Liverpool, and remarks that it is by far the best port for transshipment purposes, being a cheap port in which to handle or store timber. The trade in Manchester caters largely to shipbuilding, for which log timber rather than lumber is favoured, inasmuch as the wood fittings of steamers run largely in special dimensions which cannot be anticipated in advance. In oak a good trade is being built up in dimension stock, and ash is capable of the same treatment. In general, the use of sawn lumber is increas-

ing, as compared with sawn or hewn logs, although some woods, such as ash and hickory, are generally imported in the log, because of the irregular sizes into which they are manufactured. Absolute uniformity of grading is desirable, for if in one order a better grade than necessary is sent a second shipment will meet with dissatisfaction, even though up to standard grading. American shippers who have established a reputation for uniform quality of product are thereby enabled to market to much better advantage.

### Quebec Spruce in England

The Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng., referring to Quebec spruce in a recent issue says: "Representatives of the leading shippers of Quebec spruce are now on this side, and have had, we understand, no difficulty in effecting large sales, which in some cases have only been limited by shortage of stocks on the other side. Many large concerns manufacturing proprietary articles pin their faith for packing-case stuff to spruce from the Quebec district, and these requirements in some quarters run to quite extensive sales. For packing-case material, in which a long average length is not of any consequence, and in which all needs are covered by the usual specification of 10 to 16 ft., the careful manufacture and excellent texture of the spruce shipped from the St. Lawrence River easily put it in the highest place among the various classes of wood which the packing-case maker cuts up. Short supplies of Lower Port shipments have also stimulated an active inquiry for Quebec stocks, and the sister isle has bought pretty extensively. For 3 x 7 in. unsorted quality sales have, we understand netted shippers equal to about £7 10s. f.o.b., with 3 x 8 at 2s. 6d. more.

### Timber and Deals Moving Well

A Quebec, P.Q., despatch says: In consequence of an unusually brisk demand for timber and deals, the Canadian timber and deal firms have cut and manufactured more lumber this winter than for several years past, and the mills are busy all over the country. The demand comes from both the United Kingdom and United States markets, and the price of lumber has advanced \$3 per thousand feet.

The unusually large orders from both these markets foretell a brisk shipping trade in the St. Lawrence next summer to European ports, and a heavy lumber traffic by rail to the United States. In the meantime, the shipping rates by steamers have increased, but the British merchants have made such favorable contracts that they expect to make fair profits. The demand for shingle is also greater than usual, and the Canadian firms, including Quebec mills engaged in this special business, have large orders to fill.

### Excellent Outlook in Eastern Quebec

An Eastern Quebec firm of lumber manufacturers report that they have sold at their mill, the stock of deals and scantling which they had wintering, in conjunction with all they could manufacture during 1913 at prices as follows:—Deals, at \$16.50; six-inch scantling, \$14.50; five-inch and under scantling, \$14.00; ends, two-thirds of \$16.50, and fourth quality deals, \$14.50. They have also sold under contract a part of their cut of boards at \$14.00 for one inch, which will dress 7/8 in. and \$17.00 per M. for 1 1/4 in. boards in their yard at the mill. With the good prospects for the coming season and most favorable conditions for work in the bush, they are increasing their cut as much as possible.

### New Brunswick Selling Limits

At the New Brunswick Crown Land department recently \$9,007.50 was realized on a sale of twelve timber berths in the Salmon and Gas-pereaux Rivers districts in Queens and Kent counties. John E. Sayre of St. John bid in seven of the berths for Messrs. Sayre & Holly, St. John, while G. G. Baird, Chipman, Queens county, bid in the remainder. It is said that Messrs. D. Fraser & Sons of this city are interested with him. The top price paid was \$200, which Mr. Baird bid for three square miles on Salmon River. The other prices ranged from \$76 per mile upwards. Messrs. Sayre & Holly bought berths as follows: Three square miles at \$116; six square miles at \$150; eight and a half square miles at \$150; three and a half square miles at \$146; two square miles at \$151; three square miles at \$130; eight square miles at \$141, and ten square miles at \$149. G. G. Baird's successful bids were: Three square miles at \$76; four square miles at \$127; eight and a half square miles at \$135, and three square miles at \$200.

A possibility of utilizing more thoroughly the enormous quantities of waste resinous wood produced in the lumber industry has been indicated by an investigation just completed by the bureau of chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department. The annual waste, it is estimated, is not less than 8,000,000 cords. This, according to the investigators, can be manufactured into paper pulp, turpentine, resin oils, pine oils, wood alcohol and other products to a value of nearly \$300,000,000.



# Compromise Reached on B. C. Royalty

No Increases Before January 1st, 1916—After That One Dollar Per Thousand on the Coast and Seventy-five Cents in the Mountains

A compromise agreement has been reached between the British Columbia Government and the representatives of the lumbering industry in connection with the proposed alterations in the royalty on timber and the log rule to be used in the mountain district of the province. This compromise is the result of a number of conferences which succeeded the announcement of the Minister of Lands when the proposed changes were to be made.

As the compromise agreement stands there is to be no increase whatever in royalties until January 1, 1916, and then the royalty is to be \$1 a thousand feet on fir logs and No. 1 cedar, the increase not affecting second-grade cedar, hemlock, balsam, and cottonwood, of which there are large quantities in the province. This royalty of \$1 a thousand is to remain fixed from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1926. From January 1, 1926, to January 1, 1931, the royalty on fir logs and No. 1 cedar is to be increased to \$1.25 a thousand feet.

As the act was originally framed, the increase to \$1 a thousand feet could be made at any time between now and January 1, 1916, by the government giving six months' notice to the owners of timber licenses. The act as framed gave no assurance to lumbermen when the increase would be made, and neither did it give any assurance that a further raise above \$1 a thousand feet would not be made sometime before January 1, 1916.

The compromise more specifically provides that from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1926, royalties from timber cut under special and handloggers' license shall pay \$1 a thousand feet west of the Cascades while east of that range where the Doyle scale has been in use, the royalty shall be 75 cents a thousand feet. From January 1, 1926, to January 1, 1931, all timber cut under special handloggers' license is to pay an additional royalty of 25 cents a thousand feet, making a total royalty of \$1.25 west of the Cascades and \$1 east of that range during the five year period.

Provision is also made that on and after January 1, 1916, the British Columbia log scale, now in use west of the Cascades, shall be used east of that range—the section of the province where the Doyle scale is now in use. The concession in the matter of royalties to the mountain millmen is because of the inferiority of timber of that section of the province compared with the timber of the coast districts. After January 1, 1916, the royalty on railway ties, now 50 cents, will be \$1 a cord.

It is now proposed, with the acquiescence of the interested trade, to reserve to the Crown in respect to timber cut under special or handloggers' license or lease or timberlands Crown-granted subsequent to April 28, 1888, and upon any lands granted subsequent to February 20, 1913, and prior to January 1, 1916, as follows:

## The Compromise Regulations

(a) Upon all timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber, spars and shingles, a royalty of 50 cents for each thousand feet, board measure, one cord of bolts being taken as equivalent to 500 board measure;

(b) Upon all timber suitable for piles and poles, a royalty of one cent for each and every four feet of running length;

(c) Upon all timber suitable for railway ties, fence-posts or mining props, a royalty of 50 cents a thousand feet or a cord of ties, fence-posts or props;

(d) Upon all timber to be manufactured into pulp or paper cut as aforesaid (except so far as may otherwise be provided in any existing pulp lease), a royalty of 25 cents per cord, or, when the minister may so decide, an equivalent royalty per ton of pulp paper;

Provided that a number of feet, board measure, to be established by order-in-council, shall be taken as equal to a cord of pulp wood; and that until such order shall be issued 700 feet, board measure, shall so be taken; but in any case in which he may deem it desirable the minister may require pulpwood logs to be measured by the cubic foot, or alternately may require the scale of such logs to be computed on the mean diameter or diameter at the middle of each log, 1,000 feet, board measure, of such scale being taken as the equivalent of a cord;

Provided also that a weight of ground woodpulp and a weight of chemical pulp, to be established by order-in-council shall be taken as equivalent to a cord of pulpwood, and that until such order-in-council be issued one short ton of air dry ground woodpulp or half that quantity of air dry chemical pulp shall be so taken.

Upon all other wood or bark cut as aforesaid, a royalty of 25 cents a cord.

Provided that all merchantable timber left uncut, or cut and not removed in any logging operations upon any such land, which timber,

according to the regulations of the department, should have been cut and removed, shall be subject to royalty payable upon demand:

(2) From January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1926, there shall be paid in respect of all timber cut upon land comprised in any special or handloggers' license and also in respect of merchantable timber left uncut or cut and not removed as provided the following royalties:

(a) Upon all timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber, spars and shingles, a royalty of \$1 a thousand feet, provided that in that portion of the province east of the Cascades and south of or immediately adjacent to the railway belt, in which the Doyle rule prior to the enactment of this section has been currently in use for the scaling of crown timber, there shall be paid upon said timber a royalty of 75 cents a thousand feet and provided also that in the remaining portion of the province the royalty upon hemlock, balsam (genus abies), cottonwood, and an inferior grade of cedar (said inferior grade to be specified and described by regulations issued by the forest board) shall be 50 cents a thousand feet.

(b) Upon piles, poles, fence-posts, mining props, and pulpwood and shingle bolts, the royalties provided in sub-section of this section: Provided that the royalty upon spruce timber to be manufactured into pulp or paper shall be 50 cents a cord.

(c) Upon railway ties a royalty of \$1 per cord.

Provided that upon and after January 1, 1916, all royalties due to the Crown in respect of timber as aforesaid shall be paid at the aforesaid rates without regard to when said timber may have been cut.

(3) From January 1, 1926, to January 1, 1931, there shall be paid in respect to all timber cut upon land special or handloggers' license, and suitable for the manufacture of lumber, spars and shingles, a royalty of 25 cents a thousand feet in addition to that provided in subsection 2.

An agreement has also been reached and embodied in the revised bill concerning the question of scale. Heretofore, the scale has differentiated in sections of the province of varying timber characteristics—the British Columbia scale being enforced on the coast and the Doyle scale in the mountain districts. There will be in the agreed act when finally passed the following substitute for Section 84 of the present act:

West of the Cascades and in such other districts as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may prescribe, the British Columbia log scale shall be used for the measurement of all timber measured under this act: Provided that in any portion of the province east of the Cascade Range the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation, permit the use of such scale as he may consider advisable and provided further that on and after January 1, 1916, the British Columbia log scale shall be used in that portion of the province east of the Cascades and south of or immediately adjacent to the railway belt, in which the Doyle rule has been currently in use for the scaling of Crown timber.

## Imports From U. S. Still Increasing

New Westminster, March 3rd:—The great inroads made by the United States sawmills on Canadian lumber markets and the reason therefor were forcibly brought out recently at the annual meeting of the New Westminster Board of Trade by the chairman of the lumber committee. Great increases in the importation of United States lumber over those of 1911 were proved by figures and it was claimed that Americans were selling millions of feet of lumber below cost on the Canadian side of the line.

Mr. J. G. Robson, of the Timberland Lumber Company, chairman of the committee, stated that he knew of a sale in Calgary of 16,000,000 feet of lumber at \$16 a thousand. Coast manufacturers would have to pay from \$10 to \$11 a thousand in freight alone. He also knew of millions of feet of lumber sold on this side of the line by Americans at \$5.50 f.o.b. which was less than the cost of logs.

Import figures from the United States were quoted as follows:

|                           | 1911<br>Feet | 1912<br>Feet | Increase<br>Per Cent. |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Pitch pine . . . . .      | 55,000,000   | 57,000,000   | 3½                    |
| Timber . . . . .          | 158,000      | 430,000      | 250                   |
| Lath . . . . .            | 65,000,000   | 80,000,000   | 25                    |
| Shingles . . . . .        | 46,000,000   | 146,000,000  | 300                   |
| Free Lumber . . . . .     | 311,000,000  | 359,000,000  | 17                    |
| Dutiable lumber . . . . . | 43,000,000   | 64,000,000   | 50                    |

The reason for these increases was stated to be the condition of the lumber industry in Washington and Oregon. The home de-



mand in these states had been very small during the last two years. The mills were forced to realize on their lumber at any price, regardless of profits and even of the cost of production.

An interesting feature of the report was that in New Westminster and the Fraser Valley the lumber industry gave employment to 4,765 men in fifty-six mills, woodworking companies and logging camps. This would represent in wages about \$3,000,000 and an output of 350,000,000 feet of lumber or nearly one-quarter of the whole output of British Columbia.

### The British Columbia Log Rule

The British Columbia rule for the scaling of logs, which has been the statute rule for the province in the coast district and which the government intends to extend to the mountain district, is based upon the following formula: for logs up to 40 feet in length deduct  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the diameter on the small end inside the bark; square the result and multiply by 0.7845; from the product deduct  $\frac{3}{11}$ ; multiply the remainder by the length of the log and divide by 12. Reduced to an equation the formula is as follows:  $B. M. = (D - 1\frac{1}{2})^2 \times 22/28 \times 8/11 \times L/12 = .0476 (D - 1\frac{1}{2})^2 L$ ; where "B. M." means board measurement, "D." diameter in inches and "L." length of the log in feet. For logs over 40 feet in length an allowance is made on half the length of the log in order to compensate for the increase in diameter. This consists of an increase in the diameter on the small end of the log of one inch for each 10 feet in length over 40 feet. Thus for logs between 50 feet and 60 feet in length the board measure of half the log is computed on the diameter at the small end. The other half is considered to have a diameter 1 inch larger. This rule permits of a larger edging allowance per unit of bark surface for the large logs than for the smaller ones, because, first, where large and small logs have a similar natural taper the bark surface of the large one bears a smaller proportion to the small end diameter than for the small ones; second, the volume of a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch layer of wood beneath the bark is a larger proportion to the bark surface of large logs than for small ones. For logs between 6 inches and 50 inches in diameter the combined influence of these two factors amounts to nearly  $1/10$  of a foot board measure per square foot of bark surface, and results in a tendency to underscale the larger logs and overscale the smaller ones.

The Doyle rule was used throughout British Columbia previous to 1902, and each mill had its own scaler, who scaled all the logs bought or logged for the mill. The government appointed several scalers without salary who could be called on in case of dispute. The system was not satisfactory and gave rise to many disputes which were difficult to settle. In 1901 the government of British Columbia appointed a committee to formulate a log scale that would correct the errors of the Doyle rule. The committee consisted of Messrs. Alexander, King and Haslam. Mr. Alexander represented the mills, Mr. King the loggers and Mr. Haslam the government. This committee ignored all previous rules and, to arrive at an accurate result, had a drawing made of the end of each size of log from twelve inches in diameter to 73 inches, including both. The drawing was made showing a slab three-fourths of an inch thick on each of the four sides. Inside of the slab a kerf three-eighths of an inch, then the log inside that was laid off in inch boards and three-eighths of an inch kerf alternately. Everything three inches and over in width was calculated in the contents, but under was not.

Logs that are not round are measured two ways, and the mean diameter on the small end is taken for calculating the contents of the logs up to forty feet long. Over forty feet there is an increase in the diameter of one inch for each ten feet over forty feet.

The rule made on this base was legalized by an act of the legislature in 1902. It was named the "British Columbia Log Scale," and the use of it was made compulsory west of the Cascades Range Mountains.

The old method of allowing the mills to have their own scaler was legal until July 1st, 1906, when the government appointed a supervisor and scalers to do the work west of the Cascade Range of Mountains.

In making appointments of supervisors and scalers the government paid a regular monthly salary and charged five cents per thousand feet for all scaling, or, if called for, grading. The mill was supposed to pay all the scaling fees, but charged the logger one-half.

Mr. Andrew Haslam, one of the authors of the scale, discussing it at one time wrote as follows:—"In all cases the scaler has the right to use his own judgment. There are defective characteristics of timber in certain lengths for which it is impossible to make rigid rules."

"Take the scale as a whole, and the method of operation, I believe it is as free from defects or from influence of either parties interested as it can be at the present time. No doubt changed conditions may make changes necessary, but so far, I believe there has been an honest effort to do what is fair between man and man. I believe the effort has been fairly successful."

### The Fraser River's Important Industries

New Westminster, February 4th: The important position held by the Fraser River and valley in the lumbering industry of British Columbia is shown by the fact that one-third of the total output of this Province came from this locality. Nearly 350,000,000 feet of lumber out of a total of 1,189,000,000 feet is manufactured on either side of the Fraser River. In the city of New Westminster there are eleven sawmills and woodworking plants including the Canadian Western Lumber Company, while throughout the valley there are forty-five more sawmills, shingle mills, and logging camps. In all about 4,086 men are employed with an annual pay roll of about \$2,500,000.

Prospects for British Columbia lumbermen are exceptionally bright this year and prices are much stronger than twelve months ago. The Canadian Western Lumber Company will do a very large export trade to Australia and South Africa, 25,000,000 feet of lumber having already been reported sold for exportation during the next six months.

### Reduced Cost of Timber via Panama

At present only a few of the mills in British Columbia are shippers of any consequence to Europe. Rates from Vancouver or the Fraser River to Europe through the Panama Canal will be about \$8 per 1,000 feet of lumber. Instead of costing \$300 or more to ship a carload of lumber from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard by rail, it will cost only in the neighborhood of \$160 through the canal, even with the payment of canal tolls.

### Portable Telephones for Forest Rangers

A meeting of forest supervisors from forest reserves in Alberta was held recently at Calgary. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the exhibition of a portable telephone weighing only a little over nine pounds and being a little larger than a kodak. Two of these instruments were recently secured for experimental purposes. If they are found practicable, they will be used by the forest branch in conjunction with telephone lines for better protection against fire in the timber on the Rocky Mountain slope.

### Improved Hauling Conditions in New Brunswick

A despatch from Sussex, N.B., states that snow storms recently occurred in that part of New Brunswick and were of great value to the lumbermen. It was reported that in some cases the outlook for getting out logs had been so poor that men were sent out of the woods. The cold snap however, quickly brought about a change. Before the snow arrived, the lakes, rivers and swamps had been well frozen up by the cold. Roads were all therefore in good solid condition. They were in fact, practically ideal for conducting operations in a hurry. Under these conditions it is believed that great quantities of logs will be brought to the river banks during the last few weeks of the winter. The same report states that the different operations and the estimated cuts in that district are as follows:—Jones Bros., on the Millstream, three million; S. H. White Company, Limited, Pollet River, three million; Havelock, one million; Evandale, Queens County, one million; and odd lots, two millions; C. T. White & Son, Alma, four million; West River, one million; Little Salmon River, one million, and Point Wolfe, four million; Pejepscot Lumber Company, Martin Head and Great Salmon River, eight million; G. & G. Flewelling, Limited, four million; Mills-Eveleigh, Limited, two million at Boundary Creeks, Salisbury and Anagance; Prescott Company, one million at Goose Creek. Many other smaller cuts are being made at various places, and the smaller men will be in a sense more benefitted by the improved conditions than the larger concerns. Mills-Eveleigh, Limited, are cutting their stock with portable mills. Another operation of the same character is being carried on again this season at Newtown and Smith's Creek, by the Crandalls, who, as usual, will haul to the siding at the camp grounds and ship from there. John E. McAuley is also cutting again this winter and will have several millions of boards to bring out.

### Lumber Waiting for Transcontinental Shipment

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade the question of traffic accommodation on that portion of the Transcontinental Railway on the south side of the river was discussed. It was decided to write to the Minister of Railways, pointing out that millions of feet of timber and lumber manufactured on the south shore along the line of the Transcontinental Railway would require to be shipped overland to Quebec next summer, and requesting the Minister to make an arrangement with the contractors in control of the road to facilitate and expedite the transportation of this immense quantity of lumber over the finished portion of the railway to Quebec.

The Logging Department of the Laurentide Company, Limited, have made an interesting study of the cost of lopping the tops of trees felled in their operations. About 15,000 tops have been lopped and the cost works out at 35 cents per thousand feet, board measure.



# New Brunswick Needs Perpetual Leases

Lumbermen Present Strong Arguments Before Government—Interests of Province in Forest Resource Revenue Involved—The Premier's Reply

The provincial government of New Brunswick has been considering of late the problem of readjusting its system of leasing Crown timber lands to lumber operators. The present regulations were enacted in 1893 and the leases granted under them were for a period of twenty-five years. Under these conditions they will run out in 1918 and the government, realizing the importance of having the whole question settled considerably in advance of that date, are working upon a plan for regulations to be passed during the present session of the Legislature. On March 6th, a public hearing was given by the government to a number of lumbermen and their representatives. The principal point brought forward by the lumbermen was the necessity for perpetuity in the leases of Crown timber lands. They urged especially that perpetuity was essential in the interests of conservation of the forest resources of the province. Previous to the meeting with the members of the government, the lumbermen held a meeting to draw up a statement of their case. At this meeting sheriff John O'Brien, of Nelson, held the chair. Those present at the meeting included: Messrs. James Robinson, ex-M.P., Miramichi; D. E. Richards, Max W. Mowatt, F. E. Blackhall, F. M. Anderson, Campbellton; John O'Brien, Nelson; George E. Fisher, Chatham; C. L. Fenderson, Jacquet River; W. R. McClockey, Boiestown; D. J. Buckley, G. P. Burchill, William M. Sinclair, E. A. McCurdy and J. Ander, Newcastle; D. R. Clark, of Montreal; Fred A. Sumner, Moncton; J. D. Walker, of Beersville, and a number of others.

Messrs. James Robinson, ex-M.P., of Miramichi; F. M. Anderson, of Campbellton, and Senator W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution to be presented to the government. This resolution was presented by Mr. H. A. Powell, K.C., of St. John, and was as follows:—

Resolved, whereas the approaching end of the twenty-five years term on which the present leases of the lumber lands of the Province are held is having the effect of making it more difficult to secure from the banks the advances necessary to carry on the lumbering operations of the licensees, and the result will inevitably be, unless remedial measures are adopted by the Government, to cripple the lumber industry in the Province and injure financially the holders of the licenses, which holders comprise the great majority of the persons engaged in the lumber business.

And whereas, the stumpage is and must for the future remain the largest source of Provincial revenue, next to the Dominion subsidy, and our lumber lands must in order to raise this revenue be leased practically in perpetuity either by a lease as such or by a succession of leases or renewals of leases, and the experience of this and of every other Province and of every other lumber country has shown that short term leases are destructive of lumber lands, not only by their failure to offer any inducement to conserve the lands but also by their making the interest of the lessees lie in depleting them, while on the other hand leases in perpetuity make it the interest of the lessees to conserve the forests and thus enhance the value of the lumber lands to the Province and ensure permanency of revenue.

And whereas, the present licensees have necessarily invested enormously in improvements to rivers and streams, erection of mills and necessary equipment for carrying on their large operations in the belief that the tenure would be permanent.

And whereas, the lumber leases in the Province of New Brunswick are of limited duration and the leases in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are practically perpetual, the lumber industry in this Province is much more heavily taxed than in any of the other named Provinces. Taking into consideration the difference of lumber scales the stumpage in New Brunswick is practically \$2.00 to \$1.00 in the Province of Ontario, and \$1.40 to \$1.00 in the Province of Quebec, and \$1.25 to 50c. in the Province of British Columbia.

This meeting of the Lumber Licensees of the Province and their representatives desire to impress upon the Government that the interests of the lumbermen, the interests of the lumber industry and of the Province all require:

(1) That the leases of the lumber lands of the Province should hereafter be in perpetuity.

(2) That, while the interests of the public should be safeguarded in the matter of new and renewal licenses, the lumber trade should be leased with due regard to the vested interests involved.

Mr. Powell in addressing the government outlined the history of the timber regulations in New Brunswick, and made some comparisons with those in other provinces. In Quebec for instance, he said, the purchase of a lumbering privilege, meant ownership of the rights involved, once and for all. Practically the same conditions existed

in Ontario. As the present New Brunswick leases would expire five years hence, the question of securing advances from the banks was becoming a serious one. Already the banks were bringing pressure to bear upon the lumbermen and informing them that unless a long extension of the leases was issued, their security was not sufficient. The lumbermen of New Brunswick were seriously handicapped by this and they were placed at a great disadvantage because capital was very timid and would remain so until a definite policy in regard to the Crown lands had been adopted. Any new industry depending upon the forests for its raw material would find it difficult to interest large quantities of capital until the question of tenure had been settled.

Mr. Powell drew attention also to the stumpage situation, stating that the lumbermen of New Brunswick paid exactly double the amount of stumpage dues which were paid by the lumbermen of Ontario, while the mileage charges were less in Ontario. Taking into consideration the difference in the scale, the lumbermen of New Brunswick were paying \$1.40 per thousand in stumpage while in the province of Quebec they were paying \$1. From the government's point of view he claimed that perpetuity of leases would be a distinct advantage. Men who held permanent tenure of their timber leases, would conserve the timber, while those who had only short leases would make the most of it during the passing hour and slash it down so as to get all the good out of it during the limited time of possession.

Mr. F. M. Anderson, of the Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, referred to the numerous difficulties which the lumber industry had to face and which made it important that they should be in a position to secure liberal advances from the banks. In order to carry on a lumbering business it was necessary to tie up large sums of money for a considerable period of time. In the matter of supplies for the lumber camps alone, a great deal of money had to be tied up. His company for instance had over 20,000 bushels of oats as one item among the supplies which they had stored up in the woods for next season. Prices of lumber might be high, but the increased cost of production, as a result of higher wages, higher prices for supplies and the decreasing efficiency of the men employed in the woods, was advancing more rapidly than the price of the finished product.

Senator W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, said that the New Brunswick timber regulations, so far as the tenure of leases was concerned, were the worst in existence in Canada. They produced instability in the lumbering industry which was dangerous to the general interests of the province. Short tenure placed a premium upon the depletion of timber resources, while long tenure put a premium upon the preservation of those resources. On the Ottawa River the lumbering business was carried on by large organizations who made heavy expenditures in the carrying on of their work. If the leases were short the object of these companies would be to realize as rapidly as possible before their term was up. With long leases the very opposite was the case and the companies were anxious to conserve their resources. Senator Edwards believed that lumbermen would always be borrowers. On the Ottawa River it took from two to two and a-half years to make a turnover. The man who can carry on such a business without requiring to borrow from the banks was certainly a wonder. Conditions must be such as to warrant the confidence of the banks if the business was to enjoy reasonable stability. If, in four or five years, the New Brunswick leases were to be put up for sale and the present holders deprived of their limits and left with their large mills upon their hands, they would be in a very unsatisfactory situation and would be unable to obtain funds from the banks. The province of New Brunswick received a very large revenue from its forest resources and it was important that this revenue should be of a permanent nature. The only way in which this could be done would be by making the leases perpetual. It would be a great mistake, if the province failed to safeguard its revenue from the forests by insuring their permanency by adopting perpetual leases.

Senator Edwards made reference to the opinion, held in some quarters, that the timber limits should be divided up more generally, to encourage the operation of smaller mills. In his opinion, the man who built a mill without timber was taking improper chances. The man who should be taken into consideration was the one who invested his money in mills and limits and who went into business with the understanding that in his lease he has a valuable asset. He was interested himself in two mills in New Brunswick, only one of which was operated, but he was not asking the government to divide things up so that he could have both of these mills operated instead of only one. He believed that the government would find that the course



which the lumbermen were advocating was in the best interests of the province as well as of the lumbermen.

Honorable J. K. Flemming, premier of New Brunswick, replying to the lumbermen said that the government fully realized the enormous importance of the lumbering industry to the province. The government were studying the subject to the best of their ability and endeavoring to secure all the information obtainable, before taking definite action. They wanted to work out a policy that would not only give reasonable confidence to the men engaged in the lumbering business and to the capital involved in it, but would also do justice to the province. The time had come when the lumber leases should be dealt with, but the province expected to see them dealt with in a proper way. He would not say that the policy of the government would please everyone as various views were held in regard to the situation. He would say however, that they would deal with the matter in a manner which they would believe to be in the interest of all concerned.

## Trade Notes and Personal News

The Charlton Saw Mill Company, Collingwood, Ont., expect to start again in full swing early in April.

The Bryan Manufacturing Company, Collingwood, Ont., are pushing along their new plant in an endeavor to handle their ever increasing business.

The Knight Manufacturing & Lumber Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont., manufacturers of interior fittings, are working full time and have many orders ahead.

James W. Sewall, timber estimator, of Old Town, Maine, has returned home from a four months' exploring and surveying trip in the Adirondack Mountains of New York State.

Wilson Bros., Collingwood, Ont., manufacturers of doors, flooring and interior fittings, report that last year they did more business than at any time previously, and prospects are bright for even a better year in 1913.

The department of natural resources of the C.P.R. has engaged J. H. Mitchell, of Lethbridge, to superintend the work of the forestry branch. Mr. Mitchell is a well known landscape architect and practical gardener, and has made a special study of Southern Alberta.

Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford and Sons Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., has been elected a member of the Westmount School Commissioners, in succession to Mr. J. McKergow, mayor of Westmount, and a member of the Montreal Lumber Company.

The Seaman Kent Company of Canada, Limited, Meaford, Ont., report that their plant is taxed to its full capacity to supply the orders they have on hand. Good progress is being made with their new plant at Fort William which will be completed within the next few weeks.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, will move their office to the office of the Consumers' Box and Lumber Company, Limited, Ernest avenue, Toronto, on April 1st. The Consumers' Box and Lumber Company, Limited, have recently increased their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

W. E. Kelsey, North Tonawanda, N.Y., who has conducted a wholesale lumber business on Main street announces the reorganization of his business under the name of W. E. Kelsey & Son. A son, Robert E. Kelsey, who has been in his father's employ, is the new junior partner. The office and yards will be retained on Main street.

Mr. R. O. Swezey, who has recently accepted the general membership of the Montreal Engineering Company, Limited, has organized a most efficient timber cruising and forestry engineering department for the company. Several big forest surveys are about to be commenced for large lumbering and financial institutions.

Mr. W. S. Rogers, superintendent of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., has had his duties increased by being appointed superintendent of the company's mills at Comox, Vancouver Island and Columbia River, Washington. Mr. T. Ryan, former yard foreman at Fraser Mills has been made superintendent and Mr. Geo. McLachlan has been appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Ryan.

The impression in Penetanguishene, Ont., and its neighborhood, is that the supply of lumber this year from the Georgian Bay district will be considerably smaller than last. Most of the lumbermen however, have taken all their logs out. Business is particularly brisk and several new propositions are under way here. The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, the Northern Timber Company, McGibbon Lum-

ber Company and Gropp Bros., all report good business at present and bright prospects for the spring.

R. H. Campbell, director of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, is endeavoring to promote the establishment of a series of forest fire protective associations from Gaspé to the Ottawa River as a result of the success which attended the organization of such an association by the lumbermen of the St. Maurice Valley in Quebec. The more general use of the telephone in the forests to allow of ready communication in case of fire is also being urged.

The Quebec Lands department has sold by auction 1,103 acres of land on the line of the Transcontinental Railway in Champlain county, for the sum of \$9,895. The land was divided into five blocks of lots, three of which were purchased by Mr. G. A. Bergeron, of Quebec, for the sum of \$7,303, the other two blocks having been acquired by Mr. Napoleon Kirouac, of Quebec, for the sum of \$2,592.

Shipping is expected to be very brisk at Midland, Ont., this season, and all the lumber yards and planing mills are working at full capacity. It is thought that there will be a good supply of lumber to cut this season. In fact the mills will have more business than they can take care of. The Georgian Bay Shook Mills are endeavoring to keep pace with their orders for doors and sash and will shortly have some interesting novelties for their customers.

Mr. John Hanbury, the well-known lumberman, of Vancouver, B.C., and Brandon, Man., returned to Brandon recently after a trip to the coast. He reports that the lumber trade at Vancouver is enjoying a splendid boom. The price of logs has increased upon the coast but has not had any adverse effect upon trade. Mr. Hanbury is arranging to increase the output of his mill which is now running at its full capacity of 125,000 feet every ten hours. The output of doors amounts to 3,000 weekly. This will be doubled in the near future.

Dr. Simon Kirsch gave a lecture before the monthly meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal recently, on the subject of "Products of the Forest." In this connection a resolution was adopted to the effect that, recognizing the great importance of the conservation of forests and of the scientific control of the use of forest products to the present and future development of Canadian industries, the Natural History Society heartily endorse the steps taken by the Canadian Forestry Association and the Dominion Forestry branch towards the establishment of a Canadian forest products laboratory.

Prof. E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester for Ontario, as a result of a recent appointment, has been appointed provincial fire inspector by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and, subject to the general supervision of the chief fire inspector, will direct the enforcement in Ontario of the railway fire regulations of the board. Similar action as to Quebec has been taken by the appointment as provincial fire inspector of W. C. J. Hall, chief of the forest protection branch of the Quebec government service. It is expected that co-operation with the railway commission will be extended to the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia through action taken by the respective provincial governments.

Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, represented lumber interests in the hearing before the Railway Commission last week of argument in regard to a new draft inter-switching order of the board. The case also concerned the interpretation of the original order providing interswitching facilities on railroads to shippers. The railways have refused to recognize that it implied the obligation to switch on to their own team tracks, after having been carried by another company, even if the receiving facilities of the consignee were more convenient of access thereby. The shippers urged that the original order did include this service. The new draft order, which specifies team track delivery, was discussed and will be again taken up at a further sitting.

### The Meaning of "Entire Cut of the Mill"

An interesting legal decision regarding the construction of a contract for the purchase of the entire cut of a mill for a certain period has recently been made by the supreme court of the State of Arkansas. The mill man was W. E. Talley and the purchaser was the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company. The difference arose over the construction of the term, "board measure." Mr. Talley held out that all thin lumber should be measured as inch, while the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company contended that "board measure" meant the actual measurement of the length, width and thickness of the lumber computing 144 cubic inches to the foot. The supreme court decided that the contention of Mr. Talley was correct. Suit was for \$29,609; the verdict was for \$9,998, which was affirmed. One justice dissented and another did not participate.

The Forest Branch of the Department of the Interior has signified its intention of using all the indoor space allotted to it at the Dominion Fair in Brandon next summer.



# Lumbering Operations at Campbellton

One of New Brunswick's Chief Producing Plants—Excellent Lumber and Shingle Mills of Large Capacity and Modern Equipment

The Restigouche River district has long been known as the scene of some of the most extensive lumbering operations in the Province of New Brunswick. One of the chief companies operating on the Restigouche, and in fact one of the most important companies manufacturing lumber and shingles in New Brunswick is the Shives Lumber Company, Limited, at Campbellton, N.B. The business of the Shives Lumber Company is carried on at Campbellton, and Shives Athol, Restigouche County, New Brunswick, with offices and stores at both points, the long lumber mill being situated at Shives Athol, while the shingle mill is situated in the town of Campbellton, both of the plants having their log holding booms on the Restigouche River.

In 1888 the late Kilgour Shives moved to Campbellton from Dunstan, Kings County, where he had been operating a small rotary mill, and bought from the late William Richards the rotary mill then running on the site of the present Shives shingle mill. Shortly afterwards he improved the plant, adding an annex into which he put four Dunbar shingle machines.

At the New Brunswick Crown Land Sale in 1893, Mr. Shives increased his previous limit holdings considerably, and a little later he added to the mill a live gang. In 1897 he added four additional Dunbar shingle machines to the same plant, and with additional power as well, he operated all under one roof.

A year or two later he purchased the four machine shingle mill situated further down the river, and at the lower end of the town, which had been built by John Andrew and afterwards run by Chamberlain & Champion and later by W. P. Gray.

In 1901 Mr. Shives added largely to his land holdings in New Brunswick and Quebec, and joining with Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Company, of St. John, Boston and New York, he converted the business into "an incorporated company," under the name of the Shives Lumber Company, Limited.

## A Saw Mill Site With Many Advantages

After looking around everywhere for a good mill site with most advantages, Athol was decided upon, as, while it did not have a deep water approach sufficient for large vessels, it was adjacent to the Restigouche boom, making rafting of the company's logs unnecessary; it had an ideal yard site on the flat between the Intercolonial Railway and the Restigouche River. Connection with the railway could be had without any great expense. The boom privileges in front were large and safe, and at high tide there was always ample water to float the lumber scows to and from the mill premises. A quarter of the Athol Farm, about 480 acres, was purchased from the Ferguson Estate, and in the winter of 1901-1902 the mill known as the Athol Mill was built, being ready for sawing in August, 1902. The plant has run for six months of each year since that date.

The mill at Athol is equipped with two Wickes gangs, twin circulars and rotary, and has an average capacity of 225-250 M. ft., according to the class of stock sawn, as much as 350 M. ft. has been sawn in ten hours. Everything about the mill is up-to-date. In addition to the large saws the equipment includes a large gang edger for cutting River Platte strips and scantling, also the usual lath and

other small saws for getting everything possible out of the logs in as economical a manner as possible.

Situated near the mill is a large machine and carpenter shop with its own boiler and engine all fitted complete with lathes, planers, drills and other machines for doing every part of mill repairs, including all light foundry work. Separate from both the mill and the machine shop is the planing shop driven by motor supplied with power from the mill dynamo, where, in addition to the company's own work, much outside dressing is done.

There are three large stables on the premises with stable capacity for one hundred horses.

Fire protection is obtained from a Smith-Vaile Underwriters' Pump housed in brick, entirely separate from any of the other buildings, supplied with water through a 10-inch main direct from the river.

## Excellent Booming Privileges

The booming privileges in front of the property cover over one hundred acres and can easily store over ten million logs with safety.

The piling ground, which is not surpassed by any mill in Canada, has a very large capacity, and is so situated that it can be greatly extended without expense. It is connected with the Intercolonial Railway and has a three-track siding running right through the yard and down to the mill, so that the cars can always be shunted right up to the piles. The yard is also equipped with transfer runs and rollers so that the lumber can be loaded to advantage and cheaply, into scows along the mill wharf front, and then towed by tugs to vessels lying at the railway wharf at the lower end of the town of Campbellton.

The company have at Athol some forty cottages for their workmen, together with large store and office, and they also have a boarding house with accommodation for one hundred and fifty men. In an effort to take care of their employees the company have their own schools, two departments, together with two churches on their own ground, one being Roman Catholic and the other a united Protestant place of worship. Around the industry has grown a large village, as during the past few years employees of the company have secured building lots from the owners of land adjoining Athol, and built for themselves homes—over one hundred in number.

The two shingle mills, together with the offices, stores, warehouses and stables in Campbellton, were destroyed in the fire which cleaned out the town in July, 1910.

A new shingle mill to take the place of the two that were burned, was commenced in the autumn of 1910 and was ready for sawing in the spring of 1911.

This mill is the most modern in Eastern Canada, being built to the requirements of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, and is one of the lowest rated unsprinkled shingle mills in operation. It is equipped with 18 Dunbar and 2 Perkins shingle machines, 2 saw railway tie machines, capable of turning out about 350 M. shingles and 600 ties daily. This mill is run eleven months each year, 6½ months on logs taken from the water during the open season and



Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, N. B.—Long Lumber Mills at Shives-Athol.



Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, N. B.—Shingle Mill from River Showing 51,000 Cedar Logs for Winter Sawing.





Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, N. B.—View of Plant at Shives-Athol.

4½ months on logs piled out of the water near the mill. Owing to the short open season the company pile on the wharf adjacent to the mill, sufficient logs to run the mill during the winter months. The logs are all taken out of the water and up the mill slip in the customary way. They are then rolled over and piled commencing beside the slip, the first block being kept within six feet of the top of the slip, and as soon as the pile gets sufficiently long a car is brought into service, being used on ordinary railway irons and operated with drum and cable, with power from the mill. The track is worked in different directions and the logs rolled from the car each way between the tiers. As the pile gets larger the track is moved higher and higher.

As soon as the frost makes it impossible to take logs from the water, the mill slip is altered for getting logs from the piles, and as the logs get too far away from the mill for using the mill power to take them into the mill, they are dragged by horses and travoys into reach of the mill haul-up, two horses being sufficient to keep the mill in logs.

The company have about one thousand square miles of lumber lands in New Brunswick and Quebec, and operate in both provinces. They log both by their own camps, and by contractors or jobbers, and of late years have been getting more of their log crop through the latter than formerly. They get their men largely in Quebec, most of them coming from the Gaspé Peninsula.

#### Markets in Many Foreign Countries

The long lumber, which is practically all spruce, not over three per cent. of the company's log crop being pine (the pine on their limits being mostly cut into square timber over a generation ago) has largely been marketed heretofore by water in the British, Argentine and Australian markets. The high rail rates, owing to Campbellton being so far away from the large Canadian and United States centres, made water shipments better paying business, but the high water freights of the past year interfered so much with shipments, and made the net price so unprofitable, that the company were able to market their product with better results in the United States, Ontario and Quebec, and a greater portion has been shipped there by rail than ever before.

The laths find ready sale in the United States, being on account of their great weight, shipped by water to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The shingles in the best grades are sold largely in the New England and Eastern States, with some in Ontario, while the lower grades are disposed of in the Maritime Provinces, Magdalens, Newfoundland, and the West Indies.

The railway ties made by the company are entirely in cedar, and are sawn altogether in connection with the manufacture of shingles, being cut largely from the coarse, knotty tops, usually by taking a tie length from the log on the bed of the mill, and before it is turned over to the cut-off saw to be cut into shingle bolts. The ties are made into 7 and 8 foot lengths, largely the latter, which are sold to the different large railway companies, while the former, with what cedar poles are got out in connection with the cedar logs, are sold to street railway companies, although many of the poles find their way to the telegraph, telephone and electric power companies.

The present President of the Shives Lumber Company is Mr. F. B. Cutler of Boston, Mass. He succeeded the late Franklin Stetson, of St. John, who was the first president of the company, and who died early in 1905. The late Kilgour Shives was the first secretary-treasure and general manager of the company, and at his death in November, 1905, Mr. W. F. Napier was promoted to his position, F. M. Anderson being made logging superintendent, John M. Maclean, superintendent of mills, and F. P. Wetmore in charge of the Athol Yard and the shipping.

The accompanying illustrations show the mill at Athol, the village



Shives Lumber Company, Campbellton, N. B.—Interior of Long Lumber Mill at Shives-Athol.

at Athol, and the logs piled at the shingle mill at Campbellton for winter sawing.

#### Eastern Manufacturers Expect Good Year

Chappell Brothers, St. Omer, P.Q., in a recent letter to the Canada Lumberman, write as follows: "The outlook for the lumber trade for the year 1913, is exceptionally bright. Yard stocks are light both in the United States and Great Britain, and with trade in general in a strong healthy condition, demand for lumber is above the average. During 1912, the buyer of stock in the United States and Great Britain paid a high price for the goods, but the excessive freight rates left the shipper only a small net price for his stock. The accumulation of goods piled up during the English coal miners' strike, when so many steamers had to tie up for want of coal, has been pretty well attended to and vessel owners will have to be content with a more reasonable rate of freight than they demanded and received during 1912, although we do not expect to see them back to the low rates which prevailed before the coal strike. Operating expenses have increased for vessel owners as well as for the manufacturer and the owners of tonnage must have a living price. With the old rates, I doubt if they could make ends meet and we will not again get as cheap freight rates as we did before 1912. Still during 1912 demand for vessels was so strong, that the owners received a greater return than they can expect to have every year and they will have to come down to a rate nearer to the happy medium than in 1912.

It has taken considerable time and holding up of stock to get the price of lumber up to the present level which will meet freight rates and other increased costs, but now it has advanced to a living price to the manufacturer and I doubt if it will ever again drop back to the figures of 1911 and 1912.

#### Edward Partington Company's Plans

Hon. N. M. Jones, manager of the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company, St. John, N.B., reports that the company's cut for the past season on the Gibson lands amounted to between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 superficial feet. Of this amount about 14,000,000 feet was cut on the Nashwaak and the balance on the Bartholomew River. Referring to the company's plans for Marysville, Hon. Mr. Jones said that a decision had not yet been received from the company's headquarters in the old country as to whether a pulp mill would be selected at Marysville or not. The intention at present was to saw only about 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 feet of the company's cut at Marysville this year, while the cut on the Bartholomew River would be manufactured as usual at Blackville. The company have a bill before the Legislature to give them power to establish rafting grounds at the mouth of the Nashwaak, and expect to handle their logs cut on the Nashwaak from that point.

#### New Hardwood Lumber Directory

The National Hardwood Lumber Association have published a new issue of their Hardwood Lumber Directory. This issue contains quite a lot of new information relating to the work of the association and draws particular attention to the new reporting department which furnishes members with financial statements and lists of the lumber requirements of the hardwood consuming trade of the United States and Canada. The success of this department is already assured, as it has received the hearty co-operation of the consuming trade. The directory contains an official list of the membership of the association, including the 102 new members who have joined since last June.



## Pulp and Paper Men Will Organize

**Important Meeting Held at Toronto—Plans Made for a Further Meeting at Montreal**

A number of prominent representatives of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry in Eastern Canada held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, March 8th, at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, for the purpose of considering the formation of a pulp and paper association in Canada, along lines similar to those of the American Pulp & Paper Association in the United States. Recent important developments both in the way of expansion in the Canadian manufacturing industry and in the way of alterations in the customs tariff upon pulp and paper entering the United States, have lead the members of the industry in Canada to unanimous opinion that the formation of an association is practically essential to their future welfare.

The representatives who attended the meeting held a very pleasant luncheon before settling down to business. After this, Mr. A. G. McIntyre, Toronto, was selected as chairman of an informal meeting and the question of the formation of an association was then discussed. A number of those present gave their views regarding the feasibility and advisability of taking such a step. Every one was agreed that the formation of an association would not only be a wise undertaking, but one which would equally justify itself from every economical and strategic point of view. The brief addresses delivered by several of the members present indicated clearly the line of action which such an association would probably take. The chief among these was the collection and distribution of statistics of production and consumption, upon which members would be able to form an accurate judgment in regard to the state of the market and the wisdom of curtailing, increasing, or continuing without alteration, the current rate of production. There was an equally unanimous conviction that it would be both improper and unwise to attempt anything in the form of regulation of prices. It was clearly shown that any such course would be contrary to the best interest of the industry and at the same time illegal. It was just as clearly shown that the desired result would be far more definitely and satisfactorily secured by the distribution of accurate statistics. When a manufacturer had before him a statement of the requirements of the market and of the stocks available and being produced, he would invariably regulate his production for the time being, in accordance with reasonable economic principles.

After the discussion had brought out these essential points the actual procedure in the formation of an association was discussed. This resulted in the appointment of a committee composed of Messrs. Geo. E. Challes, Toronto; A. G. McIntyre, Toronto; J. Campbell, Windsor Mills; Howard Wilson, Montreal; Geo. H. Millen, Hull, P.Q.; J. E. G. Debuck, Chicoutimi, P.Q.; O. A. Porritt, Quebec; A. F. Cayford, Three Rivers, P.Q.; Geo. H. Med, Sault Ste. Marie; N. M. Jones, St. John, N.B.; C. Howard Smith, Montreal; J. H. Weldon, Toronto, and G. A. Howell, Toronto. The duty of this committee will be to communicate with all the other pulp and paper manufacturing companies in Canada and obtain expressions of opinion regarding the advisability of forming an association. They will report at a meeting which is to be held at Montreal on Wednesday, March 19th. The committee themselves will hold a meeting on the day previous, when they will be entertained at luncheon by Mr. C. H. Smith at the Montreal club.

Representatives from the following mills were present, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, Barber Paper & Coating Mills, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Limited, Montrose Paper Mills Company, Don Valley Paper Company, Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Rolland Paper Company, Edwin Crabtree & Sons, Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Howard Smith, Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, and Dryden Timber and Power Company.

An interesting visitor at the meeting in Toronto was Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry for Canada. Mr. Campbell, when invited to address the meeting, expressed his approval of the movement and bespoke the co-operation of the pulp and paper manufacturers in connection with the proposed establishment of a forest products laboratory at Ottawa. He referred to the excellent work which had been done at the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. A number of pulp and paper manufacturers in the United States had practically altered their whole method of manufacturing as a result of valuable information which they had secured from the laboratory at Madison. It was his hope to be able to establish a similarly useful laboratory in Canada, and he hoped that the pulp and paper manufacturers would do all in their power to co-operate in this movement. He was glad to announce that the government had already included in the estimates for the coming year an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose.

After the meeting in Toronto a business meeting of the committee which had been appointed to arrange for the next meeting at Montreal

was held, and encouraging progress was made toward securing the co-operation of the whole pulp and paper manufacturing industry in Canada.

### Fire at Riordon's Merriton Sulphite Mill

A portion of the sulphite plant of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, at Merriton, Ont., has been destroyed by fire. The greatest damage was done to the screen room and digestors, the total loss being between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The sulphite mill is closed down, which involves the loss of 25 tons per day for six months, and at a time when every ton can be sold. The deficiency will be supplied from Hawkesbury, where the enlarged plant will come into effect in April. The screen and digester departments at Merriton will be replaced by a steel and concrete fireproof structure built in a most substantial manner, and the engineers are now looking into the question of re-construction. The fire in no way interfered with the paper mills, which are running without interruption. These mills have been in continuous operation for 45 years. This is the most serious fire which has occurred at Merriton, there having been only two or three small warehouse fires at previous periods. The mill was sprinkled throughout, and the loss was due to a strong wind which fanned the flames, thus giving the fire a big start before the fire brigade could check them. It is believed that the outbreak was caused by a spark getting on to a belt saturated with oil. The building was insured, while the loss of profits during the re-building is also covered by insurance.

### German Paper Men Studying Canadian Pulp Resources

Montreal, March 2nd, (Special to the Canada Lumberman): That German pulp and paper men are keenly looking to Canada for a supply of pulp wood, wood pulp and paper, and also for attractive sites to establish pulp and paper industries, is well indicated by the number of enquiries recently made through correspondence and responsible agents. Shut out from Austrian forest supplies and parts of Russia hitherto supplying raw material for German paper mills, the situation is naturally causing some alarm, and what is more natural than to look to Canada? The plan to organize a tour of German business and financial men to this country next spring has some significance in this connection.

### Want Duty Reimposed on B. C. Paper

Paper mills in Washington and California have appealed to the Treasury Department to rescind its order of some time ago admitting paper from British Columbia free of duty. This request follows the Treasury's recent refusal to abolish the duty on paper from Quebec, Canada, on the ground that Quebec had not removed export restrictions from wood and wood pulp, but only from paper. The Treasury has informed the western mills that if they prove conclusively that British Columbia would refuse to remove export restrictions from wood and wood pulp the duty on paper would be restored.

### Quebec Firms Taking No Action

Montreal, March 6th: The Laurentide, Wayagamack, Belgo-Canadian Companies and Price Bros. are taking no action in connection with the refusal of the United States Government to admit their products duty free into the States, following the decision of the Quebec Government to lift the embargo on the companies' Government timber limits. They are awaiting the action of the Democrats. The Booths and the Soo Corporation, are still exporting their goods free of duty, the two companies having private limits.

### Consumer Will Pay the Increased Freight Charge

With reference to the recent judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada in allowing an increase of 1 cent per 100 lbs. on freight rates on pulp wood to New York points. A prominent Toronto authority says that the situation appears to be the same as was the case with sulphite. It will undoubtedly not be to the interests of the pulpwood dealers but it will be to the advantage of the paper trade in general. However, except on present contracts, pulp wood dealers will hardly be the losers as, in the present active state of the market, the buyers will undoubtedly have to pay the increase.

The enlargement of the Hawkesbury mill of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, which has been going on for six months, is nearing completion. One digester is in operation, and the second one will be ready a few weeks later. This will increase the capacity by one-third more than previously.

The Laurentide Company, Grand'Mere, P.Q., now have their new digester running. About 500 men are at work on the dam being built by the Talbot Construction Company in connection with the Laurentide Company's new power plant.



## Builders Interested in Demurrage

Hear Claim for Reciprocal Charges Upheld by C. M. A.  
Representative — Chief Points at Issue

Montreal, March 6th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman): The question of reciprocal demurrage was discussed at the noon-day luncheon of the Montreal Builders' Exchange held to-day, by Mr. J. E. Walsh, transportation manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto. Mr. Walsh stated that reciprocal demurrage was in force in thirty states on the other side of the border. The most recent state to adopt it was Washington, and reports stated that, so far, it was working out satisfactorily. The subject had been a live one with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association since 1906. He was of the opinion that there were few receivers of freight who desired to use cars as warehouses. In 1906 the Railway Commission had stated that they were willing to discuss reciprocal demurrage further, but nothing had yet been done. There had however, been so many delays and losses that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had decided to ask the Railway Commissioners to take up this question again, and to impose penalties for delays. They desired uniform penalties similar to those which were granted to the railway companies and imposed on consignees. The late government had made an amendment giving the Railway Commissioners power to fix penalties for delay. The manufacturers were of opinion that it was time to get some relief from the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed, and on the 15th of April they proposed to make representations to that effect before the Railway Commissioners. The Manufacturers' Association had drawn up a resolution to submit to the Commission, and some manufacturers were of opinion that they had not gone far enough in the relief they were asking. They had no feeling of retaliation. What they wanted was a service for which they were willing to pay a reasonable rate. They were entitled to get that service for which they paid and it was the duty of the railway companies to see that the manufacturers obtained it.

### The Average Demurrage Plan

Mr. Walsh spoke at length on the average demurrage plan now in force in the United States. This, among other things, provides that forty-eight hours free time is allowed for unloading or loading on all commodities. After the expiration of the free time allowed a charge of \$1.00 per day or fraction of a day is made until the car is released. When, by reason of delay or irregularity of the carrier in filling orders, cars are bunched and placed for loading in accumulated numbers in excess of daily orders the shipper is allowed such free time for loading as he would have been entitled to had the cars been placed for loading as ordered. When, as the result of the neglect of any carrier, cars designed for one consignee at one point are bunched at originating point in transit or at destination, and delivered by the carrier line in accumulated numbers in excess of daily shipments the consignee is allowed such free time as he would have been entitled to had the cars been delivered in accordance with the daily rate of shipment. When a shipper or receiver enters into an agreement the charge for detention to cars, on all cars held for loading or unloading by such shipper or receiver is computed on the basis of the average time of detention to all such cars released during each calendar month. This average detention is computed as follows:—

A credit of one day is allowed for each car released within the first 24 hours of free time. A debit of one day is charged for each 24 hours or fraction thereof that a car is detained beyond the first 48 hours of free time. In no case is more than one day's credit allowed on any one car, and in no case is more than five days' credit applied in cancellation of debits accruing on any one car, making a maximum of seven days that any car may be held free; this to include Sundays and holidays.

At the end of the calendar month the total number of days credited are deducted from the total number of days debited, and \$1 per day charged for the remainder. If the credits equal or exceed the debits, no charge is made for the detention of the cars, and no payment is made to shippers or receivers on account of such excess of credits, nor are credits in excess of the debits of any one month considered in computing the average detention for another month.

A shipper or receiver who elects to take advantage of this average agreement is not entitled to cancellation or refund of demurrage charges under other sections.

### The Optional Feature

Mr. Walsh explained that this agreement was optional, and they were asking the Railway Commission that this should be adopted as an extension of their present rules.

Mr. Pauze, the chairman, commented on the good work that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were doing in connection with the demurrage question, and said that the Builders' Exchange would do all they could to help in this matter.

In reply to questions as to loss incurred by reason of undue delays on the part of the railway company, Mr. Walsh said he was of the opinion that it was not advisable to press for compensation for delays between terminals, but there was room for improvement in the matter of delays within terminals. At the same time he did not see how penalties for delays in transit could be worked out. No doubt one could recover for goods being detained unreasonably. Some bodies were holding out for a clause to the effect that goods should travel at the rate of 100 miles per day.

### A Progressive London Wholesale Firm

The incorporation of the London Lumber Company with a capital of \$40,000 which was recently announced in the Canada Lumberman, is the result of the rapid growth in recent years of a company which has established for itself an exceptional reputation for shrewd business methods and square dealing. The head office of the company will be continued in London and they will conduct as formerly, a wholesale lumber business. The president of the company is Mr. Frank E. Harley and the secretary, Mr. Charles R. Hoare.

The London Lumber Company was established in 1890 by the late Robert McLeod, who conducted a successful hardwood business, under the above name for a number of years, being succeeded in 1907 by Mr. Harley. Some years ago a large percentage of the firm's business was in shipping birch, ash, etc., to the markets of New York and Boston. Of late years, the increased demand in Canada has made it more profitable for them to ship most of their stock to the Canadian trade.

During the past three years the firm have controlled a large cut of American oak, poplar and gum, which has been distributed among the



Charles R. Hoare, London, Ont.



Frank E. Harley, London, Ont.

furniture and other manufacturers throughout Ontario, and have handled in addition a large quantity of yellow pine. In addition to hardwoods they also handle a large quantity of pine and spruce in car-load lots only.

Mr. Frank E. Harley, president of the London Lumber Company, was born in London, Ont., in 1876, and received his education in the public schools of that city. The first two years of his business career were spent in the city ticket office of the C.P.R., and in 1894, he entered the employ of The London Lumber Company, under his grandfather, the late Mr. McLeod. After serving several years as inspector, he became assistant manager, and on the retirement of Mr. McLeod in 1907, assumed the management.

Owing to his successful management during the last five years, which was marked by a very substantial growth in the volume of business handled, he and his partners, Mr. Richard Hoare and Mr. Frank Harley, deemed it advisable to apply for incorporation, which, with increased capital, would enable them to extend their business still further.

Mr. Chas. R. Hoare, the secretary, was born in London, in the year 1886. For a number of years he was associated with the Stevens Manufacturing Company and McClary Manufacturing Company of that city. In November, 1907, he joined the office staff of The London Lumber Company, and in 1908 was appointed secretary, since which time he has, in this capacity, ably assisted in carrying on the successful business of the company.

Owing to the growth of their business, the company now maintain a capable staff of hardwood lumber inspectors, throughout the mills, and the new organization anticipates doing a still larger business in the future.



# Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD

## Good Trade Prospects at Ottawa

Ottawa, March 10th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—The snow storms of the past two weeks have had the effect of curtailing somewhat the demand for retail lumber, but trade is still reported remarkably active. The prospects are exceptionally bright for a good season's business. Prices continue firm and several grades of pine have increased during the last two weeks. One inch s.c. strips are from \$1. to \$2 higher.

If an amicable settlement between the carpenters in Ottawa and the Builders' Exchange is not brought about in the meantime there is likely to be trouble on the first of March. The union carpenters have notified the Exchange that they want an increase of pay from 35 to 42½ cents per hour. It is yet early to predict whether the demand will be granted. The notice was only served two days ago.

Though the recent cold weather has interfered with the lumber trade in some respects it has been beneficial in others, for it has permitted the piling of logs for the spring drive, hitherto delayed by the mild weather. In many of the camps the winter's work is practically over and the men are returning to the cities. The employment agencies are now on the look out for good river men, but find it rather difficult to get them.

About 2,200 feet of square timber has been taken out this winter by the Petawawa Lumber Company at their limits at Brule Lake. This may be regarded as an exceptionally good cut as few limits in the east now contain trees of sufficient thickness to yield square timber.

Wall board is to be manufactured from spruce logs by the Beaver Board Company, at a factory now in course of erection at Beaverville, Que., quite near to Ottawa. The company announce that they will commence operations in about two weeks' time and will employ 150 men. The factory is a one-storey structure measuring 500 x 75 feet. Mr. E. B. Smith will be in charge of the manufacturing end of the business, while Mr. A. Smith will look after the office work. The company also have plants at Buffalo, Roanoke Rapids, N.C., and other places in the United States.

A few increases in the tolls charged by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company have been approved by the government.

## Companies Case Before Supreme Court

Practically every lumber company in Canada is interested in the Companies Case, which again came before the Supreme Court last week. The Provincial and Dominion governments have opposite views as to the status of a company holding a Provincial or a Dominion franchise. The case has been oscillating from one court to another during the past two or three years. All the arguments have now been presented and the Supreme Court is expected to give judgment in the course of a few weeks.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association was represented at the last hearing by F. H. Crysler and he argued that while a general trading company, provincially incorporated, could buy and sell almost anywhere, yet lumbering and fishing companies were considerably restricted from doing business beyond the limits of the province in which the company obtained its charter. Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., took a different view and said that the E. B. Eddy Company, for instance, could buy pulpwood in Ontario and sell it in the same province if there was a glut of pulpwood in the Quebec market.

## May Appeal Pulpwood Rate Decision

There is a good deal of talk going the rounds, of an appeal being registered against the decision of the Railway Commission authorizing increased rates on pulp wood from shipping points in Canada to those in the Eastern States. The effect of the increase will not be felt in Ottawa very much as there is little, if any pulpwood exported. Mr. C. J. Booth, of the firm of J. R. Booth, when seen by the correspondent of the Canada Lumberman, said: "We do not ship any pulpwood to the United States. We do, however, ship a good deal of pulp and paper so the advance in the pulpwood rates does not affect us." He ventured the opinion, though, that one result of the increase will be to discriminate in favor of pulpwood areas adjacent to water routes. During the hearing of the case before the Railway Commission it was explained that only about 17 per cent. of the pulpwood shipped to New York State goes by rail from Canada.

## Ottawa Lumbermen Attend National Convention

Among those who went from Ottawa and Montreal to attend the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York State, held in Atlantic City last week, were: Gordon C. Edwards, R. G. Cameron, E. R. Bremner, Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of Ottawa; D.

H. McLennan, Angus McLean and Walter C. Laidlaw, of Montreal. E. M. MacDonald, M.P. for Pictou, was one of the chief speakers at the annual banquet held in the Hotel Chelsea.

Gordon C. Edwards has been elected president of the newly formed Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Association. W. H. McAuliffe is vice-president, and the members of the executive are: Messrs. George Mason, Rose, Grant, and Barrett.

Mr. W. H. McAuliffe, of the firm of McAuliffe Davis & Company, is away on a holiday trip to Panama and Cuba. He will be home again at the end of the present month.

## Serious Fire at McAuliffe Davis Plant

Ottawa, March 8th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—The woodworking building, including all the material in it, a dry kiln and the boiler house at the Chamberlain avenue yards of the McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company were completely gutted by fire here to-day. A spark from the electric motor, which propelled the machinery, caused the blaze. The loss totals about \$55,000, all covered by insurance. Only the good work of the firemen prevented the fire from spreading to the adjoining warehouse in which was stored thousands of dollars worth of lumber.

Sparks from the fire also ignited seven cars of lumber and three empty cars on the Grand Trunk siding close by. All these were burned to the trucks and the loss to the Grand Trunk was \$10,000, covered by insurance. The lumber on these cars was being shipped by J. R. Booth, McLachlin Bros., Arnprior; the Rideau Lumber Company and McAuliffe Davis, to Toronto, Montreal and New York firms. As the freight was paid on it the Grand Trunk will have to compensate the shippers.

## Nova Scotia Market Conditions

Halifax, N.S., March 3rd, (Special to the Canada Lumberman): The conditions in Nova Scotia, are at present, rather difficult to outline accurately owing to the fact that the winter has been the mildest for years, and while considerable lumber is being moved at present, there is so very little snow, that very little warm weather or rain would remove practically all of it, and leave conditions as bad as they were in January. Even should the present weather conditions continue, the cut cannot reach an average. In all probability, the American market will receive pretty nearly an average amount from Nova Scotia.

The English market exports will probably be about three-quarters of an average, while the South American shipments will be light. A quantity, not quite up to the average, should go forward to the West India market. Local market demands continue strong, and a record amount of lumber will be used this year within the Province.

Some of the larger operators are not cutting anything at all this year, while a great many more are doing very little. The Maritime Lumber Company have all their plants closed this winter, while the Davison Lumber Company, on the other hand, expect to have a large cut. Portable mill operations are about the same as usual. All the available mills are being operated.

All the manufacturers are looking forward to a good season, so far as prices go, and it is to be hoped that good winter weather will continue for the balance of the season to enable them to get out logs which they have, now yarded, in the woods.

The English market is the strongest that it has been for a great many years, even with the high liner freights which are ruling, at from 50s. to 60s. Deals are netting a very high price. Most of the winter cuts have been sold at prices ranging from \$14.50 to \$16.00. The American market is strong, probably the strongest it has ever been, and the general feeling is, that 1913 will be a banner year in that market.

Just at present, random spruce is bringing around \$22.00 to \$25.00, specification hemlock from \$20.00 to \$22.50, planed hemlock boards, from \$21.00 to \$22.50, and lath around \$4.00.

The winter has been fairly open along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, and building operations have not been held up by bad weather, to any extent. This, of course, reduces the stock in the yards, and by holding off shipments until April or May, the market should be even stronger than at present.

It is rather difficult to foretell what tonnage rates will be for this season, and a great many different opinions exist. Some of the larger operators think that freights will open around \$4 on spruce to New York for large vessels, and gradually increase through the season. One thing is certain, that the quantity of lumber on hand in Nova Scotia and along the Maine and New Brunswick coast for shipment



to the United States points, is very much less than last year, and rates should be considerably lower than they were at the close of the season, last fall.

There have been very few changes of large areas in the past month or two, although some of the largest areas in Nova Scotia are either under option or offered for sale. One property of 150,000 acres is now under option to an English house, while several others of smaller acreage, are under option to Provincial people.

### St. John Cut Shows Decrease of About One-Third

St. John, N.B., March 8th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The lumber industry, especially that of the hauling of logs from yards to rivers, has shown marked activity during the past two weeks. The snow being so late in coming left the operators with an extra amount of work to be done in a very limited time, but should the snow remain during the next ten days about all logs will have been delivered on banks of rivers. The cut on the St. John and its tributaries will not be more than two-thirds of last year, this falling off being more marked on the lower sections of the river, where the snow did not come until the first week in February, making the operators fearful that they would not be able to haul all logs which they could have cut, had the winter been favorable. Should the driving season not prove a successful one, the shortage will be very much more marked, and the mills at St. John will suffer for want of logs, being forced to shorten their season's sawing. Prices of logs are very high, being about \$1 per M. over last season's prices.

Practically all the mills on the river at St. John have sold their cuts of English deals for the coming season, the figures being around \$16.50 per M. for specification of deals running 50 per cent. 7 x 8 x 3, balance 9 x 3 and up; with 3 x 4 and 3 x 5 about \$14; 3 x 6 about \$4.50; fourth quality, \$13.50 to \$14; ends at usual reductions. The cut of English deals from St. John for the season of 1913 will not be as heavy as usual owing to the shortage of the log cut. Prices remain firm, with rising freight rates. What effect this will have on prices of deals it is hard to say.

Prices for New York and New England stocks remain firm, with plenty of buyers who are offering good figures for contracts, viz., for 2 x 3 about \$15 per M.; 2 x 4 \$16; 2 x 6 \$15; 2 x 8 \$17.50; 2 x 10 \$18.50; all delivered on cars at St. John or by sailer, according to sale.

Rates of freight remain at \$3.25 for New York with no signs of advance for a time at least, until something is ready to be moved.

Laths are being sold for future cuts seasons 1913, at \$2.70 per M. on sellers' docks; this is about 20c per M. higher than last year for season's cuts.

Low grades of inch, two and three inch are being sold at about an advance of one dollar per M. over last year's prices. At present there are no stocks for sale for immediate use.

Merchantable spruce boards are being sold at about \$1 per M. advance over last season, viz.: \$14.50 per M. All grades of clear spruce or pine will advance in 1913, as the supply will be very limited.

Practically all woodworking factories in this section are very busy and have been so during the whole winter, when as a rule they are not very busy.

### Splendid Demand at Montreal

Montreal, March 10th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman): From every quarter one hears of the good condition of business—"Never better—phenomenal" was the expression of one lumberman. This, indeed represents general conditions, and if the building programme outlined is only partially carried out, there promises to be a shortage and still higher prices. Reports received here show that all the important manufacturers have sold this year's cut, but some of the smaller mills are holding out in the expectation of getting even better prices which, at present, are considerably higher than for last year's cut. The weather has been very unsatisfactory for logging, but with the fall of snow present conditions have considerably improved.

There is almost a famine in dry stock, and certain lines are practically impossible to obtain. Common grades are especially difficult to secure. Orders are coming freely into the market, but the problem is to secure the lumber.

The markets in Canada, Great Britain and the United States are all good, a rather unusual circumstance and one that points to satisfactory business all round.

There is a tendency for prices of hard woods to rise, and indications point to a short cut. Some manufacturers state that they have not yet a quarter of their lumber cut.

Birch is selling well for export. Lath is very difficult to obtain and it is quite on the cards that there will be a famine in this section until the new cut comes in.

The activity in the local building trade is shown by the fact that permits for the last month were \$647,667 as against \$467,220 in the corresponding month last year, while the total for 1913 so far is \$1,106,290 as compared with \$739,718.

The ground wood market is a little stronger. Careful investigations show that for the month of January 14,000 tons were imported into the United States. Of this 2,200 tons came from Newfoundland, and the balance from Canada. In January of last year the imports were 4,300 tons below January of this year.

The sulphite market is also firm, consumption about balancing production, so that any special quantity required above the ordinary demand will be difficult to procure.

### Increasing Demand at Tonawanda

North Tonawanda, N.Y., March 6th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—With large employers of labor urging that houses be built at once and real estate men, lumber dealers and wood workers giving assurances that the local house famine will be alleviated during the next few months, the biggest building boom the Tonawandas have ever had is bound to come as soon as spring weather makes it possible to begin building operations. Employers of labor proved by actual figures at a recent mass meeting to discuss the scarcity of houses, that close to 500 families could be added to local population were there that number of homes available. There isn't a house in either Tonawanda renting under \$20 a month that is not occupied. Already sufficient local and outside capital has been interested in the situation and plans have been perfected for building as many houses as will be needed, so that by next fall the present scarcity will be entirely wiped out. This building boom will mean the expenditure of at least \$500,000 for building, as the demand is for homes that will cost at least \$1,000. In fact the latter figure is a low estimate. Most of the houses that will be built will average not less than \$1,500 each. As lumber will be used almost exclusively the boom will have no small effect on the lumber and woodworking field.

Hector M. Stocum, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Tonawandas, died recently at the advanced age of 77 years. The deceased came to North Tonawanda shortly after the close of the civil war, in which he served as a volunteer and reached the rank of captain. He organized one of the first lumber firms to do an extensive wholesale business in the Tonawandas and up to the time of his retirement from active business life a few years ago, he was one of the most prominent wholesalers in the east. Even after leaving the lumber business he found it impossible to remain inactive, and was nominated and elected to public office in both city and county. He leaves two sons, Thomas E. Stocum, who is a lumberman in St. Louis, and Benjamin Stocum, a prominent lumberman in Baltimore, Md.

Robert L. Kelsey, one of the best known of the younger lumber dealers of the Tonawandas, has been made a partner in the lumber business of his father, W. E. Kelsey. The firm name is now W. E. Kelsey & Son. The yard and offices will be continued on Main street, North Tonawanda.

Local lumbermen are so pleased with the operation of the parcel post that they are perhaps the largest users of this new postal accommodation in the Tonawandas. Samples of lath, shingles and even siding are sent through the mails. Woodworkers find it very convenient to mail samples of bevel siding, the showing of the actual design of the beveling having proved to be extremely satisfactory in securing satisfied customers. Lumbermen are demanding, however, that the special stamp regulation be removed and that packages be accepted anywhere instead of only at the main post offices.

Representatives of the Hines Lumber Company's fleet and the Blodgett Transit Company are in the Tonawandas trying to sign up with local lumbermen on contracts for next summer's tonnage to bring lumber down the lakes. Lumbermen in the Tonawandas are holding off, however, for the reason that they have contracted for but little lumber for summer shipment. The high prices prevailing at the upper lake Canadian and American mills have delayed buying. Until orders are actually placed for lumber, local dealers will not contract for boats to bring it down the lakes.

Business is still quiet with local lumbermen. The severe winter weather of the last ten days has had its effect and building is practically at a stand still throughout a large part of the territory served from the local market. Canadian stock is still scarce. The probability of the duty coming off imported stock is chiefly responsible, however, for this condition. Wholesalers are holding off with the expectation of getting Canadian lumber without the added charge for import duty that is now in effect. Canadian lumber still maintains its high place in the eyes of builders and its local handlers could sell several times as much as they have been able to secure.

A report of the proceedings of the Forest Fire Conference of the Forest Protective Organizations of the Pacific Coast which was recently held at Seattle, Wash., has been issued in booklet form by "The Timberman," Portland, Ore., U.S.A. The booklet contains all the interesting addresses and discussions which were delivered and took place at the conference. For all who are interested in the practical questions of forest protection and conservation, the booklet will be of great interest and value.



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

## Limitation of Territory—Salesmen's Methods

### A Question Peculiar to the Lumber Trade

Probably in no other line of trade has the question of territory cut such a figure as in the lumber business, and it has, I believe, been responsible for more trouble among dealers than almost any thing else that I know of in the retail trade. Every dealer naturally wants his share of the business that is within the natural territory of the town where he has his yard, and failing to get it through fair means, he is also naturally tempted to reach out for it, through the unfair means of cutting prices. Very often this precipitates a contest which becomes more or less long drawn out and when it ends it is either a truce or a selling out by the weaker of the parties. This is within the town and its territory, and where this has become contracted and smaller than formerly by reason of its being cut off by a new railroad with its new towns. This is the natural process of eliminating that which is not needed.

In the olden days there was no such thing as a limitation of territory for a dealer to sell his lumber in. Such a thing was not within the field of his understanding. "The world was all before him where to choose" and was only limited by his ability to sell and furnish the stock to supply it. But all this is changed. He is expected to be careful about taking a customer from his neighbor over the way and also to preserve the amenities by respecting the rights of the dealer in the town that is five or six miles distant. No matter if he is carrying double the stock of his neighbor he must exercise constant vigilance lest he sell to a customer that is over the line of the demarcation of territory. If he is careless about this and unintentionally sells a farmer who drives to his yard with out asking him just where he lives he is apt to hear from that dealer about "poaching" on his trade. For no matter how small a stock the regular dealer may be carrying, he is as tenacious of his territorial rights as though he had ten times as much in his yard. He is a member of the same association as his neighbor who has the larger yard in the next town, and according to the idea of the trade ethics which he has imbibed, it means the equalizing of unequal men, unequal stocks and unequal situations. There is no question but this attitude is responsible to some extent for the number of yards that are not really needed. We don't like to limit this, of course, but the older dealers know that it is so, because they have had to train themselves down from the unrestricted limits to which in the past they were accustomed to the restriction of ethical boundaries and conditions which have become a recognized feature of the retail trade. Ideally it may be correct, but in its practical workings there is a strong tendency for this policy to go to the extreme, and all extremes of whatever character are liable to be hurtful.

### Artificial Restrictions Will Disappear

It is one of the laws of human action that every movement carries with it its own corrective. There is no escaping from this fact, and sooner or later the artificial restrictions which hamper the free action in the business will be eliminated by the natural forces which govern trade. I have reason to believe that this is the latent opinion of the thinking minds in the retail business, and I am only expressing what they are talking about among themselves "on the q.t." It is true, however, there are many places where the good sense of the dealers prevents a too rigid observance of the territorial limits between them, and where this freedom of action is allowed there is less liability of a rupture in their relations. In the crowded conditions which affect many localities such harmony can only be maintained through frequent getting together and a unanimity in the policy of "give and take" by all concerned. But even in this great care and good judgment must be exercised in the practice of these harmonious relations, or else the corrective in the form of co-operative yards will be the forthcoming result.

In some parts of the country this extreme protective policy has been followed by this class of organized competition. Co-operative effort in relation to trade may make mistakes at first, as we all know they have, but the principle of it being right it is only a question of time and effort before its practicability is solved. As I have said before, the corrective is brought into action in everything that is carried to the extreme. Whenever I hear of a farmers' yard being started on the co-operative plan I am pretty well assured that there is a cause for it and that cause is mainly the result of the mismanagement of the situation there by the lumbermen. There are exceptions to this, of course, but in the main my observation has been that where there are two or more yards in a town where there is only a good fair business for one, and the attempt has been made to squeeze enough profit out of the community to support them, it has been productive of a co-operative revolt in one form or another on the part of that community.

Everywhere I go almost I hear the expression which is almost a complaint that there are too many yards in this or that place or locality for any profit to be made out of the business other than a bare living. This has started the revolving of the question in my mind as to when and how will the retail lumber business return again to its former status with every other line of business in respect to the freedom of trading where and with whom it pleases.

Did it ever occur to you, my friend, that yours is the only business in your town that is supposedly expected to observe a territorial limit to its scope of action? I say supposedly because you and I know very well that this part of the ethics of trade is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." For the unwritten law in the relations of dealers in neighboring towns is to keep out of the territory of another, which is all very well where the range is large enough without crowding. But nowadays in the greater part of the country, it is crowding, and hence for protests of the crowded ones. Did you ever know of an instance wherein your bank refused to make a loan to a responsible party just because he lived in the next town a few miles away? Did you ever know of a case where your dry goods store turned down the sale of a suit of clothes to a cash buyer in the nearby town even though he could have been accommodated at home? Was there ever a case where your implement dealer refused to sell a wagon or any other farm tool to a farmer who lived within a fifteen minute drive of another town where he could have gotten anything he wanted in that line and could have paid for it, or whose credit was good? Would your grain dealer refuse to spring the market price on a lot of grain offered by a farmer who lived several miles nearer the other town because it was within the territory of the grain buyers there? Would the stock buyer do the same thing and for the same reason? Does a physician or a lawyer refuse a call for his services in the next town because the business belongs to the doctors and lawyers there? I could go further into details to demonstrate to you that the whole business interests of your town know no territorial limit or other restrictions in competing for all the trade within its radius of action or beyond that if it can get it. But the lumber dealers are presumed among themselves to be the exception to this display of natural freedom. No one else is supposed to know of this tacit agreement of policy which if conscientiously observed and practiced can but do otherwise than act as a handicap to the ability and enterprise of those dealers who want to see their business expand in proportion as their ability grows in the taking care of it. The fundamental nature of all human action, naturally expressed, is selfishness, and the collective feeling and action of all communities is expressed along this line of feeling. Every town wants to grow and expand in every way, and if it is at the expense of the smaller and weaker place so much the worse for the interest of that town. The larger towns may feel sorry, in a sense, for their smaller neighbors, but they are not sorry enough to want to share with them in an equal division of trade. Do you see the parallel, my friends? It is not an imaginary one. It is a state of actual existence. Those who are feeling the pressure are doing some thinking on the subject, and the man who thinks and acts as he thinks is apt to change the order of things in his sphere of action.

### Imaginary Lines Being Disregarded

As far as I can judge at the present time by what I see and gather from talking with dealers in different sections this question of how far from his yard a dealer may sell his stuff is being settled by tacitly ignoring any such thing as an arbitrary line. Any sensible man knows, if he has had any experience with it at all, that it is practically impossible to observe at all times a strict adherence to any such rule, for the simple reason that there are influences against it over which he has no control. The only thing he can do is to be reasonable with his neighbors and they to be reasonable with him. A man who carries at all times a large and well selected stock, understands well his business, is popular because of his courteous treatment of everybody and, in addition, possesses a drawing personality, exercises an influence which he himself cannot control and to attempt such a thing is to practically penalize and tax him for his superiority.

Towns are built up through the drawing power of such men in the different lines of trade that are in such places. You cannot chain up the power which the energy of such men gives them. It will find a free course somewhere. In many cases it has taken the form of buying out the yards of the surrounding towns and settling the question of territory for all time as far as it affects him. If he is unable to do this and elects to stay in the one place, he will make his yard the centre of the lumber interests with a radius of action extending as far as a farmer can drive one day and return with a load. But such dynamic men are scarcely to be found now in the country districts.



They have either made their pile and are now globe trotters or they have removed to the larger centres and are operating on a scale commensurate with their capital and energies. The rank and file of the individual yard owners, who have only the capital to operate one yard, are feeling more than any one else the crowding of the yards around them and with whom this question of territory is often a troublesome one to take care of.

### Want to Make the Best Possible Bargains

The reason that impels a farmer to go from one town to another to get figures on a bill is a natural one and must be taken into reasonable consideration. In the olden days every dealer thought he was justified in capturing a bill no matter where the buyer came from, and it was considered a stroke of good business if it was hauled to a neighboring town and landed under the nose of the local dealer there. The tendency, though, in these latter times is for every dealer to give his neighbor in the next town an opportunity to take care of his own trade. But there is so much of what we call "irregular" competition from the outside that a local dealer cannot always be safe in trying to get a good fair profit on a bill from a customer whom he thinks he "has solid." If this customer finds in going to the next town to get figures that there is not as much difference as he considers there ought to be, he is apt to have the thought strike him that there is some collusion between the dealers, and the chances are he sends off somewhere and gets another estimate. Now, here is where there often occurs the beginning of trouble between neighboring dealers.

A dealer wishing to save for his neighbor the bill that has come to him, discovers on questioning the farmer that he is going to send away for another estimate, and not wishing to see it shipped in from the outside even into his neighbor's territory, he tells the farmer to let him run over that bill again for some possible mistake in figuring. He does so, and lo and behold, he does discover a serious mistake(?). The new figures he gives him satisfies the farmer and the deal is made there and then. The farmer comes in and hauls out the material and is blissfully unaware of the potential trouble he is likely to cause among the lumber dealers. His home dealer soon hears of his straying away from his home pasture and he either writes a letter, telephones or makes a personal call on the dealer who has also strayed over the line and into his preserves. If he is sensible, he will accept the situation and the conditions under which it was made and return in a thankful spirit that it was not shipped in by an outside "poacher" to trouble him for many days afterward.

### Does Not Like to Lose a Bill

The average dealer, though, don't like to lose a bill from any cause and he is apt to lay it up against the dealer in the next town who sells it away from him, and at the first opportunity he will retaliate if he can, and it is principally for this reason that dealers don't ordinarily care to invite reprisals of this character. On the other hand, in the ordinary course of trade it is becoming allowable for every dealer to sell a man what he wants when he drives into his yard, no matter where he comes from. As in the case of the historic miller, "all is grist that comes to his mill." It is not necessary always to cut the regular prices to secure this kind of non-competitive trade. Fair dealing and good treatment combined with a good stock are all that is necessary in many cases to draw men from their home towns, and if trade is drawn for these reasons the dealer who gets it is entitled to all that comes his way.

Farmers who live on the dividing line of the natural territory between towns are usually not slow in discovering their advantage and therefore the town they like best to trade in will find them on its streets and in its places of business pretty regularly. He may not get any better goods or better prices, but he has conceived a liking for the place and the atmosphere of cordiality and welcome tendered him by its business men. And if the lumber dealer is one of these there can be no question about territory in such a case. If a dealer loses trade that he considers belongs to him, it is because of one of two reasons; either the other dealer has a lower scale of prices or he is driving it away through his own fault in being remiss in his efforts to hold it, and the latter reason is more often the true one.

The Great Teacher once gave out this startling saying: "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." No wonder his hearers murmured among themselves and expressed their opinion that it was a "hard saying," but it is a great truth nevertheless, and nowhere may it be seen better exemplified than in the business world where the prizes generally go to those who don't always need them. It is up to the present-day business man, therefore, to put off the old destructive ways of doing business and adopt the more modern policy of gaining business through emulation which is not only constructive but creative. Study yourself, young man. Study your business, and with both study your community and learn all you can of its affairs and those of the individual characters in it and give out the best there is in you.

C. H. Ketrledge, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

## Salesmanship — Its Chief Elements

### Perseverance and Tact the Greatest Factors in Success—Profits Depend Upon Persistence

One of the best ways of improving the quality and the quantity of business conducted by a retail lumber yard, or rather by a line of yards, is to hold an annual meeting of managers and to tell them plainly where they have succeeded and where they have not. The exchange of views at a meeting of this sort cannot fail to be profitable. The Long-Bell Lumber Company and its allied companies held a meeting of this nature recently at Oklohoma City and one of the most practical address ever delivered upon retail matters was that of Mr. J. H. Foresman, manager of the company's retail interest. Mr. Foresman said in part:—

A man must be a good salesman, otherwise he cannot succeed. If you are most successful in the sale of your goods, you must first be in love with your business, selling lumber and building material because you like to do so.

Second: You must believe in the goods you are selling.

Third: You must know all about your goods and how to talk them to the trade. Misrepresentation should be farthest from your thought, and means failure when practiced. It is never necessary for any business man in any line to misrepresent his goods in order to sell them.

Fourth: Above all things else, have confidence in your ability to sell your goods for what they are worth and do not feel: "I must make a low price in order to sell, or because my competitors are selling low." "Anyone can give goods away, but it takes a smart man to sell at profit," an old saying but true.

It is very sure if you do not ask what your material is worth, thereby enabling you to make a profit, the fault is all yours. The salesman who must have the price in order to make the sale is not the kind of a salesman our company are looking for, nor any other concern, so far as that goes, as he is not the kind of a man any concern wants in their employ. The day of the old-time merchant is past—this is a new era in which we live and new methods must be used. You must be able to sell paint, hardware, cement, silos or any other side line that is carried in the average lumber yard at this time, if you are a successful salesman.

How much stock have you piled on the upper deck of your shed somewhere, or off in an out-of-the-way place, that is dead and unsaleable—as you call it—that you haven't tried to sell because you think it is that kind of stock, when in reality you are not alive to the fact that it can be sold; or in other words, not salesman enough to sell it. For I say to you if you were active and a good salesman you would get rid of that very stock; someone would buy it, give it a trial.

Not long ago in conversation with a friend in our city who operates a line of yards, he asked me as to our success in disposing of this class of material at our yards. When questioned as to his success in that direction he said this:

"I made up my mind that those representing our interests were employed to handle the business, we believing at the time of their employment they were salesmen, and that they would be able to sell such stock as we have in our yards, and if we are not able to accomplish that through their efforts, it is time for us to look up the man who can sell the goods."

After this statement he made mention of a talk he had with one of his managers not long before, stating:

"I stopped off at the point in question between trains, and in looking around the yard I noticed about 10,000 feet of cedar siding which had been in stock for some time, and looked at it. I questioned the manager as follows:

"Mr. Blank, why do you not sell that cedar siding?" His reply was:

"No sale for it here, cannot sell it to anybody."

"How long has it been in the yard, Mr. Blank?"

"Ever since I've been here."

"How long have you been here?"

"About five years."

"Now, Mr. Blank, have you tried to sell this siding?"

"Yes, sir, but it won't go; there is no sale around here for that class of material at all." Then I said to him:

"Mr. Blank, we must sell that siding, and would like to sell it through your efforts, but if it cannot be done that way, then we must sell it through your successor."

From that they went on looking through the plant, he going on down the round that evening to visit other points, and upon returning home came back that way some four or five days later and stopped off between trains. He went up to the yard and found the manager busy loading up a wagon, and he was piling on the load about 2,500 feet of cedar siding. He made no mention to the manager of what he observed, however, as soon as the manager got through waiting upon the customer, came around and said to him:



"Did you notice I was loading quite a bunch of cedar siding on that wagon? And by-the-way, I got \$4 per thousand more for it than it had been invoiced to me."

And in a short time he wrote me that the cedar siding had all been sold, and that at a profit.

You and I would naturally ask ourselves why this man was able to dispose of that siding so quickly after his employer had talked to him concerning it, and we answer, "It was because of the fact that he, himself was to blame; he had not tried to sell the stock, and so it is in our opinion, nine times out of ten where we have dead and unsaleable stock the manager is to blame. He is not a salesman in the true sense. If he were, we would have no such stock around any of our yards. Are we not right in this. It takes tact also, to make a salesman.

Another friend of ours who operates a line of yards was telling me not long ago of sending out a request to his managers to write him something on, "Tact as Applied to the Business." One of the men in his general office—after reading over this letter of his—expressed his opinion like this:

You will not be able to make much of anything out of that, as most of our men haven't time to study the dictionary, also the subject will be too much for them to handle, as you know none of us could write much on a subject of that kind anyway," etc. His reply was:

"Why, that is easy and it will not take them long. To my mind very little effort upon their part is required to write something on "Tact as Applied to the Business." They have observed, or perhaps some time during their lives an incident of some kind has come up in their business to which this will apply, and I want them to tell me about it. I will write what I have on the subject and pass to you in a few moments to show you how easy it will be, and will expect you to write something also."

And the article this man wrote was from observation of an incident that happened not many months before, and I am going to tell you about it, as I believe it is to the point. As I remember it now, it was something like this:

This man was visiting a certain yard, and upon entering the office found the manager comfortably seated by the fire, seemingly content to sit and chat. In a short time a customer came in. The manager—without getting up or giving the would-be customer anything more than a passing notice as he came in, waited for the customer to ask for what he wanted, and when he did, it was something like this:

"Have you cedar shingles, and what are they worth?"

The manager, as stated, being so comfortably seated, without moving from his chair, replied:

"Yes, sir, we have cedar shingles, and they are worth \$4 per thousand."

After which he assumed an air of "I guess you better drive in and get them, as that is enough information for you."

The customer, after giving the manager one of those looks which means, "I guess he doesn't want to sell his shingles, so I will hunt up the fellow who does," remarked as he turned to go, "I will look around."

And at that he walked out.

Our friend decided that he would walk over to the yard of this man's competitor and call upon him. He did so and found him in the office. After he had been greeted most cordially, the manager in charge asked our friend to be seated. They had been talking but a few moments when in walked a customer. The manager asked to be excused, jumped up, and as the customer approached, greeted him in a very nice way and immediately asked him what he could do for him, when the customer replied:

"I want to buy some cedar shingles. Have you got them, and what are they worth?"

To which he received this very prompt reply:

"Yes, sir, the best in the market, and they are worth \$4.25 per thousand. Come right out in the yard and let me show them to you."

He led the way out into the yard to show his shingles, and our friend noticed it was the same party who had asked the price of shingles at the other yard, and becoming interested he went with them. This man called the customer's attention to what he considered the good qualities of his shingles and closed the sale to the customer at \$4.25 per thousand and you will remember the first man's price was \$4 per thousand—some tact, wasn't it? In other words, a salesman with tact. It may be true that some business men have more tact than others; to my mind it is one of the essential qualifications of the successful salesman, and if you haven't as much as the other fellow, you undoubtedly need to cultivate it. Most courteous treatment in connection with tact will always help in making a sale.

Now, gentlemen, this is only one of many instances that we might mention to you which go to prove the results come only to the business when you show tact along with salesmanship, but you must

need be shrewd, and by that I mean know how to meet the trade when they come into your place of business.

I believe we all agree that a book of many pages could be written upon the subject of "Salesmanship" and what it takes to make a good salesman, and then to my mind, the subject would be no more than half covered. I wish to leave this thought with you, "that you cannot know too much about how to sell the goods you are handling."

### Profit

The next important feature in our business is "Profit" and how to obtain it. We must get a profit or we cannot continue in business, which is true of any merchandise line. In our business we want what we consider a legitimate profit upon the goods sold, which we feel we have a right to expect, and perhaps you would like to know what we consider a legitimate profit.

If you do, I would say 25 to 30 per cent. on sales. Whenever we get less than 25 per cent. on sales we are not making the money out of the business that we should have. In fact, the way expenses have increased in the past five years, during which time our gross profits have been sliding down until the way things are going now, that after paying our running expenses and 6 per cent. upon the money invested, and you know it is easy to get 6 per cent. for your money by loaning it out, there has been nothing left for the investor. To be most frank with you, as it looks to me as the manager of the retail interests of this company, they would be better off to convert their retail yards into money and loan it out at 6 per cent., and thereby save themselves the strain of looking after so vast a business as we handle each year, which, as above stated, is not remunerative to them, to say nothing about the large amount of outstanding accounts they must carry on their books, the collection of which they have to contend with. A certain per cent. of the outstanding accounts is bound to be very aggravating to us, and perhaps in the end a part of them lost. What is the remedy? To my mind it is entirely up to you and me if you please, to work it out, and I ask you the question: "Can we do it, and if so how?"

As for myself, I say to you it can be worked out if we got at it as we should, and that it shall be my pleasure to help you from our end of the line. To this you may answer, "It is easy to give instructions, but if you were on the ground, I believe you would find it quite different."

To which I would answer as follows:

"I would endeavor to be a salesman of the first class. I would ask a price for my goods that would give me a profit, and further I would do as our shingle friend's competitor did, that is, ask \$4.25 per thousand for my shingles as against the other man's price of \$4 and try to be salesman enough to get it. If I were not successful in selling my goods at a profit, I would have no room for complaint if my company would feel that they must look up a man who was as good a salesman as the fellow who could sell shingles at \$4.25 per thousand as against his competitor's price of \$4 and it seems they can be found.

Now, if you make up your minds upon returning home from this meeting that you propose to do that very thing and follow up the resolution you make, practice it all this year, as well as for the future, should we meet in one or two years from now, I predict we will at that time, have very different results than we have had for some years past, which we have a right to expect.

### Outstanding Accounts

To my mind the handling of the outstanding accounts is also one of the principal features of our business, or any other, so far as that goes, and the collection of the accounts means the success or failure of any concern who do a credit business. Did you ever hear of a concern failing who were able to collect in all their outstanding accounts? On the other hand, untold numbers have failed because they did not collect their accounts. I believe I am safe in making the statement that our company become dissatisfied with more of our men because of their inability to collect their accounts than for any other one reason, which is quite natural, for I say to you, we do not intend that failure shall come to us because of the fact that we may have associated with us those who cannot collect their outstanding accounts as they should, when we know it is within our province to employ men who can collect for the goods when sold, the same as the successful management of any other part of the business. I know those of you who have more accounts from time to time than you should have, always have what you believe to be a good excuse as to why it is necessary for you to have so large an amount upon your books, and let me say to you now before you make your excuse, if it should be your promise to do so at this meeting, for if you have one in mind to make, do not offer it, as I am of the opinion nine times out of ten you are wrong and your excuse is not justifiable. I presume you will think this a pretty broad statement upon my part, hence let us see about it.

If any one of you were looking for a man to handle a yard doing a business of \$19,000 in a year, for instance, no other competition in the town, prices in outside territory low, trade hard to handle because of



that, with such a condition before you, would you then have any misgivings by making a statement to the man when you thought you had found him, something like this?

"Now, sir, with such a business we are looking for a man who can make 15 per cent. net on sales and close the year's business with no more than 12½ per cent. of the sales on his books, with but \$54 spent for extra labor."

I am going to give you a chance to answer me upon this question some time during the meeting when we will discuss the outstanding accounts with you. At the present time, by looking at the showing most of you have made the past year and before, the figures above do not indicate anything like the per cent. some of you had on your books at the close of the year. Then the question with us, "Why is it that the per cent. of your sales on your books from time to time should be so large?" I dare say you would only have a man in such a point as referred to whom you considered most active, would you not? Would you think a man 70 years old could be active enough to make such a showing in the way of profits and in the collection of his accounts? I believe we are not over exacting when we say to you who are not yet 70, and are supposed to be most active, your showing should really be as good, if not better, than the one above referred to.

We will tell you later of a party handling such a point who did it well.

Now, gentlemen, when your accounts are allowed to drag so long past due, not collected as they should be, we have a right to feel that the fault is all your own and means one of two things; you either did not exercise due care at the time the sales were made, or you have not put forth proper effort in the collection of your accounts at all times, either of which will mean failure to you, if you are not careful. This you can least afford to have happen, therefore I beseech of you before it is too late, to wake up to the fact that you are not exercising the splendid talent the good Lord has given you, and failure is sure to follow. Your pride should check you in this and your family is appealing to you to work and succeed, and your success or failure means so much to them. You owe to them the very best you have the ability to earn, and how happy you should be in making the greatest success because of them. And last but not least, your company, or the people with whom you are associated in business are looking to you to come up to the standard of the man they thought you to be at the time of your employment, and that was, you could sell as much goods as any man might select for the position you were to fill at just as good a price as any man in their employ, and the collecting of your accounts was easy for you to handle.

Competition is most keen at this time and is becoming more so from day to day, and from the trend of the times it is going to so continue in the future. If you make the success out of our business that we expect, it is absolutely necessary for you to put forth your every effort, bending all the energy at your command, that the greatest success will come to you and through you to the interests you represent, otherwise we will not be satisfied with you and you will fail because you have not applied yourself.

"No good thing is failure, no evil thing is success."

The calling of you together for this meeting means much to our company; the expense is quite an item of itself, the loss that will come to our several yards during the time that you are away would be hard for us to estimate. We must feel there will be necessarily be a loss, for we know the man you leave in charge cannot handle the business as you would. We do not want you to feel that we are not glad to do our part, and more too, if necessary, although you can hardly appreciate the strain a meeting of this character means for those having it in charge.

In conclusion I will quote from *Eternal Progress*:

"Never talk or think of failure or adversity. Be determined to succeed, and permit no thought nor word to suggest anything else. No matter if things to-day go wrong. This shall also pass away. The world is your friend, though it may seem at times to be against you. The world seems to be against you because you have not met the world in the right way. Change yourself. Be a friend to everybody, the whole world. Expect everybody to be good to you and desire constantly to be of real service to man. And ere long fate will change. Believe that everybody is against you and you rub them the wrong way. Know that the true side of mankind is a true friend to every aspiring soul, and then place yourself in touch with the ideal in man; meet only his better side and your life, as well as the life of the world, is made richer thereby. Never think or speak of failure nor adversity. Think success, speak success, breathe success, attract success, live success and be saturated through and through with absolute faith in your own success. Believe that the whole world is for you, that nothing is against you; and as your faith is, so shall it be unto you."

The Quebec Government has decided to erect a new building for the school of forestry which was established four years ago.

### Points on the Care of Matchers

The operator of a machine should try to learn something of the machine he is operating. Many times he can correct some minor trouble, saving time, and repairs.

The machine man is responsible only for neglected things. He has to divide his time in different parts of the mill. Necessarily he must be a thorough mechanic and one who can run over a machine quickly. Nuts, bolts, screws, springs, and keys are just as important in their places as knives on the heads. If neglected, it means trouble.

One should never be stingy of oil. Use the best quality and before you need it. If a bearing burns out it not only ruins the metal but it hardens the surface of the journal and it will never run as good again.

Watch your belts. The best time to look over belts and other things, so you can find every defect, if there is any, is before shutting down every evening. A little inspection saves belts, shafts and pulleys.

Be mighty careful in the use of jointer and grinder. Don't assume that the grinder will stand everything. Touch up your knives lightly, and save metal. Get all the good out of your Pyts steel you can and this depends solely on the care you give them.

Set the heads before starting the work. Very often the operator starts the stock in before the setting is complete, putting so much strain on sideheads or cylinders that something is liable to break. Once this happens the heads will never do as good work as before. Keep the rolls down just enough and start it up.

### Fredericton as an Industrial Centre

An excellent booklet dealing with the numerous advantages of Fredericton, N.B., as an industrial and distributing centre, has been published by the Fredericton Board of Trade. The booklet contains a number of interesting articles and illustrations. A specially interesting section is that relating to the development of electric power on the St. John River and its importance in connection with the promotion of important manufacturing industries. The lumbering and pulp and paper industries of the St. John River are specially noted and the importance of Fredericton in this connection is clearly described. The booklet is one which will be of much interest to a large number of readers.

### An Instructive Contrast

The *Disston Crucible* for January, contains on its cover an illustration of two of the company's order books, which tell an interesting tale. A little book—comparatively speaking—shows what was necessary in the earliest days of the company to contain the orders for several months. This book weighs five pounds. A large book beside the other, shows the extent of the orders of the present day, for a single month. The latter book weighs no less than thirty-eight pounds. The company aptly remarks that "There must be more than ordinary merit in that brand of goods which creates and satisfies an ever-increasing demand over a long period of time."

Reports from Washington, D.C., state that the proposed increase in freights on lumber and timber products from points in the southern States to Canada has been abandoned by the railroads and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the old rates to be continued until a new application is made. The rates which the railroads wished to establish involved an increase of from 1 to 7c. per hundred pounds, which would mean an increase in the price of yellow pine shipped to Canada of not less than \$4.50 per thousand feet. It is understood to be the intention of the railway companies to submit a new proposition at a later date.

The Railway Commission has been applied to by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Quebec Province for an order requiring railway companies to furnish shippers of lumber with a certificate showing the gross, tare and net weights of each shipment weighed on the track scales of the company, together with the number of the car, date of weighing and the name of the station where weighed. The case will be heard.

Hon. George H. Perley, a director of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, and a widely known lumber, pulp and paper investor, is spoken of at Ottawa as the likely appointee as Canadian Minister on the Imperial Defence Commission of Great Britain, the new position arranged by the Prime Minister on his recent visit to the Old Country and designed to give Canada a voice in the policy of the Empire.

Receipts taken at the Crown Timber office, New Westminster, for the nine months ending December 31st, 1912, amounted to \$56,235, an increase of \$10,440.59 over the same period in 1911. Receipts for December, 1912, were \$5,031.78, as compared with \$2,438.65 for the same month in 1911.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-TF

### Wanted

One million to two million feet of Hemlock or Pine Logs, on the shore of the Georgian Bay. Advise, stating particulars and locality. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 6-T.F.

WANTED—Half million feet inch cull hardwood; shipment during spring and summer. State how much you can supply. Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto, Ont. 6

### Wanted

Three thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, cut from green timber, 8 and 9 feet long, in car load lots, peeled or unpeeled, any quantity. Apply stating size and quantity to Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-7

### Wanted

In carload or less, first class Maple Axles, 4 1/4 in. x 5 1/2 in., 12 feet; first class maple squares 3 1/4 in. x 4 1/4 in., 12 ft.; first class maple squares 2 1/4 in. x 4 1/4 in., 12 ft. Jackson Wagon Company, Limited, St. George, Ont. 6-7

### Cull Maple, Beech, Birch

100 cars 1-in. Mill Cull Maple, Beech or Birch. Highest cash prices paid for entire output of mill in Hardwood, Pine or Hemlock. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Wanted

We want 1,000,000 ft. 16/4 Birch, No. 1 Common and better. 250,000 ft. 10/4 Birch, No. 1 Com. & Bet. For delivery during 1913. State whether lumber is band sawed or circular sawed, percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths, whether it is a narrow, medium or wide run, what percentage is No. 1 Common and your best spot cash prices. We are in the market for all kinds of Hardwood lumber for spot cash. Box 690, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

## Wanted

One-inch cull elm, deads out and dry. Write P. O. Box 892, Smiths Falls, Ont. 5-8

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 4-7

Wanted, White and Red Pine, 2-in. and 3-in. tank stock. Communicate with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

### Rock Maple Wanted

Rock Maple required in regular large quantities, either in big blocks or cut into strips 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/4 in. by 7 1/2 feet in length. Best quality must be assured. Please apply to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of New York, New York City, N.Y. 6

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.

1 x 1 x 48.

1 x 1 1/2 x 42.

1 x 1 1/2 x 48.

1 x 1 3/4 x 42.

1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## Wanted

The lowest price on the following material or any part thereof; please state seasoned or not; payments, cash 30 days, less 2 per cent. References Bradstreets, or the Manager, The Northern Crown Bank, Scotland, Ont.

72 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 6 x 10 x 14

72 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 8 x 8 x 10

36 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 6 x 8 x 14

20 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 6 x 6 x 10

26 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 3 x 6 x 12

26 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 3 x 8 x 12

10 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 10 x 10 x 9

30 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 10 x 10 x 14

5 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 10 x 10 x 12

16 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 8 x 8 x 12

40 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 6 x 10 x 12

30 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 10 x 10 x 14

6 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 8 x 8 x 14

112 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 8 x 14

200 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 10 x 12

90 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 12 x 12

112 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 8 x 14

1120 pieces No. 1 Hemlock 2 x 10 x 14

600 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 6 x 10

200 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 6 x 12

500 pieces No. 1 Hemlock, 2 x 6 x 14

14,000 ft. (7/8 x 4) No. 1 Hemlock, D. 2.S and centre matched.

5,280 ft. (3/4 x 5) No. 1 Hemlock, D. 2.S and centre matched.

22,200 ft. Board Measure 1 1/4 x 4 or 5 or 6 or mixed widths dry spruce (D.2.S) and centre matched.

11,000 ft. 3/4 x 5 spruce novelty siding.

17,600 ft. 2 x 10 pine flooring dressed one side and both edges.

3,000 ft. 2 x 8 or 10 x 12 ft. pine common dressed one side and both edges.

The material is to be all No. 1 hemlock when not specified otherwise; in naming prices state which is dry.

Address Charles Van Dusen, Lumber Dealer, Scotland, Ont.

P.S.—A portion of the timbers may be Tamarack and any or all of them accepted from the saw; also state when delivery could be made.

We want to purchase a quantity of dry maple, elm, basswood and birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of hardwood lumber. Address The London Lumber Company, Limited, London, Ont. 6-9

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

About 23,000 ft. of Oak Corbels, 6-in. x 10-in., 8-in. x 14-in. and 8-in. x 16-in., 12/16 ft. long; square edge and sound timbers. Massey Harris Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 1-6

### For Sale

One billion feet fir and cedar, 23 miles along bank of Lilloett River, one day's towage to Vancouver. Best logging proposition in B. C. Cheap, on easy terms. 1755 13th Avenue east, Vancouver, B.C. 6

### For Sale

We will have for sale about one million feet, firsts and seconds hard maple for delivery during coming summer. Will cut stock 1 1/2 in. and thicker and will be pleased to quote on your specification. Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, Midland, Ont. 6

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que. C

### Hardwood Bush For Sale

600 acres, 5 miles to siding. Est. 3,000,000 feet. Price, \$8,000.  
375 acres, 1 1/2 miles to siding. Est. 2,300,000 feet. Price \$6,000.  
640 acres, 4 miles to siding. Est. 3,200,000 feet. Price, \$8,800.  
1200 acres, 1 1/2 miles to siding. Est. 5,200,000 feet. Price, \$14,000.  
Apply Box 717, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

## Pine Logs or Lumber For Sale

We offer for sale approximately thirteen million feet of Pine Logs, Government Scale. Timber logged from the Township of McKenzie, Parry Sound District. Situated on the Maganetawan River, for very early delivery. Can be driven to Byng Inlet in about three weeks time after drive starts.

Will sell logs delivered Byng Inlet in one or more lots, or will sell a part loaded on cars C. N. O. Ry. at South Maganetawan, Ont., or will sell the product at mill on Georgian Bay.

90% White Pine, balance mainly Red Pine

White Pine 48% of scale 15" diameter and over

White Pine 75% of scale 12" diameter and over

White Pine 89% of scale 10" diameter and over

White Pine 85% 16 feet lengths

Buyers will be given prices and shown the logs by Mr. R. G. Flanders, manager, who may be reached by letter to Whitestone, Ont., or by telegraph to Deer Lake Station, Ont., C. N. O. Ry.

Further particulars given to prospective buyers.

HOLT TIMBER COMPANY, LTD.,  
926 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Or, Whitestone, Ont., Canada. 6-7

## Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

## Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

- 1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.
- 1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.
- 1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.
- 1 Upright Band Resaw.
- 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.
- 1 6 Saw Murray Edger.
- 1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.
- 1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.
- 1 Refuse Burner.
- 1 Lath Machine.
- 1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc. 2-5

## For Sale—Machinery

### Steam Engine and Matcher

One Morgan Box Board Matcher in good condition, \$225.00. One only Erie Side Valve 20 H.P. Steam Engine, used only a short time, price \$150.00. S. & H. Bordridge, Ottawa, Ont. 3-6

### For Sale

New Jackson Cochrane Continuous Feed Glue Jointer, never been removed from skids or run. Bargain. Box 745, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

WANTED—Position as saw mill foreman or manager by an experienced, sober, and reliable man. Box 709, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

Position wanted by first-class band saw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edge references. Box 708, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. All references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

Band Filer's Helper wants position in a good mill; good references. Reply, stating wages, etc., Box 714, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

Position wanted with good lumber firm, Toronto preferred, where advancement is assured to reliable man experienced in woods operations as scaler (Cullers License), clerk, foreman, and supplies manager. In mill as wood manager, grading and shipping (chiefly birch, spruce and hemlock), office work, retail and car sales. Good credentials and connection. Apply Box 722, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6



Band saw filer wants position. Pleased to prove ability by referring to past employers. Box 741, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

Sawyer wants position for the season. Fourteen years experience in all kinds of timber and rigs. Box 729, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Wanted by young man twenty four, position as inspector or salesman with company using National Inspection. Three years experience in hardwoods. Address Box 742, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—Position in saw or planing mill, office and mill experience, could take charge of sales or act as mill foreman or yard foreman. Excellent references. Apply Box 743, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

Experienced Lumberman wants position as manager of good sawmill plant with reliable company. Have had twenty years lumber and timber experience, seven years on Pacific Coast. Experienced in all branches from stump to market. Thoroughly acquainted with B. C. lumber conditions. Address Box M, Western Lumberman, Vancouver, B.C. 6-7

Scotsman, 30, arriving in Canada April 8th, wants job in lumber yard. Six years Scotch timber yard, good references, expert costs, sales, bookkeeping, finance, despatch. Fast calculator. Go any part of Dominion. Do manual or other work; be useful. Please write James D. Campbell, 295 Shields Road, Glasgow, Scotland. 6

Energetic and trustworthy planing and moulding mill foreman seeks situation. Used to large and quick output, both hard and soft woods; oak picture frame mouldings a specialty. A first-class machinist and cutter grinder, economical converter. Good organizer and strict controller. Present situation six years, full charge of busy mill in London, England. The advertiser is anxious to emigrate to Canada and would be glad to hear of vacancy which he could capably fill, or would start as first-class machinist if given opportunity to qualify for promotion. Excellent references. Age 32, married. Address Box 737, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—A first-class general machine hand for planing mill. Apply to Allan S. Nicholson & Co., Burlington, Ont. 5-7

WANTED—An experienced shipper who knows grades of white pine, hemlock and hardwood. Apply Box 710, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted, first class sawyer for circular saw mill gun shot feed, steam canter and loader. For particulars apply to Box 731, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Wanted first class man to fit saws in double-cut mill, sawing hard and soft woods; good locality in Ontario. State experience and wages. Must be strictly temperate. Box 738, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Wanted, first class man to handle planer and matcher and sticker. Must be capable of taking full charge of the machines. For particulars apply to Box 732, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

WANTED.—Millwrights, Edgermen, Setters, Trimmermen, Re-saw Man, Filer, Engineer and Men to take Contracts of making Lath, and Piling Lumber. Apply Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—Foreman to take charge of wood room for Sulphite Mill. Steady position, good wages for right man. Only first-class men need apply. State reference, experience and age. B-28, care Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-6

Wanted, one first class sawmill millwright, experienced with care of steam feed niggers, loaders and steam set works, also circular sawyers for steam feed and Kendall nigger. Two setters for Prescott steam set works, two doggers and one first class edgerman. Mill starts May 1st, closes December 1st. Nothing but first class sober men need apply. The Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co., La Tuque, P.Q. 6-8

## Business Chances

### For Sale

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormich, Lawrence Station, Ont. 3-8

### For Sale

An up-to-date planing mill and sash and door factory; 150 horse power; in a large town, Western Ontario, Box 721, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### For Sale

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

### Wanted

To contract for stocks of birch, maple, elm, ash and basswood, dry or green, for cash. Correspondence solicited. Box 268, North Bay. 6-9

### Wanted

A party with a portable saw mill to saw about half million feet of saw logs, or we might buy a portable saw mill ourselves. For particulars address Geo. Neibergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-7

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest, if your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1f.

### For Sale—On Georgian Bay Eighty Miles East of Soo

Mill site, railroad, locomotives, cars, docks, trams, camps, equipment with 125 million feet White Pine, Hemlock, Hardwood. Large piling capacity, low taxes, employees' cottages, etc. This operation is first class in every respect, and ready to start any time. Box 727, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

### Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-8

Timber limit and saw mill for sale with an estimated cut of eight million feet, with saw mill outfit complete capable of cutting 30,000 feet per day; also full equipment of buildings for 48 men. Particulars on application to Box 740, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

### Mill Site and Timber For Sale

Eleven hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, surrounding Raft Lake, Seven miles from Novar, Ont. Excellent winter road. Also four hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, four miles south of Ravensworth, Ont. Each of the above properties will be sold on easy terms. Address Box 711, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

### Sawmill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

### Timber Lands For Sale

About 680 acres, approximately four million feet mixed timber, consisting of hemlock, spruce, balsam, birch, basswood, elm, maple, one thousand cords of hemlock bark, besides a large quantity of wood. There is also a sawmill of fifteen to twenty thousand capacity in connection with above. A large quantity of this timber can be logged during the summer, as it is located on a lake three miles from railway station, good road. Will sell with or without sawmill. Box 728, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

### For Sale

Saw and planing mill in Western Ontario. Paying business. Terms arranged. Box 734, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

### For Sale

Established Lumber Business, with first-class mill, now running full time. Timber limits with 20 to 30 million feet of standing pine timber conveniently located, and all merchandise, etc. Price \$55,000. This is worthy of investigation. Address Box 332, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19-22-t.f.

## AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

The co-partnership of "Klock & Brother," for the purpose of winding up their business, will, subject to a reserved bid, offer for sale by public auction at Fraser Bros.' Auction Rooms, No. 453 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on the 8th of April, 1913, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, those valuable timber berths on the Manouan Branch of the Lievre River, in the Province of Quebec, bearing the numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, and comprising 196 square miles, more or less. . . . Terms: one-third of price payable in ten days; one-third in nine months from date of sale, and balance in eighteen months from date of sale; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, to be also paid with instalments. Balance of price and interest to be reasonably secured on limits and products thereof.

These timber berths are held under license from the Province of Quebec, and will be sold subject to the provisions and conditions of said licenses and the laws and regulations of that province relating to such matters. For further particulars apply to—

Casgrain, Mitchell, McDougall & Creelman, Canada Life Building, Montreal.  
Johnston, McKay, Dods & Grant, Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.  
Aylen & Duclos, Solicitors, Ottawa, Ont.  
R. A. Klock, St. John, N.B. 4-7

## TENDERS Timber Lands, Saw Mills, Etc.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, East Florenceville, N.B., will be received until 12 noon on Tuesday, April 15th next, for the purchase of Timber Lands, Saw-Mills, Lumbering Equipment, etc., as follows:

1. 30 square miles, more or less, Crown leased lands, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood, hardwood and cedar, situated on Monquart, Chiktehawk and Tobique Rivers, in the counties of Carleton and Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick.

2. 15 square miles, more or less, Crown leased lands, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood, etc., situated on Salmon River, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick.

3. Two thousand acres, more or less, freehold lumber land, heavily timbered with spruce, fir, pulpwood and hardwood, located in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and conveniently situated to a railroad.

4. One stationary saw-mill, located at Stickney, in the County of Carleton, N.B., equipped with a rotary, having steam feed, edger, trimmers, lath machine, planer, one 120 horse power engine, two large Robb-Armstrong boilers, separate engine room, located with convenient platforms and switches on the line of the C. P. R., having this railroad on one side and the main St. John River on the other side of the mill.

5. One hardwood factory 40 ft. by 70 ft., with separate dry house, fully equipped with belters, trimmers, four rod machines, pointing machines, one 100 light dynamo, one 85 horse power steam engine, with belting and shafting complete. The factory can be used to manufacture small hardware squares of any dimension, or meat skewers. The mill and factory are lighted with electricity.

6. 3 dwelling houses at Stickney, including a foreman's and engineer's dwelling.

7. Camps in woods, camping supplies, rafting and driving accessories, and general lumbering outfit.

Offers for the entire property, including all the above, or offers, including any one or more of the different numbered parcels as listed, will be received.

Intending purchasers will receive all necessary information by calling on or writing to the undersigned.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

JAMES POWRIE,  
Assignee, Peel Lumber Co., Ltd.

## Miscellaneous

### Wanted

Three to five miles of 30 to 40 lb. relays for delivery May next. Box 723, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

### Wanted

White pine for export trade for England. Advertiser would also be prepared to engage himself with some firm of good repute who require a first-class man, either as salesman or bookkeeper. Has had good experience in the lumber business in Canada, United States and England. Box 744, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 1f



## Mail Contract

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th of April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Woodbridge, Ont., to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Woodbridge, Humber, Elder's Mills, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto

G. C. ANDERSON, Supt.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1913.

5-7

## HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY Chartered Accountants

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada

Office and financial superintendence





# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Business during the last few weeks has not been as brisk as was anticipated, partly owing to the stormy weather which has been prevalent and partly owing to the monetary situation. There is no reason to believe however, that prospects are not good in all legitimate lines of building, but the tight hold which bankers are keeping over the money market will no doubt put a stop to a good deal of speculative building, which is rather an advantage than otherwise. Owing to these conditions, there has been very little change in the market, prices remaining steady and everybody acting with caution in their purchases. Culls of all descriptions are still very scarce but they do not appear to have affected the middle grades materially yet. The supply will probably be better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, the cold weather having been propitious for getting out the logs. Most manufacturers have now completed their logging operations. In a few districts where there has been an absence of snow and frost the supply will probably be small.

The retail lumber trade in Ottawa continues very active, in spite of recent severe weather. Prospects for the coming season are very bright. Firm prices continue and advances have been made on several grades of pine during the last few weeks. Cold weather in the woods has had a good effect upon logging. Reports from employment agencies are to the effect that they are having difficulty in securing good river men for the drives.

## Eastern Canada

Exceptionally satisfactory conditions are reported by practically everyone in the lumber trade at Montreal. All foreign markets, as well as Canadian markets, are strong. At home, the building programme is so extensive that there promises to be a continued brisk enquiry for all classes of lumber and a shortage is expected even in the face of higher prices. Practically all of the important manufacturers in Quebec have sold out their season's cut, although a few of the smaller mills are holding for better prices. Better weather conditions prevailed during the first two weeks of March and logging operations were continuing successfully. Dry stocks are practically off the market. Common grades are scarce. Orders are plentiful, but stocks are hard to secure. Hardwood prices show continued strength and a short cut is expected. The export demand for birch is strong. Lath is scarce and a shortage is expected before the new cut arrives.

Reports from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick state that the improved logging conditions which commenced about the middle of February have continued well up-to-date and are now very good. In the more open sections of the country however, there has been very little snow. Ocean freight rates are still very high, but no further advances are anticipated. Prices in England have advanced now to a figure which amply covers the higher freights. Prices for Eastern spruce are now from \$2 to \$3 higher in England than ever before. This has resulted also in higher prices in the United States and Montreal and Western markets.

A temporary lull is reported in the demand for dimension spruce at Boston. Concessions of 50c. are reported. This is not expected however, to have any effect upon the trade once the spring season is opened. The general opinion is that business will then become as active and as firm as ever. Spruce boards of all sorts are being held at very high prices and holders of all sorts are being held at very high prices and holders are able to obtain what they are asking. Stock lengths in No. 2 matched spruce at Boston are again bringing \$26. Among the hardwoods at Boston plain oak is in more demand than anything else. Hemlock boards are very firm. Clipped boards are selling at \$24. There is a scarcity amounting almost to a famine. Lath, 1½ in., at Boston are worth \$4.50 although some wholesalers say that \$4.40 is the selling price. Business is being transacted at both prices. The indications are that before long nothing will be sold at less than \$4.50. For 1½ in., some firms are securing \$4.10. The best brands of white cedar extra shingles are moving at \$4.25.

At New York, orders for Eastern spruce for early spring work are coming out well. The yard stocks are rather broken, although they are approaching the spring trade in a rather better condition than was expected a month ago. A steady market continues for hemlock at New York with nothing of importance to feature.

## United States

Latest reports from many of the manufacturing districts in the Northern States gave promise that the anticipated shortage in the log crop will not materialize. The cold weather which arrived during the end of February and continued into March has practically assured the getting out of at least an average quantity of logs in practically all districts. In Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, the logging con-

ditions have been exceptionally favorable during the past three or four weeks. Practically the same thing applies to Northern Minnesota. With few exceptions the whole northern district is assured of a full input of white and Norway pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwoods. Although this situation is not so important as it would have been in the days before logging railroads had been introduced, it is of considerable importance and will be quite a factor in the regulation of market conditions during the coming season. The long period of mild weather in many parts of the United States, at the same time, permitted building operations to be carried on with very little interruption. This has had an excellent effect upon the demand for lumber.

The demand for yellow pine has continued with little or no falling off during the past fortnight. Many manufacturers report that their product is still sold ahead of the saw. Weather conditions have been such that in a number of cases mill stocks are considerably broken. The prices of yellow pine are reported as being fully maintained.

In connection with the white pine trade, reports from all centres indicate active and encouraging markets. At Buffalo, the recent price advances are firmly maintained. The same applies to Minneapolis and the Tonawandas. Throughout the months of January and February, a splendid demand continued for all kinds of northern pine stocks and no falling off has yet been indicated. Pine is moving freely in the Saginaw Valley, a good demand being especially noticeable for box material. At Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland and the Tonawandas, similar conditions are reported.

The trade in hemlock is marching ahead easily on a level with the white pine. In January, the mills in general resumed their activities and the cut immediately commenced to increase. Shipments however, were so extensive that total stocks did not increase. In the Saginaw Valley, manufacturers of hemlock advanced their price \$1 per M in the middle of February. This put piece stuff at \$20 to \$21 and boards at \$22 to \$23. The stocks of dry lumber are not adequate for the demand. At Pittsburgh, Buffalo and the Tonawandas, the base price ranges from \$23 to \$24.

In the hardwood trade there is nothing new to report. There is still a strong demand for all kinds of stock and prices continue high with the tendency to go still higher. Warnings are commencing to come out regarding the stiffening tendency. Some manufacturers report that it would be wise to hesitate about advancing prices as consumers are already hesitating and substitution is liable to commence if higher values are established.

## Great Britain

A rather uncertain business condition is reported in the lumber trade at London. Some firms are very busy with spot selling and forward orders. Others however, report only a moderate amount of trade. Deliveries from London docks continue at about an average quantity. They indicate that a fair amount of stock is going into consumption. There are reports still of a probable drop in prices. These are thought to be cases however, of the wish being father to the thought. The rise in values has been so general and extensive and the volume of sales has been so great that it seems improbable that producers would consent to lower prices and spoil their chances for shipments later on in the season, especially when so many of them are reported to have only small quantities of stock unsold. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale the only sales of Canadian goods were some 3 x 10 in. Quebec spruce 10 to 13 feet, seconds, which brought £12 per standard; some 3 x 4 and 5 in. spruce from Halifax 8 to 17 feet, U/s, which sold at £8 10s, and some 3 x 7 in., 8 to 20 ft. of the same quality spruce, from Halifax which brought £9.

The c.i.f. market at Liverpool continues firm, but business is on a small scale. Practically nothing is being done outside of liner parcels and reports state that all contracts have been filled. This means that transactions are confined to parcels sent over on consignment to shippers, which are disposed of while on the water. Up to date these have realized market values, according to specification and port of shipment. It is considered fortunate that these parcels are on the small side, because trade at present does not indicate any inclination on the part of importers to pay market values for large quantities. The spot market is steady but the demand is light, so that there is no difficulty in securing stocks from the quay, unless large quantities are required. Present indications do not point to any immediate improvement, although contractors show a tendency to come into the market with encouraging orders in the near future. Pitch pine is in a peculiar position as shippers are insisting on full prices but are commencing to realize that the market is over-supplied. Some of their agents have been obliged to dispose of consignment parcels at less than the shippers' ideas of prices which should be obtained. There is practically no consumptive demand at present.





A Winter Scene at our Mills in Sarnia.

# We Saw all Winter

¶ You can always be sure of getting what you want from us because we saw all Winter and all stocks are always "piled high."

¶ Norway and White Pine a specialty. We are able to make large or small shipments on very short notice.

¶ Are you in the market for heavy timbers? We cut them any length required up to 60 feet from Pine and B. C. Fir.

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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



Birch values at Liverpool are steady although the volume of business being transacted is small. Stocks are ample for present requirements, so that importers are not inclined to negotiate.

At Manchester, enquiries are increasing and stocks are very firm at £10 15s. ex quay for 3 x 6 in. Floorings are firmer being up to £11 2s. 6d. c.i.f. Stocks are reported to be low.

Glasgow trade in Canadian goods has not developed much this season. There has not been any volume of contracting for Quebec goods up to the end of February. Shippers reported having met with a good deal of indifference on the part of the merchants, the latter not seeming at all anxious to state their requirements. It was believed at latest advices, that the volume of business at Glasgow in Quebec goods during the present season would be quite light. This is, in fact, becoming a more noticeable feature of the trade each year and is a result very largely of advancing costs. In the case of waney pine, it was thought for a time that the anticipated boom in ship-building would stir up a large demand, for decking, etc. Some merchants, under this impression, laid in good stocks last year and many of them still hold these stocks untouched, the demand having been quite disappointing. Other and cheaper woods have been substituted on account of the high price of waney pine. Spruce also is meeting with increased competition from the Baltic and is gradually losing ground.

### A New E. Long Machinery Catalogue

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Orillia, have recently issued catalogue No. 100. This catalogue gives a full description, with illustrations, of their various standard and heavy duty saw mill carriages. The information has been carefully compiled and the catalogue should be useful to those interested in saw milling machinery. This company are equipping the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company's plant at Menie River, N.B., with steam actuating machinery, double kickers and steam niggers, and a circular resaw 44 ft. wide by 122 ft. long. They have also supplied the two saw mills of Messrs. Lauder, Spears and Howland in Blair Township, Ont., with saw mill and lath mill machinery. They are now manufacturing for the Pacific Coast, specially heavy block carriages, also large edgers equipped with a steam lift on the press roll. A new departure in their business is the building of mining machinery, stamp mills and crushers.

### Are Your Horses Ready?

This is a good time of the year to look over your horse stock critically and get them in the best possible condition for the spring season of hard work. See that they are rounded out with good hard flesh that will stay and enable them to do their best work. Heal up any sores, remove blemishes that would decrease their value or reduce their usefulness. Pay a little attention to any old strain, get the ligaments by the mild stimulating action of some good liniment so that the strained tendon or ligament will be normal and strong for the season's work or pass a critical examination. Should some of your stock be for sale, or a critical buyer come along, you know the added price and profit that a clean, smooth horse will bring over one even slightly blemished with a thickened ankle, filled tendon, stocked leg, a slight cap on the elbow or hock, or a little swelling on the shoulder result of some bruise from the harness and hard work last fall.

Thick glands in the throat that interfere with the breathing should be softened up and removed. A little running at the nose, a cold in the head should have attention. In fact, any horse that has a blemish, or is out of condition, should be made right while you have the time this quiet season of the year. From such time and attention you will secure a good percentage of profit, not only from any added increase in value of a horse that may be sold a few weeks hence, but also from the increased service the horse is able to render during the busy season.

The feet should be looked after. Keep them perfectly level. If the horses go bare foot, level the feet up occasionally with a rasp file. If they are shod, have the shoes removed occasionally so as to keep the feet to a proper length and level, in this way avoiding strain on the joints or ligaments. Many horses are made lame and get strained, due to the foot being out of true, or the toe being so long that it gives them added leverage, so it is important that the feet should be kept in a normal good growing condition.

A good dependable liniment for any troubles that may be laying up your horse is Absorbine, the antiseptic liniment. This liniment has been on the market for a good many years and has made good. One reason for its success is that it does not blister or remove the hair and the horse can be used during treatment. Absorbine costs \$2.00 a bottle at the dealers, or will be sent direct, charges prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 424 Lyman's Building, Montreal, P.Q.

Private advices received from Quebec, P.Q., state that waney pine timber has fallen off considerably in demand in Great Britain and that this is likely to cause some reduction in price at Quebec.

### Swage Set in Small Circulars

By Lewis R. Brown, in Berlin Quality

In saw fitting—as in all branches of industry—each year, month or week calls for some new development, to keep pace with the changes that are continually coming into use.

An old, grey-haired veteran of the filing room once told me that when he first began his career as a filer, the only set in use was the spring set. Later came the "half-spring and half swage" set, then came the advent of the "full swage" set.

Although at that time—about fifteen years ago—its real value was not realized as clearly as it is to-day. Yet there are many to-day who fail to realize the merits of the full swage set as it is valued by the more progressive ones among practical mill-men. There are two distinct classes of saw-fitters at least, who are termed by their friends and acquaintances as progressive headliners, and intuitively they often feel secure in their friends' belief.

One class believes that any deviation from the old way of doing things, regardless of results, as a sure step forward in the right direction. Personally, they believe as soon as it is possible to get along without it, any old method should be discarded at once. In the other class will be found the more conservative ones, who believe in adopting new methods only when the merits of the new idea are unquestionably visible; yet retaining the old as long as it continues to be useful.

It is true that the former class do many great things in their own great way. And usually their efforts are, either a marked success, or a miserable failure. And their rise and fall in the estimation of those who know them, not uncommonly comes on very short notice.

The latter makes progress in a way that is scarcely susceptible from observations of a day, or perhaps a week; yet each year will usually find new methods adopted, all of which are real improvements over the ones discarded, and all have—as the old saying goes—"come to stay."

In the case of the spring-set, it was the easiest way to give a saw clearance with so few tools to do it with; and naturally first to be used. Then with the advent of the swage-bar and upset swage, came the "half-spring and half swage" set, then the full swage set. The perfected full-swage was quickly recognized as the most efficient.

(Concluded on page 54)

## John Harrison & Sons Company, Limited

Owen Sound, - Ontario

Offer the following specials for  
March and April shipments:

**10 Cars 1912 Cut Red Pine Lath**

**20 Cars 2 ft. Red Pine,**

**Separate Widths, 10, 16 and 18 ft. Lengths**

Stock of Hemlock is being rapidly  
reduced and we are now out of some sizes.

We have well equipped saw and  
planing mills, operating the year round  
and will attend to your enquiries promptly.



## "Teon" Belting



Heat, Steam, Acid  
Alkali and water-  
proof.

Specially suited for  
Saw and Pulp Mill  
Drives.

*Sole Canadian Representative*

**E. N. JONES**

21 Brussels Street,

St John, N. B.

Wholesale Dealer in Lumber Mill Supplies

## California White Pine California Sugar Pine and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET**

Room 708-712 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

# Jenckes Boilers

**W**E aim to keep on hand a well assorted stock of Horizontal Tubular, Vertical and Locomotive Type Boilers. Your enquiry will probably find us in a position to ship the required boiler at once; if not it can quickly be built. Write us anyway.

## The Jenckes Machine Co.

Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.

## "Do it Before you Forget"

Send along that little "Want Ad" you have been thinking about

Rates are low and results come quickly.

CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER

220 KING STREET WEST

- TORONTO



# ELMIRA

## Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

Eastern Agents—

A. M. ELLICOTT CO., 301 St. James St., Montreal

# EDGINGS

## Ontario

W. R. Stephenson, Appin, Ont., is advertising his planing mill business for sale.

The International Land & Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., recently suffered loss by fire. The loss was covered by insurance.

Hon. Adam Beck, 169 Albert street, London, Ont., is considering the purchase of sawmill equipment, kilns, etc., for a plant at Iroquois Falls, Ont.

J. B. Lebarge & Sons, Sudbury, Ont., are preparing plans for the erection of a sash and door factory. They are in the market for general machinery.

The Riordon Paper Mills Company suffered a loss by fire recently when the sulphite department of their paper mills at Merritton, Ont., were completely destroyed. The estimated loss is \$150,000.

The Seaman Kent Company, Limited, 239 Wallace Avenue, Toronto, Meaford and Fort William, are planning to double the capacity of their plant at Fort William. The additions will include four new dry kilns.

H. W. Ansley, Port Dover, Ont., has secured a building in which to establish a woodworking business. He intends to start work in the spring. Mr. Ansley is in the market for woodworking machinery.

Consumers' Box and Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber, woodenware, logs, timber, shingles and all kinds of builders' supplies, with head office at Toronto.

Caledonian Investments Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber, brick, cement and other building materials, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are T. M. Mulligan, law student; Trafford Jones, engineer, and Robt. Baird, insurance broker, all of Toronto.

The town of Dryden, Ont., will celebrate the opening of the Dryden Timber and Power Company's plant by a civic holiday and banquet, as the first manufacturers to turn wheels in the district. Mayors of adjoining towns will also be present and friends of the company. The whole event will be one fitting for such an occasion.

The lumber yards of J. B. Smith & Sons, Strachan avenue, Toronto, were threatened with fire recently, when flames caught hold in the shavings vault. No serious damage was done, beyond the messing up of the vault, owing to the fact that the employees had just arrived and emergency sprinklers held the flames down until the fire department arrived.

J. J. Smith & Sons, lumber dealers, 255 Sherman avenue north, Hamilton, Ont., report that the fire which recently destroyed their mill was a most disastrous one, involving a loss of about \$11,000. They have commenced to rebuild and the new mill will be larger than the one which was destroyed. They are installing the best machinery and expect to be in running order again about April 1st.

The Eastern Canada Lumber & Pulp Company, Limited, were recently incorporated at Ottawa with headquarters in that city. The company will have a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators include: Geo. F. Perley, manager of the Capital Office Supply Company; A. B. Rowan-Legg, manager of the Ottawa branch of the Union Bank; R. W. Dawson; G. R. Radmore and W. C. Greig. The company will manufacture and deal in wood pulp, sulphite paper, etc., as well as timber.

Graves Bigwood & Company, Toronto, have decided to erect a modern and thoroughly up-to-date mill at Byng Inlet, Ont., to take the place of the one which was destroyed by fire last year. The foundations for the new mill are already in and contracts for the erection will be let immediately. The plant will have a capacity of about 175,000 feet per day, and will be equipped with modern machinery and all the latest labor-saving appliances. It is expected that the plant will be in readiness for operation about the first of June. The company will have a good stock of logs ready when the mill opens. They are looking forward to a very satisfactory season's sawing.

The London Lumber Company, Limited, 487½ Richmond street, London, Ont., which was founded in 1890 by the late Robert McLeod, has been incorporated in Ontario. The capital stock is \$40,000, and the stated object of the incorporation is to carry on a wholesale lumber business. Mr. Frank E. Harley is president of the company and the secretary is Mr. Chas. R. Hoare. The London Lumber Company have carried on a successful hardwood business since 1890, and in 1907 Mr. Harley succeeded the late Robert McLeod in the position of manager. The head office of the company will be continued at London and in addition to hardwood lumber of all kinds, the company will handle pine and spruce in car and cargo lots only. The president, Mr. Frank E. Harley, has had eighteen years' experience in the hardwood business as inspector and assistant manager, and is well known throughout the hardwood lumber districts. The Secretary, Mr. Chas. R. Hoare, has held this office for the past six years. The London Lumber Company have made an excellent name for themselves and look forward to being able to carry on a much larger business under the new organization.

## Eastern Canada

The Nadeau Lumber Company, Montreal, Que., have been registered. Piette & Frechette, lumber dealers, Stoke, Que., have dissolved partnership.

F. M. Steadman & Company, sash and door manufacturers, Digby, N.S., have dissolved their partnership.

Gingras & Savaria, Canrobert, Que., have been registered to carry on a general store and lumber business.

The Metabetchouan Limits, recently purchased by the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company from Messrs. Sharples, Power & Calvin, are ex-

# LATH

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

**Woodstock Lumber Co.**

Buyers of

**Spruce and Hemlock**

either in carload lots or entire output of mill.

We solicit correspondence concerning immediate or future offerings.

**We Pay Cash.**

**131 State Street**

**Boston, Mass.**



pected to cut out from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 cords of pulpwood. They cover 475 square miles of virgin forest. The company will take the pulp wood to their pulp and paper plant at Shawinigan.

Carreau & Quintin, sash and door manufacturers, Marieville, Que., are reported to have dissolved their partnership.

Fire recently destroyed the sawmill belonging to Alphonse Lapierre, St. Sebastien De Beauce, Que. The loss amounted to more than \$6,000 and the insurance was only \$1,200.

The rossing mill of the Miramichi Lumber Company at Morrison's Cove will be in operation this coming summer, and the mill is being put in thorough readiness for the beginning of work at the opening of the season.

Napoleon Labrie, St. Charles, Que., is erecting a sawmill. He is in the market for a planer and other sawmill machinery. Second-hand machinery would be suitable. He also requires steam plant and water wheels.

Mr. C. F. Fownes, Nyanza, N.S., is increasing his sawmill capacity by the installation of a 120 horse power stationary boiler. The output of lumber this season will be about two million feet. It will be marketed locally.

J. & W. Duncan Company, Limited, 1833 Ontario street, Montreal, Que., are having plans drawn for a planing mill to cost \$5,000. The building will be of two storey construction, 40 x 80 feet, with cement foundation. The firm will be in the market for machinery.

Pariseau Freres, Limitee, have been incorporated with head office at Outremont, P.Q., to carry on a lumber, pulp and paper business. The incorporations are H. Pariseau, Z. Pariseau and M. Labonte, of Outremont, and S. Pariseau and J. Pariseau, of Montreal. The capital of the company is \$400,000.

Further particulars of the purchase by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus, Que., of the timber limits owned by Mr. J. E. Robarge, of Lampton, P.Q., show that they amount in all to some 5,000 acres, situated in the counties of Compton, Beauce and Wolfe. The purchase price was approximately \$35,000.

Connors Bros., Limited, Black's Harbor, N.B., are considering the erection of a mill at that place. Their intention is to erect a plant operated by a 100 h.p. steam unit, with rotary planer, box making, shingle and woodworking machinery. The firm will be in the market for equipment of this class and also for engines, mill equipment, belting, boilers, etc.

Recent reports stated that the Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Company had decided to erect a pulp mill at Marysville, N.B., early during the present year. The company report to the Canada Lumberman that they are not yet in a position to make an authoritative statement regarding this proposition. They say that they have been considering the proposal, but that many difficult matters have yet to be straightened out before a decision can be reached.

A group of capitalists from Quebec, including Mr. O. Brouillard, M.P., and Mr. George W. Peacaud, recently obtained control of some two hundred miles of timber limits on the Metabetchouan River in Lake St. John district. The purchase also includes the taking over of three valuable power sites, capable of developing some 18,000 horse power. In addition, the new owners have acquired control of thirteen miles of railroad running from the Quebec and Lake St. John line to a proposed pulp site on the Metabetchouan River.

Messrs. Chappell Bros. & Company, Limited, lumbermen, manufacturers and contractors, Sydney, N.S., will build a small stationary saw and lath mill at Grand Mira North in Cape Breton, N.S. The addition of this plant will give the firm two sawmills and two woodworking plants in Cape Breton, N.S., and necessitates the erection of larger and more commodious general offices at their headquarters on Brookland street, Sydney. Mr. R. R. Chappell, president and general manager, is heavily interested in a lumbering business, with large limits in the Province of Quebec on the Bay Chaleur.

#### Western Canada

F. Downs, sawmill owner, Flagstone, B.C., has sold out his business.

The Crown limits, east of Pitt Lake, B.C., which were auctioned recently, were bought by the Small-Bucklin Lumber Company, of New Westminster, and T. W. Gray, the prices being \$3,267 and \$2,685 respectively.

The Cariboo Timber Company, Fort George, B.C., are arranging for the erection of a sawmill near Fort George. The daily capacity will be 25,000 feet, and it is expected that the plant will be in readiness as soon as navigation opens.

The Corona Lumber Co., with headquarters in Winnipeg, Man., which is an associate company of the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Company, of Fort Frances, Ont., will establish a retail yard at Fort Frances. The buildings will be rushed through in time to be ready for business at the commencement of spring.

The year 1913 will see a number of new firms in the shipping field in British Columbia. One of the important ones will be the British Canadian Lumber Company at New Westminster, and another, The Brunnette Lumber Company, also on the Fraser River. The Canadian Western Lumber Company, at a recent date had orders on hand for 12,500,000 feet to be shipped to Australia.

The Gas City Lumber Company, Medicine Hat, Alta., have disposed of their lumber and building material business to the Riverside Lumber Company, Limited, with headquarters at Calgary. The Riverside Lumber Company operate two sawmills, cutting a quarter million feet per day, situated on the Crow's Nest line. Their mill at McGillivray, B.C., has been operated throughout the winter in order to keep up with the requirements of the market. Mr. Morris Kleiner, a shareholder of the company, who has been identified with it since its formation in 1906, will act as manager at Medicine Hat. Mr. Pentland, who was with the Gas City Lumber Company, will be in charge of the office of the Riverside Lumber Company.

W. H. Cushing, M.P., of Cushing Bros., Calgary, Alta., predicts that the demand for lumber on the prairies during 1913 will be greatly in excess of the supply. He recently visited Vancouver to purchase stocks for the increased trade which he expects. It is reported that his orders alone would probably amount to between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet.

# White Pine Spruce Hemlock

*Particulars furnished on request*

**J. H. REDFERN,** LUMBER  
MERCHANT

920 Charlevoix Street, MONTREAL

## Dry Lumber will be Scarce—

**NOW is the time to Buy**

Shortage in the cut and the increased demand are making dry lumber scarce. We have at present a splendid stock of

## White Pine Red Pine Spruce

*Write, wire or phone us without delay.  
We advise this and—we know.*

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**

Ottawa  
49 Metcalfe Street

Montreal  
Canadian Express Bldg.



# FOR SALE

## Second-hand Machinery

One Twin Buckeye Steam Engine, 500 H.P., Cylinders 22 x 44, Flywheel 14 ft. x 28 in. face

One Leonard Engine 9½ x 10

One Leonard Engine 9 x 10

One Leonard Engine 6 x 7

One Leonard Engine 8 x 8

One Manning Boiler 21 ft. long, Firebox 7 ft. x 6 ft. 371 tubes 15 ft. long x 2½ in. Tested for 200 lbs.

One Manning Boiler 19 ft. 3 in. long, Firebox 7½ ft. x 5 ft. 3 in., 256 tubes 14 ft. long x 2½ in. Tested for 200 lbs.

Four Jones Underfeed Stokers with boilers fronts and fan.

One Double-action Northey 500-gallon Boiler Feed Pump; 5 in. Plungers.

Two Wood Pulp Conveyers complete; one 500 ft. long, the other 700 ft. with 1½ in. Hemp Centre, Crucible Steel Cable, Engines, Belts, Gears, Pulleys, etc. Everything extra heavy.

Pulleys, Belts, Chain, Pumps, Steam Traps, etc.

Two 14-Plate Waterous Pulp Screens with Bronze Plates.

Fourteen Drying Cylinders 48 in. x 100 in.; with Drives, Steam Connections, Stuffing Boxes, etc.

Chipper, Rechipper and Chip Crusher, etc.

Most of this machinery has been used only a short time and is in good shape. We are dismantling our mill and will sell at a large discount to get rid of it quickly.

## St. John Pulp & Paper Company

Box B, St. John, N.B.

cient method of giving a saw clearance, yet with only crude tools to work with, it was a tiresome and somewhat uncertain task.

As the band-saw came into use, the primitive methods of swaging were too slow, and the tools inadequate; and for some time band-saws up to three or four inches wide were being operated with spring-set for clearance, and consequently with more or less indifferent results. Finally the idea of the machine swage was made a practical thing, and probably few, if any tool on the market to-day—as complicated as the swage—was developed so quickly, and improved on so rapidly, and made to do practically perfect work in so short space of time as the modern machine swage.

Efficiency in the band-saw demanded its development and inventive geniuses made good. And yet after all these many years it has been in use, its efficiency can be greatly extended in the majority of manufacturing plants with a good showing of better results. Of course, there are some who are making good use of its advantages, and are doing everything possible to profit by the swage wherever its work can be made profitable; on circular saws as well as on bands.

On the other hand there are many who believe swage was only made for the band alone; and fully realize that only by its use good results can be obtained, yet are letting the possibilities of the full swage set in small circular rip saw slide. Thinking the spring set is good enough and more easily put in and believing the swage set too tedious to be considered; while in reality it is a saving of labor when properly equipped with appliances to do the work with.

Being at present located in the filing-room of a factory where we get from 300 to 500 saws per week to be sharpened, there has been a plenty of changes to make experiments in regarding swage set and incidentally a few other things. And it has proven out decidedly that the swage set in all kinds of rip saws on which it can be used, insures better running saws and is a saving of labor in the filing-room. Of course, the outfit for swaging and sharpening circular saws must practically correspond to the outfit for swaging and sharpening bands.

Yet one outfit can not successfully do both. While it may be possible if one uses good sense in selecting an outfit suited to do both circular and band fitting, yet a separate outfit for each is much more practical.

As all practical saw fitters know, an automatic grinder is absolutely necessary where a machine swage is being used; for unless the teeth are perfectly uniform in size, length, pitch and general outline the machine swage will fall far short of doing its best work on any saws and will prove a comparative failure on small circular saws unless the teeth are kept uniform, by using an automatic sharpener.

The circular outfit in our filing-room consists of an automatic grinder, machine swage (with extra large die), side dresser, swage, shaper, filing-vise, (heavy, strong and adjustable).

The circular saws range from 12 gauge by 12 inch diameter to 18 gauge by 40 inch diameter, and we have two machines that use 17 gauge by 50 inches diameter.

Much of the work calls for extra smooth sawing and straight lines, which can be much more easily accomplished with swage than spring set. One very strong point in favor of the swage, in any saw that cuts lengthwise of the grain, whether in the factory, saw-mill or elsewhere, is, when the saw comes in contact with a spike, nail, rock, gravel or any hard substance. Of course the corners are ruined or some of the teeth at least, and if spring-set is being used, it calls for a whole lot of grinding to get down to where the points are good again. And it is nearly impossible to get it back in good condition on a single sharpening. While if the swage set is used the corners are drawn out on the first sharpening and made as good as before it came to grief, consequently, the saw makes its regular run as usual. While the poorly sharpened spring set would soon be returned for a second sharpening. Here is one example of a saving of labor in caring for a swage set with the profits of a good running saw while on the machine thrown in.

It is, no doubt, a fact that it requires some more skill and a little more work to maintain a swage set in any saw band or circular either; but if the results are fully considered the actual saving of labor—with corresponding results—are all on the side of the swage, for the saw will run longer and do better work.

In the case of fitting band-saws it has long been an established fact. But in the small circular its merits are greatly overlooked by many good mill-men and saw fitters.

The Canadian Department of Customs has issued an order prohibiting the importation from New England states of forest plant products including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood and lumber, unless accompanied by a certificate from the United States Department of Agriculture that such products are free from the gypsy moth.





# Put “AMPHIBIA” Planer Leather Belting

On your planers and get a maximum of production from them. “AMPHIBIA PLANER” is a belt designed and made especially for this heavy fast work, the material coming from the exact centers of the very best hides obtainable in the world. The workmanship is of the finest and the result is the very acme of leather belts.

## “AMPHIBIA PLANER” Costs Less per day of Service

“Costs less per day of service”:—Remember that phrase always. It represents the true basis for decision as to whether the belting you purchase is expensive or otherwise.

“AMPHIBIA” Leather Belting always  
Costs Less per Day of Service

*Sadler & Haworth*

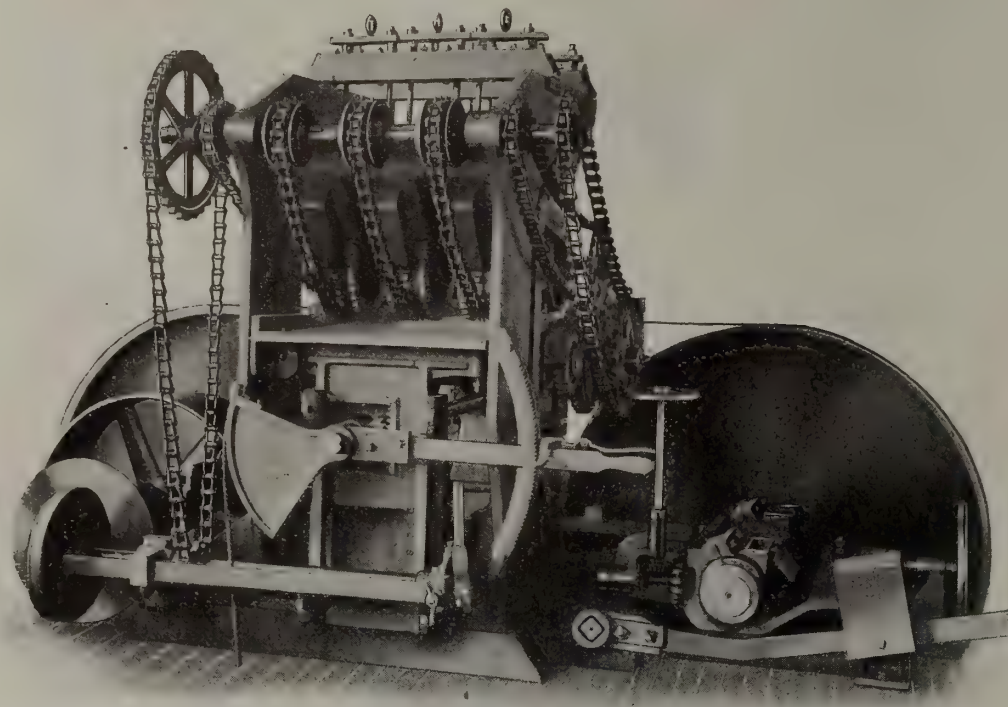
Tanners and Manufacturers

For Over 36 Years Makers of the Best Leather Belts

MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN, N.B. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

☛ To insure satisfaction—State where belt is to run ☛





# Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES

WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN BEFORE YOU PURCHASE LOCOMOTIVES:—



Light Locomotives for logging service and switching around industrial plants, must be just as carefully designed and constructed as larger locomotives.

We have spent a great deal of time and money in developing our light locomotives. The designs have been carefully considered

and the locomotives are as good as they can be made. Every bit of material is carefully selected and tested.

Remember that we carry interchangeable repair parts in stock for immediate shipment.

Write or wire us, or better still, come to see us.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD.**

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA





## A Silica-Graphite Paint

is the best protector for smokestacks, boiler fronts and metal work of every description.

### Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint

has been used by the leading manufacturers, railroads, etc., of the world, because for nearly 50 years it has been made in one quality only. It is the greatest economy paint because it lasts longer and saves in labor and material. It is widely used in Canada. Write our Winnipeg representative, Mr. H. E. Westervelt, 197 Furby Street.

**Joseph Dixon Crucible Company**

Established 1827

Jersey City, N. J.

# Oats Oats Oats

I make a specialty of Oats in bags

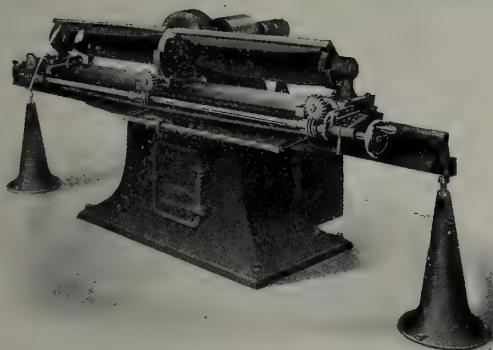
Get my prices before you buy

## Alexander Butler

Traders Bank Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

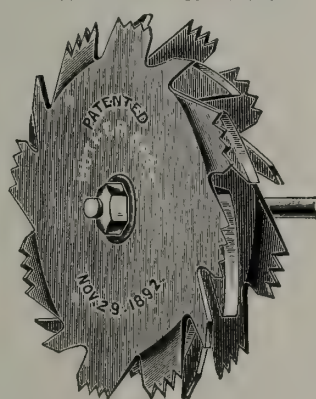
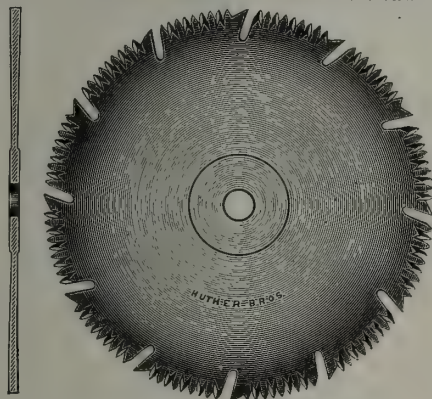
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and watch your planer turn out even lumber and one third more of it. Write for complete literature of our Automatic Knife and Saw Fitting Machinery which will tell you the reason why. Thirty years of constant service is our record. Let us quote on your Filing Room Equipment.

**SAMUEL C. ROGERS & CO. 18 LOCK ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**HUTHER BROS.**  
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting  
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandre  
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



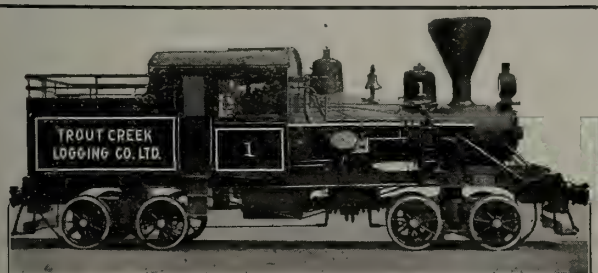
## Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd. of Trout Creek, Canada

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

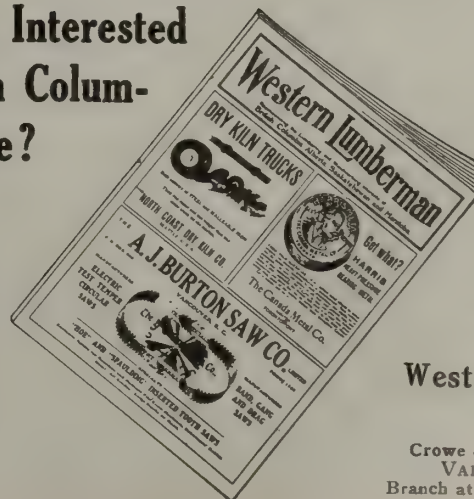
## Heisler Locomotive Works

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

## Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                              |         |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                 | \$55 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                         | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                       | 52 00   | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 55 00   | 55 00 |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                       | 42 00   | 42 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                       | 32 00   | 32 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                            | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                                                                                | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cut stocks                                                                                                | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                      | 22 00   | 22 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                          | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                         | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                   | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                       | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                        | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                       | 33 00   | 34 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                                                                      | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                       | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                            | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                               |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                  | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                    | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                 | 17 50   | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                   | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                 | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                      | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                      | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 50   | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 30 00   | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                              | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                                                                                            | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                              |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                                                                           | 35 50   | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18, 18x18, and 20x20                                                  | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18 18x20                                                                                                      | 36 50   | 36 50 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                                                                                   | 37 00   | 37 00 |
| 10 x 20                                                                                                                      | 37 50   | 37 50 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                                                                               | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                                                                               | 39 00   | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                     | 44 50   | 44 50 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                            | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                 | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                                 | 4 50    | 4 50  |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                      | 4 20    | 4 20  |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                           | 1 60    | 1 60  |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                              | 3 75    | 3 75  |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                                 | 3 50    | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 1 05    | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                    | 2 25    | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 3 20    | 3 20  |
| XXX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 2 30    | 2 30  |
| XXXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                        | 3 40    | 3 40  |
| XXXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                         | 3 55    | 3 55  |
| XXXXXX                                                                                                                       | 3 70    | 3 70  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 18 50 | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 47 00 | 47 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.      | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better         | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 50 | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4        | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4            | 28 00 | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds    | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4  | 60 00 | 60 00 |

|                                                |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    |       |       |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 |       |       |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 86 00 | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 90 00 | 90 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                             | 66 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   | 58 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   | 44 00 |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00   | 36 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   | 31 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 21 00   | 22 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine s.c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                             | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.                                                  | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50   | 25 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00   | 19 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Red pine, log run:                                                       |         |       |
| n culls out, 1-in.                                                       | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| n culls out, 1½-in.                                                      | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| n culls out, 1½-in.                                                      | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |       |
| 4" and up, 6'-11'                                                        | 17 00   | 18 00 |
| 4" and up, 12'-16'                                                       | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                              | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                                  | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'                                               | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 |         |       |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00   | 13 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00   | 18 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         |         |       |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   | 22 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better,                                             |         |       |
| 1, 1½, 2-in.                                                             | 20 00   | 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   | 28 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up |         |       |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 15 00   | 18 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Lath per M:                                                              | 14 00   | 16 00 |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    | 4 00  |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    | 3 75  |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    | 3 25  |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    | 3 60  |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    | 3 00  |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    | 1 80  |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    | 4 00  |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    | 3 25  |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    | 1 75  |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    | 4 25  |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    | 3 25  |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    | 2 00  |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                                 |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal   |    |    |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                           | 75 | 80 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                   |    |    |
| Elm                                                             | 65 | 72 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet    |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet    | 60 | 65 |
| Ash                                                             |    |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 | 40 |
| Birch                                                           |    |    |
| 14 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 20 | 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 24 | 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |       |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 | 19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00   | 17 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   | 18 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
|------------|-------|-------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |       |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 | 54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   | 67 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   | 69 00 |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   | 72 00 |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 | 48 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 | 23 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 | 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 | 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 | 50 00 |

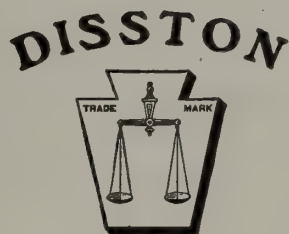
## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 | 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 | 38 00 |

## No. 3 Barn

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| 1 inch |  |
|--------|--|





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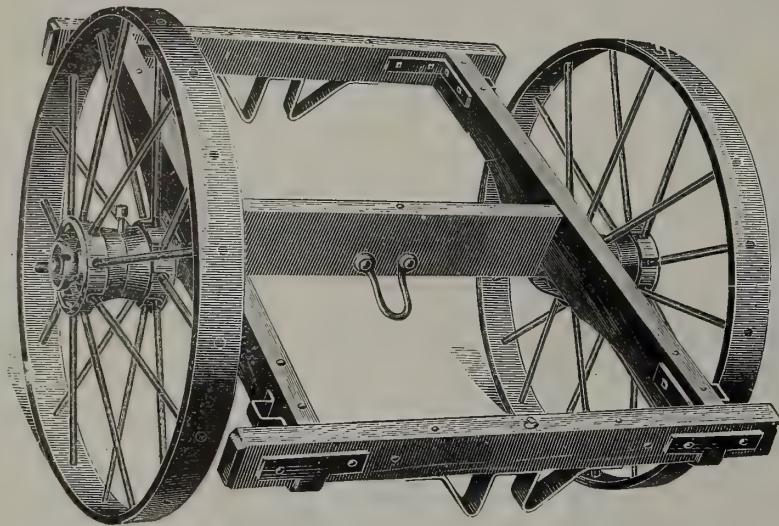
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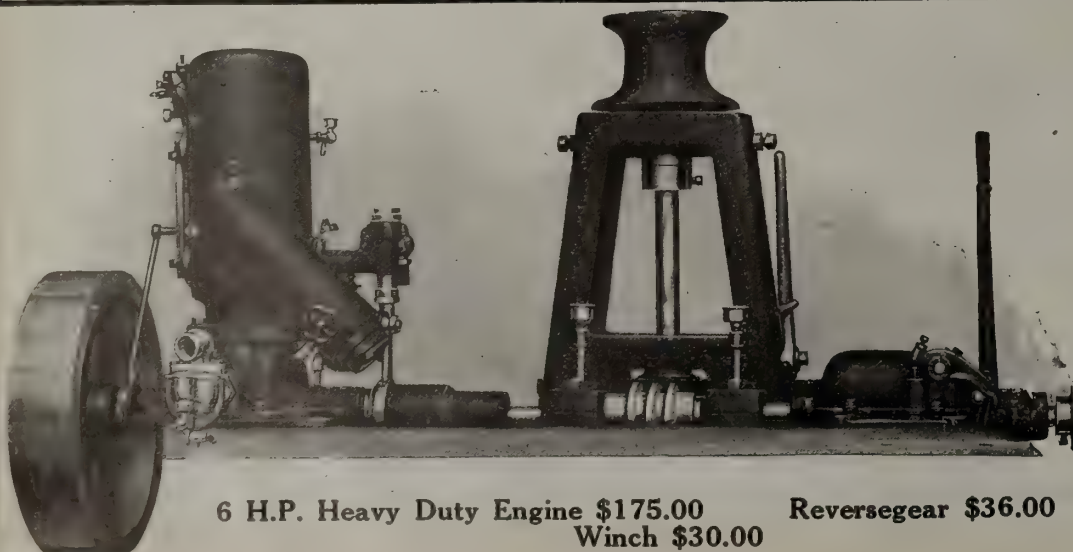
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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 .....      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up .....       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 .....             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 .....             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up .....      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |  |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |  |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |  |

| OAK        |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |  |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |  |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |  |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |  |

| BOSTON, MASS.                 |        |       |  |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|--|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in. | 100 00 |       |  |
| Selects, 1 to 2 in.           | 90 00  |       |  |
| Fine common, 1 in.            | 72 00  |       |  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.   | 74 00  | 75 00 |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in.              | 45 00  |       |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.     | 58 00  | 60 00 |  |

|                            |       |       |  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.          | 35 00 | 37 00 |  |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. | 45 00 | 48 00 |  |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 | 51 00 | 52 00 |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 10              | 39 00 |       |  |
| No. 1, 1 x 8               | 38 00 |       |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 12              | 42 00 | 43 00 |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 10              | 35 00 | 36 00 |  |
| No. 2, 1 x 8               | 34 00 | 35 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 12              | 33 00 | 34 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 10              | 28 00 | 30 00 |  |
| No. 3, 1 x 8               | 28 00 | 29 00 |  |

|                                                                                  |       |       |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Canadian spruce boards                                                           | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension                                                    | 26 00 | 27 00 |  |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimension                                                | 25 00 |       |  |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up                                      | 24 00 | 25 00 |  |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up       | 21 50 | 22 50 |  |
| All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up                            | 21 00 | 22 00 |  |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s...                          | 21 50 |       |  |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled | 23 50 | 22 00 |  |

|                        |      |  |
|------------------------|------|--|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 50 |  |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 00 |  |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles                       |        |      |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|------|--|
| Extras                                             | \$4 25 |      |  |
| Clears                                             | 3 85   | 3 90 |  |
| Second clears                                      |        | 2 75 |  |
| Clear whites                                       |        | 2 60 |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out)                        |        | 1 65 |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in)                         | 1 50   | 1 60 |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.          | 3 80   | 4 20 |  |
| Red Cedar Eufekas, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in.        |        | 4 35 |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 3/4             |        | 4 90 |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar | 3 80   | 4 10 |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

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## Larrigans & Leggins

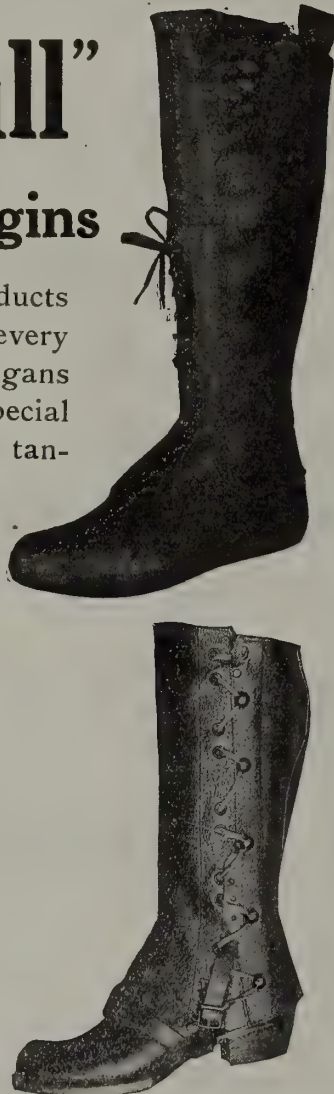
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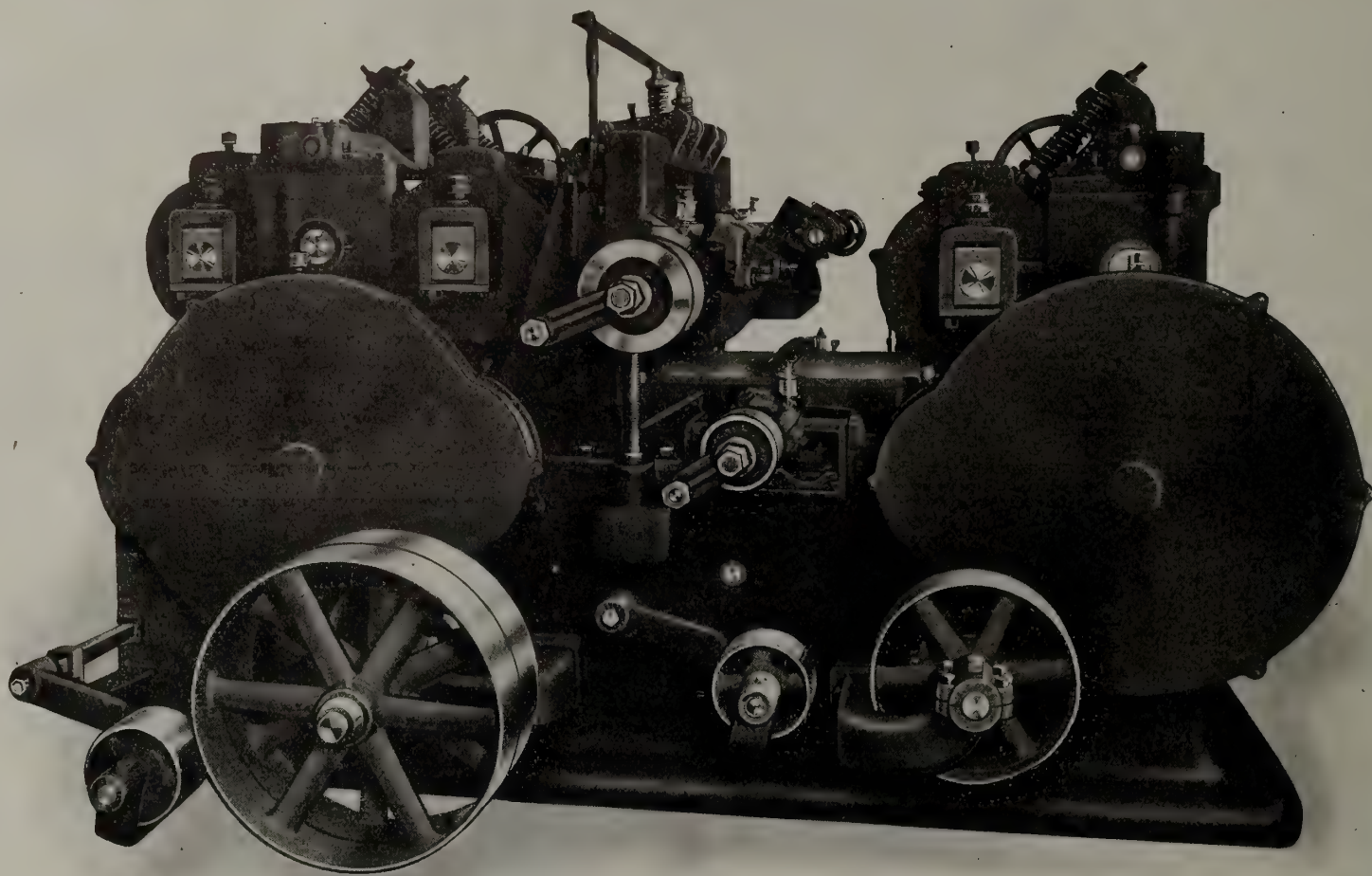
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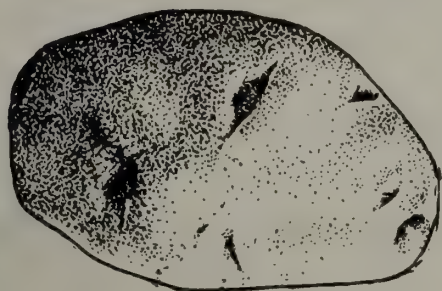
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We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

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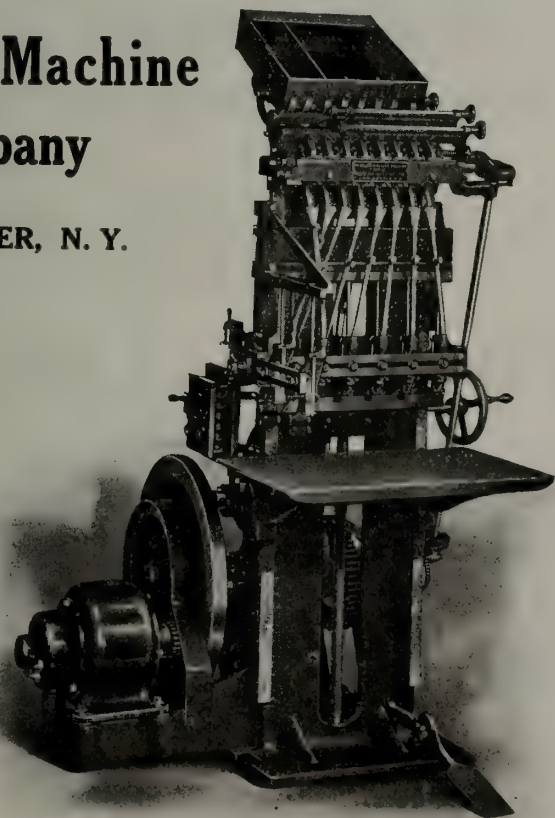
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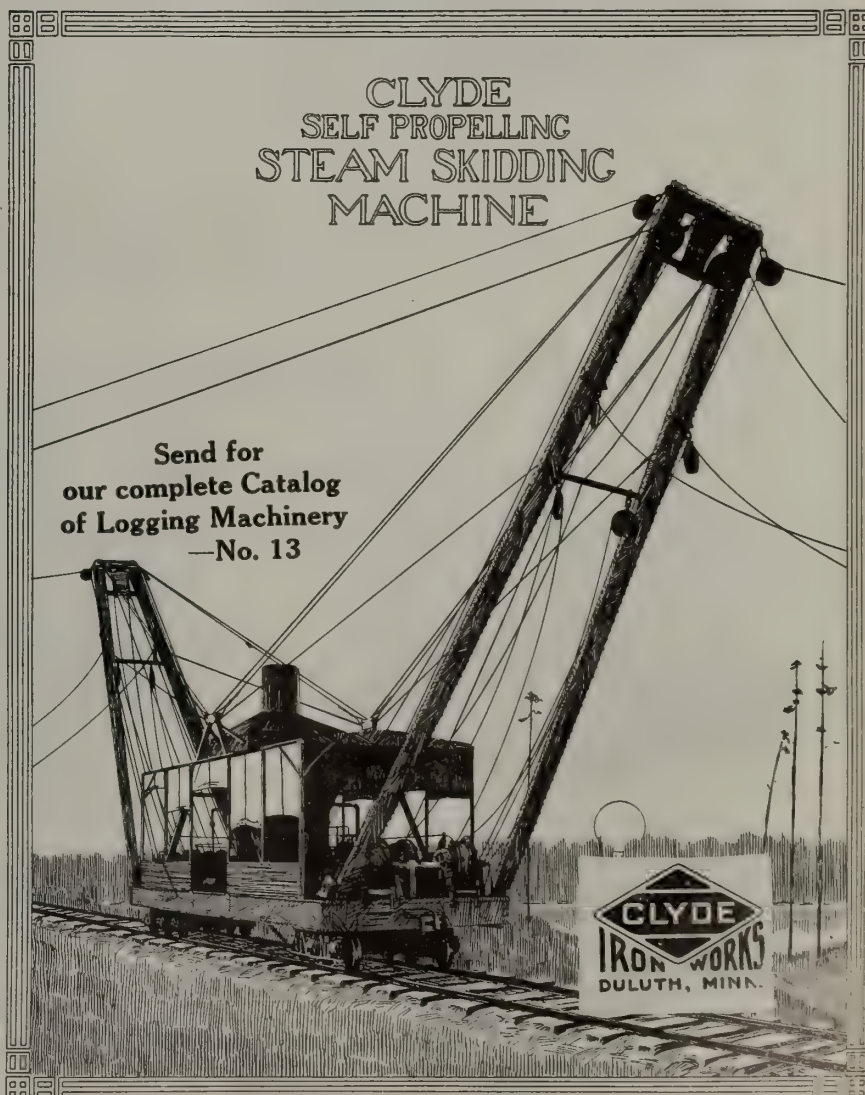


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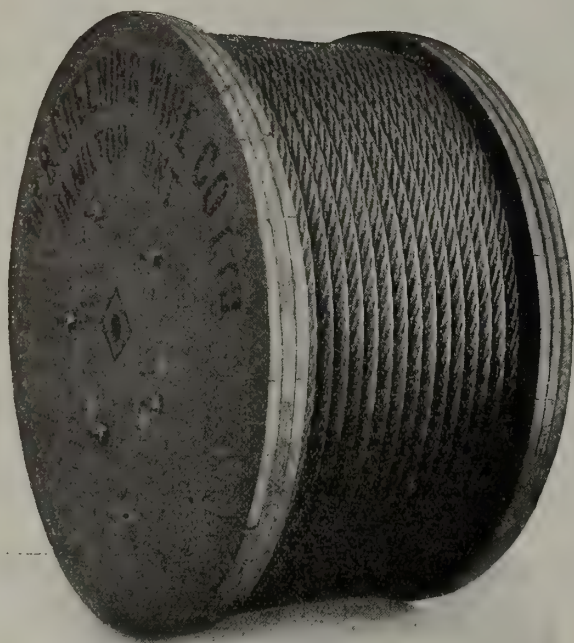
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**WIRE ROPE FITTINGS    WIRE ROPE GREASE**

**The B. Greening Wire Co., Limited**

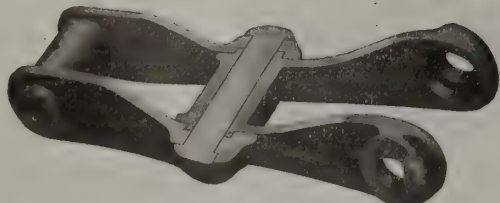
*Hamilton, Ont.*

-

*Montreal, Que.*



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted. No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**. **Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by **The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**

Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty



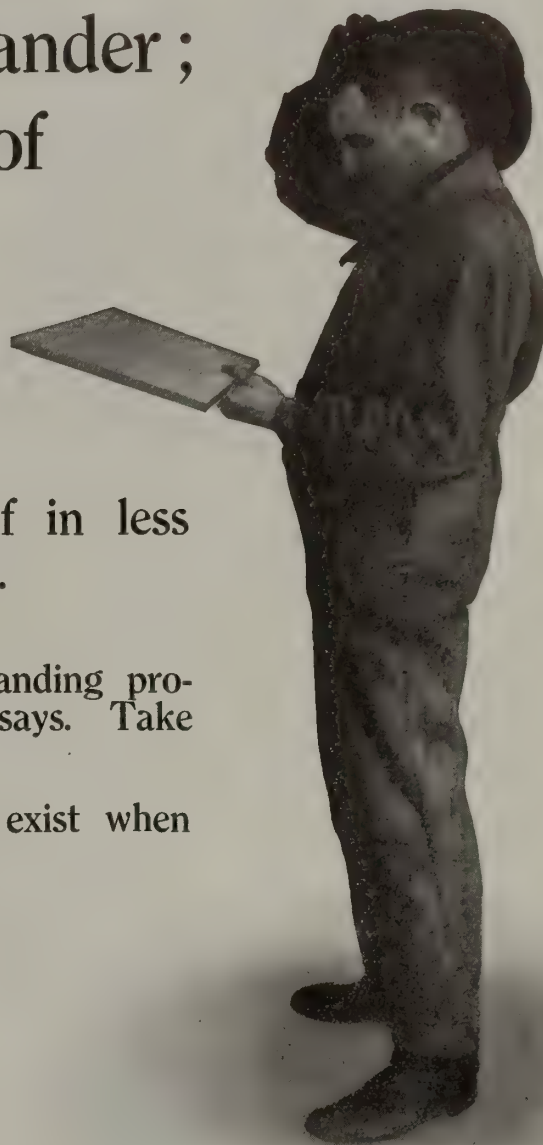
**“Give me a new modern Sander;  
then there'll be no more of  
this poor sanding”**

**“I would get good work from a new sander—I'd put an end to kicks on the quality of the sanding. Besides, a modern up-to-date sander would pay for itself in less than a year—yes, in less than six months.**

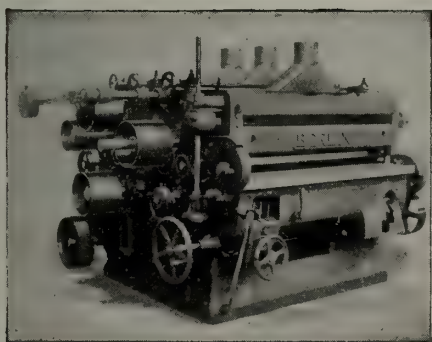
**Your operator gives the correct solution of your sanding problem—a new modern sander would do just what he says. Take his advice and install one.**

**You have advantages of selection today that didn't exist when you bought your machine years ago. The Modern Berlin Sander Line is composed of sanders for special purposes—you choose the type of sander best suited to your work.**

**Three Berlin Special Purpose Sanders are shown below. There's the Six-Drum Roll Feed Sander for double surface sanding in one operation; the Endless Bed Sander for narrow and short stock; the Triple-Drum Roll Feed Sander for long wide stock.**



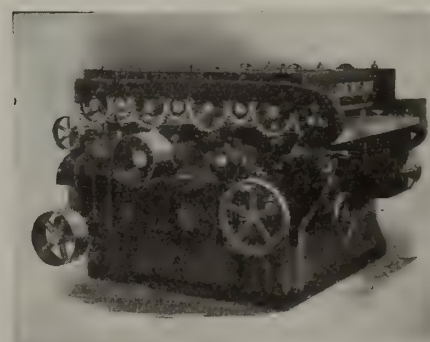
**Tell us your sanding requirements and let us send you full information on the sander built to meet your needs.**



Berlin Six Drum Sander



Berlin Endless Bed Sander



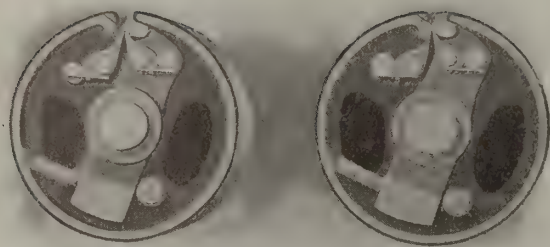
Berlin Triple Drum Sander

**THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.**

*Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World*

**United States Plant: Beloit, Wis.**





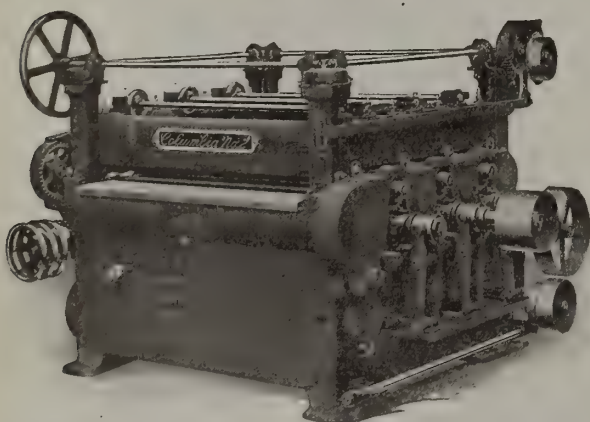
# IT'S THE DRUM

to which we attribute mainly the  
success of

## The Columbia Sander No. 2

The Drum is equipped with our Patent Automatic take-up device which keeps the paper at an even tension—at all points and at all times.

Practical demonstration has proven, however, that the Columbia is the **only** Sander that has a **real** automatic take-up for the paper.



**COLUMBIA SANDER NO. 2**  
Speed of Feed is under instant  
control of operator

FIRST IN



QUALITY

### The Columbia Also Leads in Other Features

- The raising of the drums on inclines—not screws.
- The extra fine adjustment—so necessary for perfect work.
- The ease and quickness with which the drums can be covered.
- The perfectly balanced drums—accomplished on special machines built by ourselves for the purpose.
- The perfectly central non-cramping arrangement for the oscillators.
- The short, heavy screws for raising the top feed works—eliminating back lash and vibration.
- And other features—fully illustrated and described in our

### NEW SANDER BOOK

Your enquiry for this book will bring you full details without obligation—you ought to know more about this machine.

*Let us hear from you*

### American Woodworking Machinery Co.

*Sales Offices:*  
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No. 19th & Wilson Sts.  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont Street

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Office:  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

*Sales Offices:*  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
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NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La Bank Bldg.



# Opportunity

## For a Timber Bargain

We have the most attractive timber property in British Columbia, most advantageously located for economical logging and manufacture and nearest to the best markets on the continent.

### Canada is Developing

History will repeat itself and the same conditions that have prevailed in the past twenty-five years in the territory surrounding Chicago, which created such an enormous demand for lumber, are being repeated in the territory to be supplied by this property. On the other hand, the amount of timber in British Columbia, which of necessity will have to supply these markets, is very limited and good accessible timber, such as this, will enhance in value more rapidly than it did in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The tract was examined by Brayton & Lawbaugh and James D. Lacey & Co. They report it to contain two billion feet. Members of both firms have been on the property and will recommend it.

It is one of the largest compact and most advantageously located tracts of choice timber in Canada.

It is owned in fee simple by an old Crown Grant and the timber is exempt from all Royalty and Crown Dues.

Logs from this property can be cut and delivered to the mill for \$3.00 per thousand less than practically all other timber in that country.

There is a saving of an average of \$3.00 per thousand in freight rates over Pacific Coast timber to the principal markets of the Prairie Provinces.

It can be logged and put on cars, including stumpage, for less than \$10.00 per thousand. Mill run lumber in this territory is selling for over \$20.00 per thousand.

**An exceptional opportunity  
for operation or investment**

Apply

# John C. Spry

Dealer in Timber Lands

Suite 1003 Harris Trust Building, Chicago

THIS IS A SAW GUMMER



**C**UTS clean and fast—does not case harden or burn the saw—holds its shape—shows long life. You couldn't ask any more of a wheel—and these are just the qualities you get in an

## ALOXITE SAW GUMMING WHEEL

Aloxite is just the right material for steel grinding—hard, sharp, tough. The Aloxite Wheel works quickly, quietly—without rasp or screech—just a case of good clean cutting all the time—it requires but little dressing—and every wheel is made right—just the proper grit and grade—to give the best saw gumming results you ever had

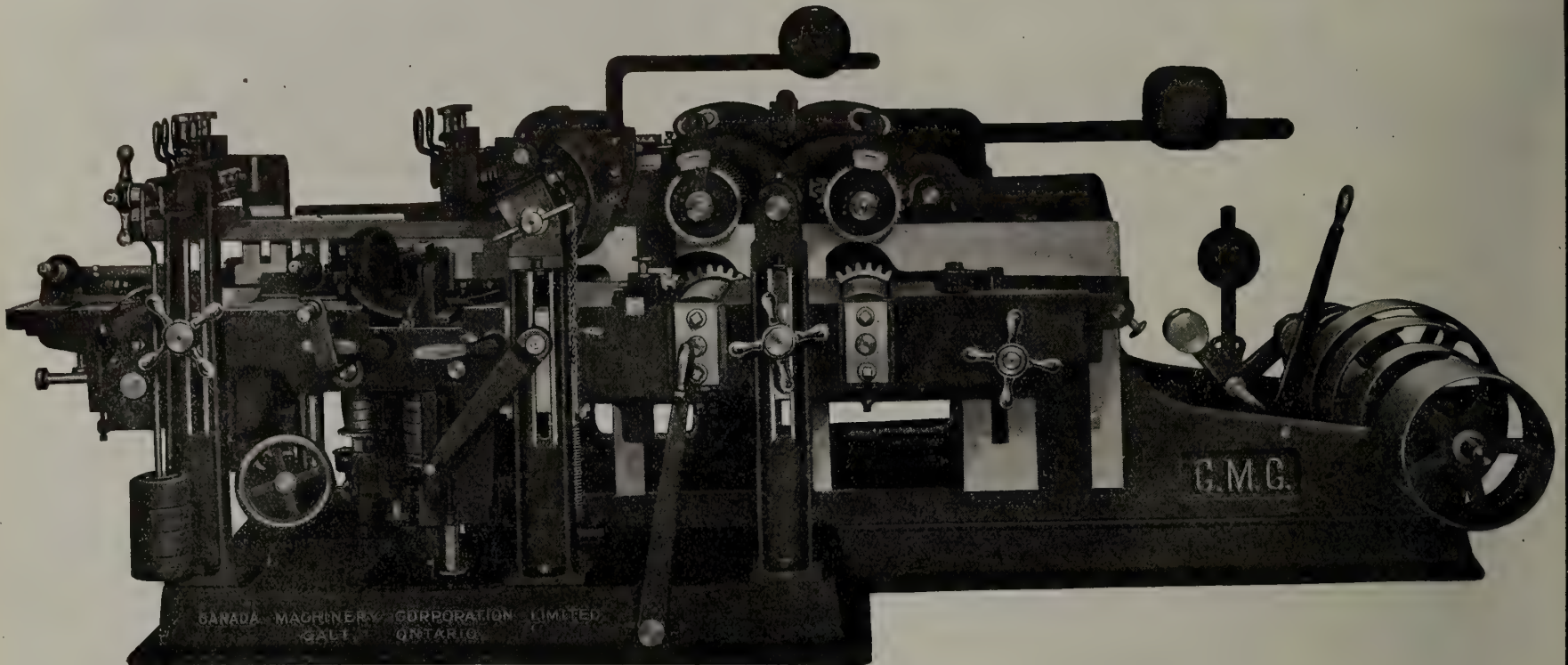


THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI  
CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE GRAND RAPIDS  
LONDON, ENG.







## NO. 303 12 INCH HEAVY DUTY FOUR-SIDED MOULDER

The heaviest, most convenient and substantial moulder of its kind.

We have lately re-designed this moulder and added the following improvements—

**Increased Weight, Longer and Heavier Table, Outside Support for Top Feed Rolls, Strengthened Feed Mechanism, Making an Exceptionally Powerful Feed.**

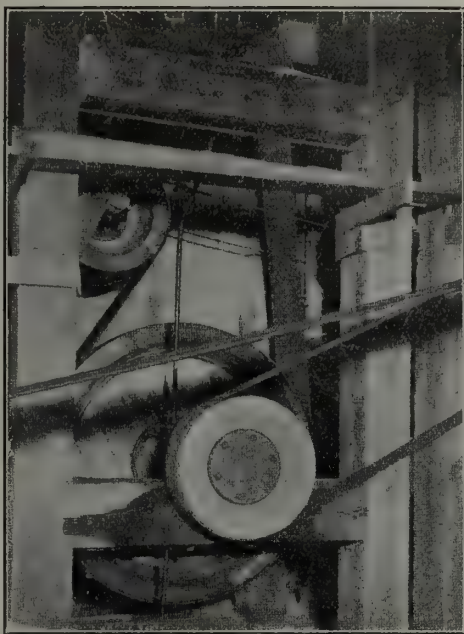
*Our Bulletin No. 303 giving details of construction mailed on request*

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
**Galt, Ontario**

**Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in Canada**



# Leviathan Belting



Pony drive 20" belt, 10" conveyor belt, 48" main drive showing lengthwise

Main Drives a  
Specialty

Warranted to with-  
stand extreme  
atmospheric  
conditions

Our Service De-  
partment at your  
disposal

Efficient Service  
Guaranteed

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

# WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either  
hard or soft woods.

## ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES  
—taking all your small logs just as  
they come from the pond and cutting  
them up into boards or dimensions,  
getting every board there is in the  
log, never over-slabbing (wish we  
could say this of all head sawyers.)  
Built to handle either one or two logs  
at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY  
FROM THE HEAD SAW and CAR-  
RIAGE entirely, raise your cutting  
capacity, and install economy by the  
same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an  
ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

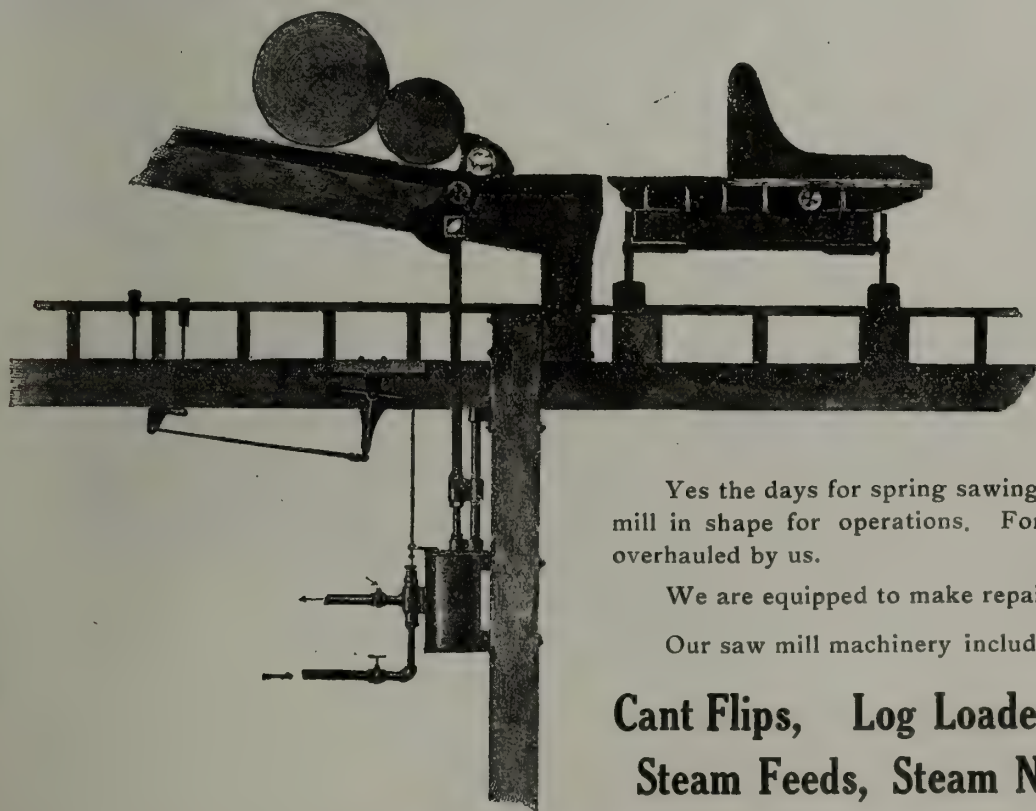
Think it Over Carefully, then Write  
us for Details.

"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.



# Spring Sawing

Yes the days for spring sawing are close at hand and now is the time to put your mill in shape for operations. Forestall breakdowns and delays by having your mill overhauled by us.

We are equipped to make repairs or supply new machines for any part of your mill.

Our saw mill machinery includes

Cant Flips, Log Loaders, Log Decks, Board Catchers,  
Steam Feeds, Steam Niggers, Live Rolls, Concave Rolls.

If you have not our literature you should write for it today. Prices on any  
of our machines cheerfully quoted

"EVERYTHING FOR THE SAW MILL FROM THE MOTIVE POWER TO THE TRIMMER"

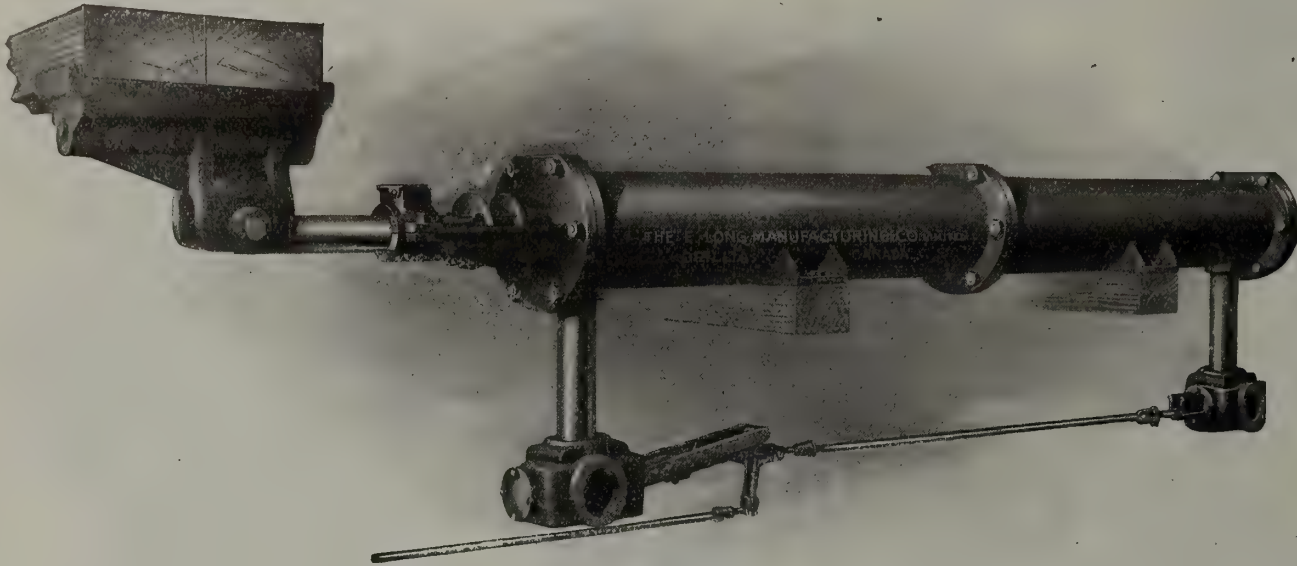
## MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario



The  
Mark



of  
Quality



One of the Many Unsolicited Statements of Users of Our Feeds:

Burt's Corners, N. B.,  
Jan. 14th, 1913.

The E. Long Mfg. Co.,  
Orillia, Ontario.

"I want to say your steam feed is an 'Ideal'. Some Millwrights told me I would need another boiler and it rather frightened me, but as for steam, I never knew the difference in it. It is just splendid. Have used it ever since it was put in and have not had a bit of trouble."

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Elwood Burt

### Direct Acting "Shot Gun" Feed, Fitted with Double Model "D" Valve

Built in sections to make up any required length, 8 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 14 in. bore. We positively guarantee that our valves will not stick or kick. They are perfectly steam tight, and are without exception the most economical valves manufactured.

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of Complete  
Mills Furnished



Our New Carriage Bulletin  
No. 100 gladly  
sent on request.

### One of Long's "Quality" Steel Carriages

A Carriage to be up-to-date, must necessarily have up-to-date equipment throughout. Notice our new shock absorbing quadrant on back of knees for taking shock of Nigger. No carriage up-to-date without it. This style built with 36 in., 40 in., 44 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., and 72 in. opening from saw line.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

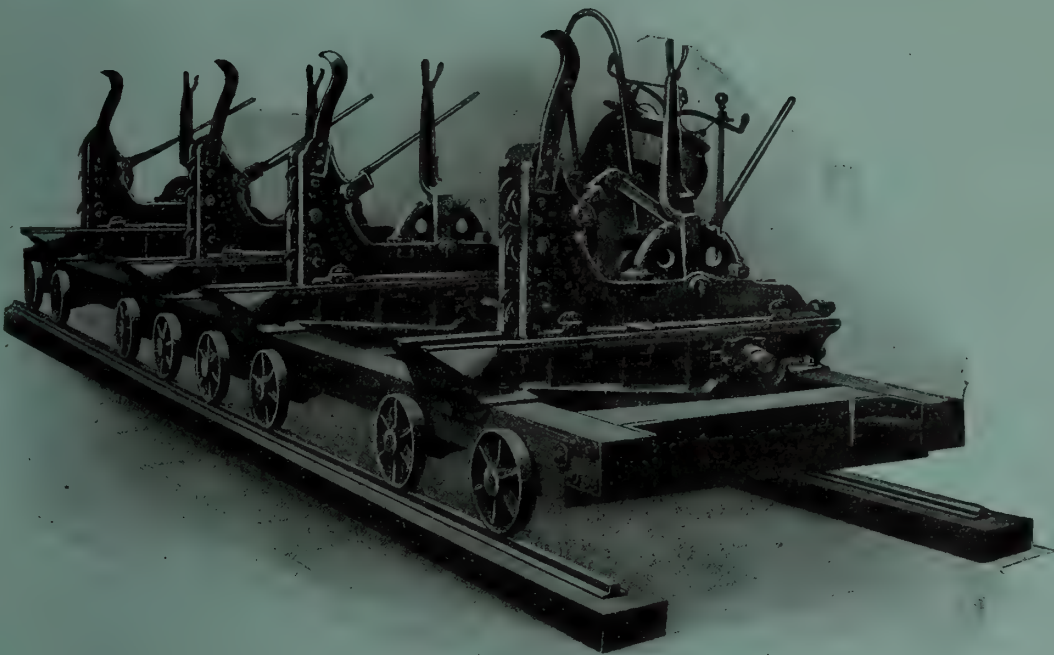
Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# Waterous Steel Carriages

## For Fast Cutting Service



### ASK THESE

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co.,  
Wardner, B.C.  
A. & F. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont.  
Georgetown Sawmill Co.,  
Port Simpson, B.C.  
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que.  
Kauri Timber Co., Ltd.,  
Auckland, N. Z.  
W. C. E. Koch, Nelson, B. C.  
McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.  
James McLaren Co., Ltd.,  
Buckingham, Que.  
Wm. Milne & Son, North Bay, Ont.  
Nicola Valley Pine Lumber Co.,  
Canford, B. C.  
North Channel Lumber Co., Ltd.,  
Thessalon, Ont.  
Riordon Paper, Co., Montreal, Que.  
Warren Lumber Co., Sellwood, Ont.  
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co.  
Three Rivers, Que.

**W**ATEROUS Steel Carriages are being used in the largest, best equipped Mills in Canada to-day. Built for fast cutting, for accuracy, and to give operating service, they are carefully put together of the best materials obtainable—they stay right.

**I**NCREASE in cutting efficiency and the increase of cutting speed have been taken care of in the design of these Carriages. Improvements in the knee and head blocks and in all moving parts to overcome lost motion; a new Setworks—our No. 4—which absolutely prevents and will not develop slack; new style, inserted tooth, quick and easy operating dogs; a friction receder that

is operated with the Setworks—these special features are what keep the Waterous Steel Carriage at its place at the head of the list of "Up-to-date Sawmill Equipment." We build our Steel Carriages in sizes of 36" to 72" knee opening, in any length and with any number of head blocks—screw or rack motion. They are adaptable for rope or gunshot feed.

**USE THE COUPON**

## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

VALPARAISO, CHILE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The  
Waterous  
Engine Works  
Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD, CAN.

Please send me your  
catalogue of Steel Car-  
riages No. 107.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

## H. Walters & Sons

Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"  
Manufacturers of all kinds of



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1142 Homer Street

Branches:

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**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

chain, broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909



25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS



Sold by  
**McKinnon Chain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.



### GREAT STRENGTH & DURABILITY

Dick's Balata Belting, the best known fabric belt in the world, is specially distinguished for great strength and durability. Most gratifying results have been obtained from Dick's Belts as regards retention of strength. There are cases on record where Dick's Belts have been running for over twelve years and not only have retained their strength, but show not the slightest signs of wear and tear.

Write for Catalog on "Transmission Appliances."

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales  
Montreal Toronto

Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines  
St. John, N. B. Winnipeg

Safes and Vaults  
Calgary

Vancouver

2

### UNLINED LINEN FIRE HOSE (Circular Woven and Seamless)

"Underwriters Best" Red and Blue Stripe

MADE to conform to the requirements of the Associated Factory  
Fire Insurance Company, and is approved and accepted under  
every high-grade flax-hose specification.

GUARANTEED WATER PRESSURE 500 LBS. PER SQUARE INCH.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**

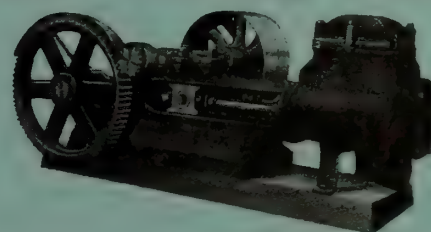
MONTREAL

SOLE MAKERS OF

TORONTO



### Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes



**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd.** HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

..

..

**MONTREAL**





Three Men  
Killed  
Two  
Injured

Property  
Loss  
Nearly  
\$80,000

Explosion of a Sulphite Digester at Grand Mere, P.Q. December 22nd, 1912

Proofs  
of Loss  
Received  
January  
25th  
1913

**THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.**

TORONTO, ONT. 27<sup>th</sup> January 1913 No. 3502

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *Laurentide Company Limited* \$ *74,763.76*

*Seventy Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Three and 76/100 DOLLARS*

Under Policy No. 19545

Wm. C. Robt. President  
H. N. Roberts Secretary

TO THE  
**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
TORONTO, ONT.**

Claim  
Paid  
Monday  
January  
27th  
1913

Facsimile of cheque paid for property loss caused by the explosion

# The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

1875

CONSULTING ENGINEERS—EFFICIENCY EXPERTS

1913

THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, DIGESTERS, ECONOMIZERS, ETC., A SPECIALTY  
SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED FOR BOILERS, DIGESTERS, ETC.  
PLANS FOR BOILER SETTINGS, DUTCH OVENS, ETC.  
STEAM ENGINES INDICATED

Insurance against all loss or damage to property and loss of life and personal injuries resulting from the explosion of Steam Boilers, Digesters, Economizers and other Vessels

**Service Protection supplemented by Insurance**

HEAD OFFICE:

Chief Office in Quebec  
227-228 Board of Trade  
MONTREAL

OLAF E. GRANBURG  
Manager and Chief Inspector

Continental Life Building  
TORONTO

H. N. ROBERTS  
General Manager and Secretary

Chief Office in Manitoba  
404 Builders Exchange  
WINNIPEG

A. L. G. TAYLOR  
Resident Inspector

Write for Pamphlet giving account and cause of above Digester Explosion





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to disappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY

Limited

ONTARIO



# Dimension Timber

## Red Pine

|           |     |   |    |   |    |        |    |     |
|-----------|-----|---|----|---|----|--------|----|-----|
| 6,000 ft. | —6  | x | 6  | x | 12 | ft. to | 36 | ft. |
| 35,000 "  | —6  | x | 8  | x | 12 | "      | 35 | "   |
| 110,000 " | —8  | x | 8  | x | 12 | "      | 36 | "   |
| 65,000 "  | —8  | x | 10 | x | 12 | "      | 35 | "   |
| 50,000 "  | —10 | x | 10 | x | 12 | "      | 36 | "   |
| 20,000 "  | —10 | x | 12 | x | 12 | "      | 30 | "   |
| 20,000 "  | —12 | x | 12 | x | 12 | "      | 32 | "   |

## Spruce

23,000 ft.—6 x 6 to 12 x 12 x 12 to 32 ft.



View of Houses Colonial Lumber Co.

Write for Prices

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

# WHITE AND RED PINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale:—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.  
1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



We Do Not Want Your Order!

F  
O  
R

# HARDWOODS

Unless we have the stock ready for shipment and know it will satisfy you.

We know satisfaction on the first shipment means more business—if we ship you one car we know we will obtain more business.

We make a specialty of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm.

We are also cutting some exceptionally choice Gum at our Southern Mill.

*May we have your inquiries?*

## HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.

88 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY

Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo

Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.

## Pine Doors

That Are Right

Our

No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

THE

## Pembroke Lumber Co.

Pembroke, Ontario

## Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once...Don't Hesitate.

## Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

Otter Lake Station, Ont.



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.** Mills @ Head Office  
**BRAESIDE, ONT.**  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

Cedar Shingles and  
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office  
MORRISTOWN, N.Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubauskene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

## 3 Saw Mills Running All Winter

**Large Stock  
Cedar Shingles  
to Move**

Large stock of dry mill run and cull and box  
Spruce on hand for water shipment.

Place orders early for Spring delivery.

Few cars 2 and 3 inch cull Hemlock yet to move.

✎ Write for Prices, etc. ✎

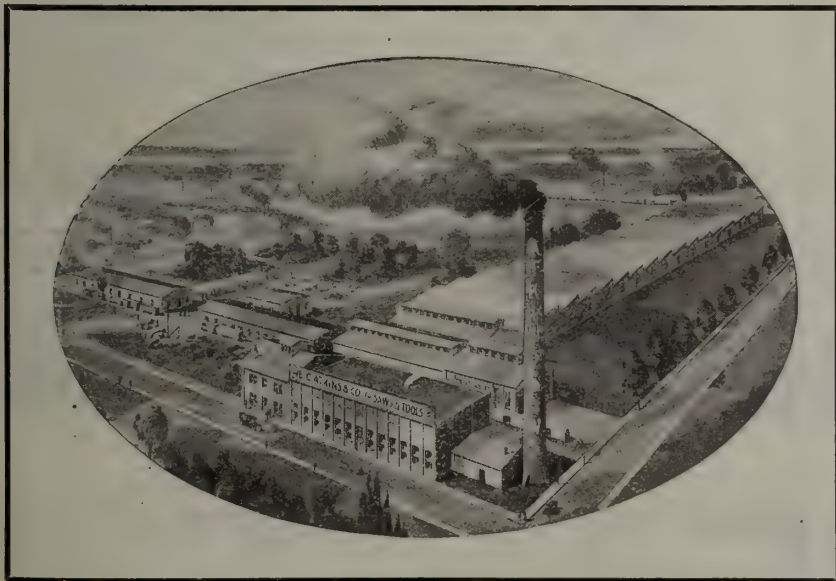
## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
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### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

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We have of 1911 sawing:

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16

" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11

" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16

1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run

1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull

2/3 cars each 2" and 3"x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

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Manufacturers and  
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## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
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## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

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### Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

## SPRUCE

## Lumber Lath Pulpwood

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Mills at:

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On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
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Wholesale  
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Everything in Lumber  
Rough and Dressed  
Wholesale and Retail

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OTTAWA, CANADA Limited  
EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN  
British Columbia Timber  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

A Limited Stock 1912 cut to offer in  
**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Basswood, Lath**

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**C. A. SPENCER** *Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles*

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Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
cutting up in above.

*Write us for prices*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

==== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

A fine block of 2", 3" & 4" Norway at Lumsden's Mills, Que.

The best block of Basswood in Ontario at Golden Lake on G. T. R.

White Pine and Norway at Midland. Ask for list of any stock, it will interest you.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

## The Long Lumber Co.

Hamilton, Ont.

**Must Move Quick**

160,000 1x10 and 12 No. 1 Mill Culls  
300,000 clear and clear face Norway  
2x8 and 2x6 Red Pine

In Transit

10 cars A. Cotton's XXX B. C. Shingles



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President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles

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149 Broadway, New York City

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
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Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
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Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**  
All Secondhand  
Correspondence solicited  
**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

# Tenders For Purchase of Machinery and Timber

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Tenders will be received for the purchase of the following Sawmill Machinery:

- 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.
- 1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.
- 1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.
- 1 Log Loader for right hand mill.
- 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.
- 1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.
- 1 left-hand steam nigger.
- 1 Log-loader.
- 1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.
- 2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.
- 1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.
- 2 2-saw trimmers.
- 1 16-ft. Slash table.
- 1 20-ft. Slash table.
- 1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.
- 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.
- 1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.
- 1 Lath Mill with bolter.
- 2 Lath Trimming Saws.

## FILING ROOM

- 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.
- 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

- 1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.
- 1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.
- 1 Lap Grinder.
- 1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.

## POWER PLANT

- 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.
- 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.
- 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.
- 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.
- 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.
- 1 10 h.p. Engine.
- 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.
- 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.
- 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.
- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.
- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.
- 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.
- 1 30 light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

The  
**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**

Limited

1315-20 Traders Bank Building

Address on and after April 1st., 26 Ernest Avenue  
TORONTO CANADA

**The Meaford Lumber Co.**  
want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock.

Let us quote you prices.  
We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber.

Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements.

We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood.

Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**W**e Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

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QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties. Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty. Interior Trim Mill Work. NIACARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

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Sarnia

Buffalo



## James W. Sewall

A. B.

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
ing Plans—Men Experienced  
in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Town, Maine,  
U. S. A.



### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY.  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker

220 King Street West, TORONTO

## Special Stock Offer

3 Cars 6/4 common and better Beech  
8 M ft. 1x12 select mill run White Pine  
9 M ft. 5/4x8 " " " " "  
1 Car 2 inch C. & C. F. Norway  
1 " 2x6—10/16 ft. mill run Norway  
1 " 2x8—10/16 ft. " " "  
3 M ft. 2x6/12 inch—22/24 M. R. Norway

F. O. B. 8c. rate to Toronto.

4 Cars 1x4 No. 1 Spruce  
5 " 1x5 "  
4 " 1x6 "  
2 " 1x10 "  
2 " 1x12 "

F. O. B. 10½c. rate to Toronto.

Above stock all dry and well  
manufactured.

7 cars 8 ft. dry cedar posts.  
Sound and straight.

Write, 'phone, or wire your enquiries.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

Staves Hoops  
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## Timber Brokers

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Agents for Shippers of

SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
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Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

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Dealer in All Kinds of

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard:

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Our increased business has  
necessitated moving to larger  
quarters in the new DIME  
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING  
where we will be pleased to  
receive our customers as also  
inquiries and orders for B. C.  
X X X Red Cedar Shingles,  
Southern Pine, Finishing Joists  
and Timbers.

## MILLS PRODUCTS CO.

513 Dime Savings Bank Bldg.  
DETROIT, MICH.

Long distance phone Main 472



# TORONTO WHOLESALE

Full Stock of White Pine, Norway,  
Spruce and Hemlock

BILLS IN

**Hemlock and Pine**

CUT TO ORDER

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

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MILLS:  
FESSERTON, ONT.

**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

Dry Hemlock and Spruce

White Pine 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2" No. 1 and 2 Culls

Red Pine Strips

White Pine and Spruce Lath

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**GOOD BETTER BEST**

Various kinds of roofing that are on the market may be **Good** but good B.C. Red Cedar Shingles are **Better**. If you want the **Best** get our 16" Extra Clear XXX 6 to 2" B.C. Red Cedar Shingles, you will then have the **Best** Shingle and can guarantee your customer the **Best** Roof.

**C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited**

627 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers  
TORONTO, ONT.

We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

Send us list of anything you have to offer

**W. T. Eagen Offers**

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

|                                            |                                           |        |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| 50,000 ft. 2 x 6 & 8 — 18 Norway           | 25,000 ft. 2 x 6                          | Norway |
| 40,000 ft. 2 x 8 10-16                     | 18,000 ft. 2 x 5                          | "      |
| 3 Cars 1 x 6 M.R. W. Pine coarse Box Out   | 8,200 ft. 3 x 6                           | "      |
| 2 " 1 x 8                                  | 10,000 ft. 2 x 8 Mostly 18 & 20           | "      |
| 2 " 2 x 6 M.R. W. Pine                     | 4,700 ft. 2 x 10 — 10                     | "      |
| 3 " 5-4 x 7 & 8", 12" Com. & Dress         | 2 Cars 1 x 10 M.R. W. Pine coarse Box Out | "      |
| 5 " 6-4 x 4 to 8                           | 5 " 1 x 12 C & B W. Pine                  | "      |
| 3 " 6-4 No. 1, No. 2 & No. 3 Cuts & Better | 2 " 6-4" x 10 Box & Culls 4 to 12" & up   | "      |

WRITE US FOR ANYTHING IN LUMBER

**W. T. EAGEN**

203-4 McKinnon Building

TORONTO, ONT.

Phone  
Main 6316

**Spears & Lauder**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White  
or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO

We are in the market for

**Hemlock, Spruce and  
Norway**

Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

We must move the following lumber *quick*, the  
stock is bone dry, even lengths and selected. It will  
interest you to get our prices on any items you want:

|          |            |                                 |
|----------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 70 M ft. | 5/4" x 4/5 | Sel. Com. and Dress. White Pine |
| 20 M     | 5/4" x 8   | " " " "                         |
| 40 M     | 6/4" x 10  | " " " "                         |
| 100 M    | 8/4" x 6   | " Mill Run "                    |
| 40 M     | 8/4" x 8   | " " "                           |
| 50 M     | 8/4" x 10  | " " "                           |
| 50 M     | 4/4" x 4/7 | Good Strips "                   |
| 30 M     | 4/4" x 4/7 | Outs from Good Strips "         |

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.**

Manning Chambers, TORONTO



# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Railway ties, nine feet long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord.

And 5 per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth.

## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

Deputy Minister.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

December 20th, 1912.



# FIR TIMBERS

**HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

**TIMMS, PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.**

Metropolitan Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.,

**The Fernie Lumber  
Company, Limited**

**FERNIE, B. C.**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Rough and Dressed Lumber**

**Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar**

**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles**

**Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

**A. McDOUGALL, President**



**A  
Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?

IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?

WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.

**OUR MESSAGE TO YOU — DEAL WITH US.**

**Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

HEAD OFFICE :

**Douglas Fir Timbers**

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.**

**EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS**

**FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.**



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## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

Main Office:  
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Branch Sales Office:  
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View of yard and mill—J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## The J. B. Snowball Co. Chatham, New Brunswick, Limited Canada

Manufacturers of: SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARD-  
WOOD LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and LATHS  
Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock  
cut to order. Correspondence solicited.

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited

CABANO, QUEBEC

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Long Lumber

Rough and Finished

Shingles, Clapboard,  
etc.

## Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Co., Limited

Head Office, St. John, N.B.

Mills: St. John, N.B.    Blackville, N.B.    Marysville, N.B.

Manufacturers of

## Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Laths

Hardwoods



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

1/4 SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unse-  
lected for color; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common  
Flooring Maple; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4  
and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry  
and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo  
shipments.

W. H. White Company Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Hardwood Lumber  
and Veneers.

## Ohio Veneer Company

— Importers of —

MAHOGANY AND FOREIGN WOODS

Office and Mills: 2624 to 2634 Colerain Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## J. M. Clifford & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
all Kinds of

### Hardwood Lumber

Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried.  
Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on  
mixed cars.

Best Quality Uniform Grades Low Prices

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

Detroit Mich.

## Yellow Pine Timber

And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

E. C. BRADLEY LUMBER CO.

Ellisville  
Miss.

and

Cincinnati,  
Ohio

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

### Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Reach Furniture Factories and Woodworking Plants Through This Department

☐ All the leading Canadian furniture manufacturers and woodworking establishments are regular readers of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

☐ Many of them have been subscribing to this paper for a quarter of a century. They are big buyers of hardwood lumber. Reach them through these columns. Write for rates to

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## The Tegge Lumber Co.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

700 Park Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Hoffman Brothers Company

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Manufacturers of Hardwoods—Any Thickness From

1/30" SLICE CUT VENEER

1/20" SAWED VENEER

to

2" BAND SAWED LUMBER

Specialty:

**QUARTERED WHITE OAK**

## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street  
Band Mills

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Belzoni, Mississippi

*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

## Southern Hardwoods

*Our Specialties:*

Red Gum

Sap Gum

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Sawed Oak

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

W.M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5 1/2 in., 4/4, 1 Carload.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better,  
pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 3 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 3 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 5/4 reg., 4 carloads.

### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common Basswood Strips, 4 to 6 in., 4 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
the following:—  
1 car 5/8, 18 to 23 in. Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
2 cars 7 to 23 in. 1's and 2's Poplar Panel, av. 14 ins.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly  
seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

John Hall, Box No. 32, Toronto, Canada

Phone Parkdale 3222

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected  
WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Representatives:

W. J. ANDERSON : 288 Ottawa Avenue, : PHONE 4170  
G. H. JOHNSON : LONDON, ONTARIO

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

**Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber**

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER



ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

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BUCKEYE CYPRESS MAHOGANY

**Need any Oak ?  
Need any Poplar ?  
Need any Chestnut ?**

*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of  
high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

YOU CAN'T AFFORD to manufacture Oak  
Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—  
at our prices.

CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

**THE F. T. PEITCH CO.,**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NWOOD GUM POPLAR SYCAMORE

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**D. G. Cutler Company**

Duluth, Minn.

Jobbers of—

Kelley Island Lime  
Huron Portland Cement  
Keen's Portland Cement  
Hard Wall Plaster, Etc.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers  
Short Leaf Finish  
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash  
Cypress  
New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

Rough and Dressed



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AA1 BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

**Pine Larch**

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co. Limited**

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

**We Offer—Several Cars**

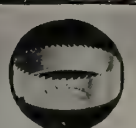
**"CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES**

**At Special Price For Shipment to  
POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO**

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**

Dalhousie, New Brunswick

**Agents for Ontario R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited  
Toronto**






**THE PETER GERLACH & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS OF

**SAWS**  
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER  
**MACHINERY**  
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL  
**TOOLS**  
SAW AND LOGGING

*For the Manufacture of the Following*

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| STAVES       | HEADING     |
| BARRELS      | KEGS        |
| COOPERAGE    | WOODEN WARE |
| HOOPS        | HANDLES     |
| PAIS         | TUBS        |
| CHURNS       | FREEZERS    |
| CANDY PAIS   | FISH KITS   |
| BOX BOARDS   | BOTTOMS     |
| CHAIR STOCK  | SHINGLES    |
| CLOTHES PINS | LUMBER      |

**COMPLETE PLANTS**  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF  
**BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING**  
**OUR SPECIALTY.**  
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
ADDRESS  
**THE PETER GERLACH & CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.**



**Lumbermen's Supplies**  
**TENTS, BLANKETS,  
OILCLOTHING**

We carry in stock at all times a full line  
of these goods ready for immediate shipment.

Your Inquiries are Solicited.

**Tobin Limited, - Ottawa**



The doorway of prosperity opens  
to the Lumber Dealer who sells  
**DAVIDSON DOORS**

Carried in stock in  
all standard sizes.  
Write us.

ESTATE  
JAMES  
DAVIDSON  
—  
OTTAWA

THE BEST EQUIPPED DOOR PLANT IN CANADA

PATENTED IXL BIT PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS

See the Key

See the Key

See the Key

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
THE A. J. BURTON SAW CO. LTD.  
VANCOUVER B. C.

Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

**The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



# AUCTION SALE

## White Pine Timber Limits and Mill

### Province of Ontario

The undersigned has received instructions from G. T. Clarkson, Assignee to offer for sale by public auction, in the Board Room of the Queen's Hotel, in the city of Toronto, on Thursday, April 24th, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, the assets of the

## STONE-GRANT LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Successors to Loveland & Stone  
of Cutler, Ontario and Saginaw, Michigan

Consisting of:

**Lot 1.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of twenty-seven square miles, more or less, and being the west half and the northeast quarter of the Township of Ermatinger, held under licenses from the Province of Ontario, being Nos. 197 and 198 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 50,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine of good quality.

**Lot 2.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles and being the Township of Dowling, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 514 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 3.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, and being the Township of Fairbanks, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 423 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 4.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, being the Township of Drury, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 422 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,200,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 5.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, more or less, being the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Trill, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 424 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,200,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 6.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, and being the S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Perkin, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 342 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 3,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 7.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, more or less, and being the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Hutton, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 341 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 500,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 8.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, being known as Berth No. 131, Sable River, being No. 390 for the Season 1912-13. The Company's records indicate that the Berth contains a considerable amount of spruce and a small amount of pine.

**Lot 9.**  
Lumber mill at Cutler, on the Georgian Bay, Ontario, with approximately two hundred acres of land and water rights, together with dockyard and surrounding buildings, including stores, boarding house, office premises and a number of dwelling houses. The mill is situated within a reasonable distance from the mouth of the Spanish River, and has a capacity of 200,000 feet per day—is fully equipped—has two double cut band saws, circulars and gang saws, also edgers, trimmers, etc. There is also a complete electric light plant, steam plant and machine shop. The property is adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is valued on the Company's books at \$147,000. Mill supplies inventoried at \$3,290, will be included with the mill property.

**Lot 10.**  
General Stock and Merchandise in Company's store at Cutler, amounting as per inventory to:—

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Groceries .....     | \$2,170.87 |
| Drugs .....         | 328.81     |
| Hardware .....      | 458.38     |
| Dishes .....        | 50.98      |
| Dry Goods .....     | 316.73     |
| Clothing .....      | 610.42     |
| Hats and Caps ..... | 348.78     |

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Rubbers and Shoes ..... | 1,295.55   |
| Dry Goods .....         | 2,601.39   |
|                         | <hr/>      |
|                         | 8,181.81   |
| Fixtures .....          | 1,340.35   |
|                         | <hr/>      |
| Total .....             | \$9,522.16 |

**Lot 11.**  
Camp equipment, consisting of sleighs, blankets, cooking utensils and supplies in camps in the Township of Hutton, amounting as per inventory to approximately \$6,603.17.

**Lot 12.**  
Tugs and equipment of the North Channel Towing Company, Limited, Cutler, being:—  
Tug "W. H. Seymour," valued at ..... \$2,500.00  
Tug "Alert," valued at ..... 800.00  
Tug "Lighter Hampey," valued at ..... 1,000.00  
Booms and Chains, valued at ..... 2,500.00

Total ..... \$6,800.00

This lot will be offered subject to prior sale.

All the Lots will be offered separately and subject to a reserve bid.

With respect to Lots 1 to 8, the same shall be accepted subject to the terms and conditions of the Licenses under which they are held and the restrictions in respect of lands withdrawn for settlement or other purposes by the Province of Ontario.

In event of no satisfactory offer being received for Lot 1, the Vendor reserves the right to offer it for sale in either two or three parcels.

#### Terms of Payment:

**For Lot 1**—One-third cash and the balance upon approved security in one and two years, with interest at seven per cent. satisfactorily secured.

**For Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8**—One-third cash and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 9**—One-third cash and the balance in one and two years with interest at six per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 10**—One-quarter cash and the balance in two, four and six months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 11**—One-half cash and the balance in three months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 12**—One-half cash and the balance in six months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

With respect to Lots 1 to 9, further particular conditions of sale will be read at the time of the sale.

With respect to Lot 10, the purchaser must accept it as it stands, offering a lump sum for the same, accepting the benefit of the sales since the assignment and paying expenses in regard thereto, including the rental for the use of the premises.

With respect to Lot 11, the purchaser must accept the same as it stands, offering a lump sum therefor.

With respect to Lot 12, the purchaser must take the same as it stands, accepting the title of the North Channel Towing Company, Limited, thereto.

Further particulars as to the properties, together with estimates as to the timber, inventories and conditions of sale, may be had upon application to—

**BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT, FASKEN  
& RIDDELL, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

**E. P. STONE, Saginaw, Michigan.**

**R. F. LINDSAY, Sudbury, Ontario.**

**E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS,**

33 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.

or the undersigned,

**PETER RYAN, Auctioneer, Toronto, Ont.**



# Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

### Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS GENERAL OFFICE  
Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont. Sudbury, Ont.

### Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

#### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

#### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

#### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

#### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

### We offer for sale:

One car of 4" Hard Maple No. 1 Common and Better 75% to 80%  
1st and 2nd

10,000 ft. of 2" Clear Spruce

2,000 ft. of 3" Clear Spruce

3 cars of XXX B.C. Shingles. These cars have been on the way for some time and will arrive very shortly.

We want to buy 100,000 ft. of 4/4 No. 2 Common and Better, Soft Elm

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

DWIGHT J. TURNER, PRES.

CLARENCE A. TURNER, VICE-PRES.

STANLEY F. TURNER, SECT.-TREAS.

## *The* **Turner Lumber Co.**

*Limited*

25 Toronto Street - Toronto, Ontario

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Merchants.

Dealers in Timber Limits.





No. 2 Rounding, Chamfering and Cornering Machine

## The Faithful Performance Assured

In every woodworking plant by

# "DEFIANCE"

## WOODWORKING MACHINES

Provision was made over sixty years ago when the first DEFIANCE machine was built, that every machine leaving our plant should perform its work with undue accuracy and with such a degree of speed and uniformity that their users would have no cause for complaint. This is a characteristic which we have always adhered to and our customers are proud of the fact that their plants are equipped with machines which lend every assistance available to the yearly profits.

Our catalog will show you how it is done. Send for it today.

**DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS,**

**Defiance, Ohio, U.S.A.**

**Representatives:**—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, (Ontario) St. John, (New Brunswick), Winnipeg, (Manitoba), Vancouver, (British Columbia), Reid-Newfoundland Co., St. John, (Newfoundland), Williams & Wilson, Montreal, (Quebec), W. L. Blake Co., Portland, Me., (Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont).

## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by—

**Butterworth & Lowe**

Send for Descriptive Price List.

221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



# Steam Press

THE American steam press is carefully designed and substantially built of steel. It is used for baling shavings, asbestos and many other materials.

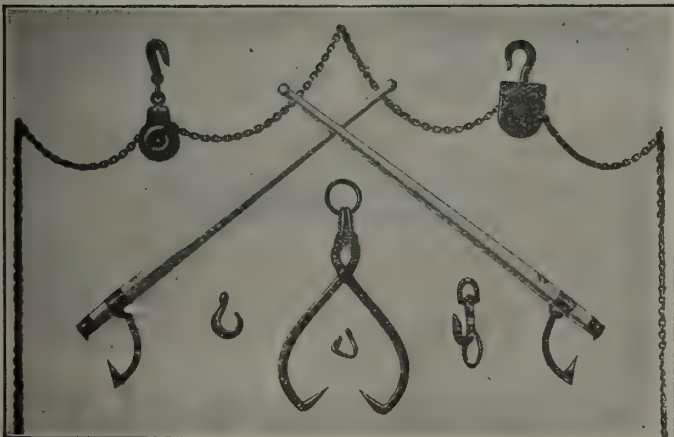
The cylinder is 30" diameter by 45" high and the pressure maintained is from 60 to 100 lbs. according to the amount of material wanted in each bale.

*For literature and prices — write us.*

**American Engine & Boiler Works**

JOHN MAHAR, Proprietor

Tonawanda, N. Y.



When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

## The Thomas Pink Co.

Limited

PEMBROKE, Ont., Canada

Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada



## Are your horses of use to you?

This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
"Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

### Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

#### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | \$4.50 gal. |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 8.00 doz.   |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 15.00 doz.  |

#### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | 3.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 6.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 11.00 doz. |

#### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic |            |
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses               | 5.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles 4 doses                         | 8.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles 8 doses                         | 15.00 doz. |

#### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. tins | 2.00 per tin |
| 4 oz. tins | 3.50 doz.    |

#### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 lb. Packages | 3.60 per doz. |
|----------------|---------------|

**Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies**, such as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson,** Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.

# International

**Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee**

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

#### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

#### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

#### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

#### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

#### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

#### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

#### International Gall Cure

Cures while horses work or rest.

#### International Foot Remedy

Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

#### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.

## Dr. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders

#### LUMBERMEN AND CONTRACTORS:

You can save yourself unnecessary expense and worry by feeding Dr. J. M. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders this Spring.

After horses being highly fed for their heavy winter's work, they are apt to be in bad condition and need a "SPRING TONIC" and nothing corrects it as quickly and thoroughly as Stewart's Condition Powders.

These powders should not be confused with stock foods. They are composed entirely of roots, herbs and barks, free from all injurious dope, such as arsenic, resin or antimony, and are guaranteed to be the greatest disease Preventing Powders on the market.

#### CURES

Coughs, Distemper, Scratches,  
Pink Eye, Worms, Blind  
Staggers, Hide  
Bound, Etc.

Two cans guaranteed to put your horse in first-class condition, 2 lb. cans, \$4.50 per dozen.

**Palmer Medical Company, Limited**  
Windsor, Ont.

## Are Your Horses in Good Condition?

Horses for all lumber work are subjected to the hardest hauling under the most severe conditions. They should therefore be as fit as all possible care and attention can make them.



**In the Lumber Camp,  
Around the Mill, In the Yard**

and wherever lumber has to be hauled the horses are always liable to a multitude of small injuries which if not attended to promptly may develop into lameness or disfigurement, thus reducing the working capacity of the horse and impairing its value from a sale standpoint.

You should always have handy and ready for use

### Good Liniment

to reduce bruises, strains, soreness; allay pain and inflammation quickly, be an antiseptic dressing to a cut or burn, or to heal a wire cut, wound or laceration.

### ABSORBINE

is an antiseptic healing preparation as well as a resolvent and a discutient. It will assist nature in bringing about a dissolution of the bunch, restore the circulation, gradually restoring the part to its normal condition.

It will produce permanent and complete results without blistering or removing the hair, and will leave no blemish. You can work the horse at the same time. All enquiries on special cases answered without delay—full information and instruction on request. Absorbine \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or express prepaid. Manufactured only by

**W. F. Young P. D. F.**  
424 Lyman's Bldg. MONTREAL, CANADA



# A Belt which Conveys ALL the Power

Practical men know the drainage of power from a slipping belt, *and because they know*, they are buying

## GOOD YEAR RUBBER BELTING

**Which Neither Slips Nor Stretches**

It is built up, layer upon layer, of close-woven, long-fibre, cotton fabric, rubberized and cured under Goodyear processes. And every Goodyear belt has in it the lowest possible minimum of stretch, because the belt is "cured" whilst stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine.

### That is the Goodyear Method of Belt Manufacture

And the result is entirely satisfactory to belt users—a fact to which our enormously increased sales testify. What is the significance of this **CONTINUED SALES INCREASE — 50%** over last year? Simply that Goodyear Belting more than fulfills the claims made for it by the

Goodyear people—who know what a belt should do, and make a belt to do it.

It has cost us less than \$200.00 for claims or adjustment of every kind in connection with our total output for the past two years—a remarkable tribute to Goodyear reliability.



**Look into the Belt for Yourself—Try to Tear It Apart.**

Make a cut in the top layer—and then try to pull it apart. You will get a faint idea of its strength.

That is the result of forcing rubber at tremendous pressure through the fine cotton fabric—separating every strand—thus abolishing all internal friction or grinding. Whilst these layers of fabric are afterwards so compressed as to be almost homogeneous, the finished belt bends easily, the "duck" being so woven as to retain complete pliability in the finished belt.

**For Main Drives and  
High Speed Pulleys  
GOODYEAR Belting is the Best**

It has all the tensile strength necessary to absorb tremendous strain without slip, stretch or rent. The grip of rubber and the prodigious strength of hard-twist cotton fabric are united, and prove equal to every emergency.

Where the power transmitted is high, and great tensile strength is essential, Goodyear Rubber Belting proves its worth.

ber Belting proves its worth.

EVERY GOODYEAR BELT IS SUBJECTED TO A STRINGENT TEST BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY, and what is more, the materials used in the manufacture are also tested in the Goodyear laboratory before using.

### IF YOU USE A BELT AT ALL IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE A GOODYEAR

Loss of power is loss of profit—and an inferior belt is dropping power all the time. Goodyear belting quickly earns its cost in power saved and trouble avoided.

### TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ROLLS—A TOTAL OF 72,000 FEET

We have just received an order for this quantity of GOODYEAR RUBBER BELTING from one business concern in the west, for the equipment of interior elevators. Such an order shows supreme confidence in the quality of GOODYEAR Belting.

If we have not just the belt you require we will make it for you.

In the choosing of belts our booklet would be of great assistance to you. We supply it free. Write to our nearest Branch for one.

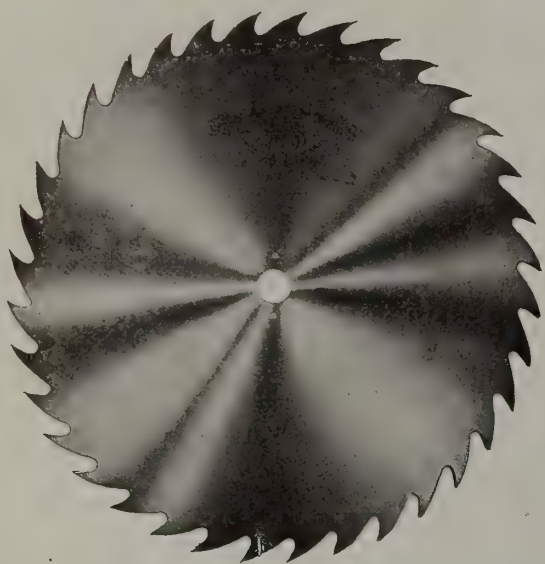
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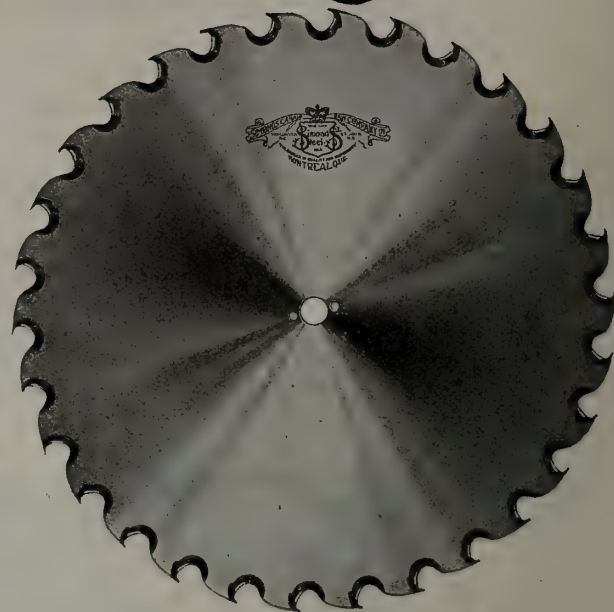


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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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No. 7

## New Brunswick's New Timber Land Policy

The new timber land policy announced in the Legislature of New Brunswick by the Premier, Hon. J. K. Fleming, may be characterized generally as a compromise between the desires of the large owners of timber in that province and the small operators who have mills, but very little timber. Roughly speaking the duty of the government was to provide stability for the lumbering and pulp and paper industries so that they might be in a position to finance their undertakings successfully, and at the same time to see that all who had vested interests whether large or small should be protected and encouraged in equal manner. In addition to these duties the government had before it the task of preserving the interests of the people of the province in general in its timber resources, as well as the development of a policy which would place the management of the timber lands upon a businesslike and economic basis. These duties seem to have been kept pretty definitely in mind in drawing up the policy which is indicated by the bill recently introduced in the Legislature, and outlined elsewhere in the present issue of the Canada Lumberman.

The new Crown Lands Bill is a measure of the very greatest importance. It deals with public domain to the extent of about 11,000 square miles, or more than one-third of the whole area of the province. From this territory the province receives its greatest revenue. The lumbering industry stands next to agriculture in importance in the province. The Crown lands during the last two years produced a revenue of more than half a million dollars annually. Premier Fleming pointed out in his address in the legislature that if properly husbanded this revenue would continue from year to year. It was the duty of the government today to protect this revenue and to hand

over these Crown lands to future generations in as good a producing condition as they were in today.

The urgency was great for placing the lumbering industry upon a sound basis so that it will be able to borrow from the banks sufficient money to carry on its operations from year to year. A large lumber operator had been anxious, for this purpose, to secure perpetual leases. The Premier was opposed to such a step, considering it unwise to adopt perpetual leases. He believed that there should be a limitation and did not believe that the government of today had a right to dispose of the Crown lands and the domain of the province for all time. Instead of doing so, they would undertake to say how much should be paid for the right to cut timber on the Crown lands for thirty years under pulp and paper licenses and for twenty years under sawmill licenses, with additional periods of twenty years and ten years respectively. He believed that these provisions would establish sufficient permanency for the industries to secure ample financial assistance from banks to carry out their operations.

The Premier devoted considerable attention to a consideration of the provision in the bill for the conservation of the forests. He believed that it was a wise measure to adopt as it would encourage lumber operators in many cases to allow their timber to reproduce itself over a number of years.

Probably the most interesting feature of the Premier's address in the Legislature was that which came at its conclusion, in which he outlined the benefits which he believed would accrue immediately from the new policy. He announced that the Bathurst Lumber Company, who are the holders of about nine hundred square miles of timber land in New Brunswick as well as a large quantity in Quebec, were anxious to proceed with the development of the Great Falls on the Nepisiguit River. The estimated expenditure upon this development was nearly one million dollars, while the company also proposed to establish a pulp and paper enterprise in the town of Bathurst. The development of these two propositions would mean the expenditure of over five million dollars.

In connection with the pulp and paper industry the Premier justified the course which had been adopted, by quoting statistics which had been furnished by Mr. Jas. Beveridge, president of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, who operate a large pulp and paper mill at Millerton on the Miramichi River. The gist of Mr. Beveridge's statement was to the effect that upon every thousand superficial feet of logs brought out of the forest, the paper mills paid from \$27 to \$28 wages before the finished product was secured. Chemical pulp mills paid from \$12 to \$13 and sawmills paid about \$7.

The Premier referred also at considerable length to the development of the power at Grand Falls and the proposed creation of a pulp and paper enterprise at that point. Such an industry would mean the building of a town of about eight or ten thousand people at Grand Falls, the investment of from ten to fifteen million dollars of capital and the payment of large sums in wages to the people of New Brunswick.

The introduction of this new policy by the government of New Brunswick marks an important era in the development of the timber resources of New Brunswick. The future of the industries depending upon the timber resources will be more certain than they have been for some years past. With businesslike management of the Crown timber resources, under the new policy, the probability is that the industries will go ahead steadily. Those who were anxious for perpetual leases will be a little disappointed at first but it is reasonable to believe that they will readily accept what they have received, realizing that the policy now adopted is one under which they can proceed to a satisfactory and extensive development of their operations.

One of the most important and radical departures announced in the new policy is the decision to make a survey, examination and classification of the Crown land areas of the province. In itself, this is an admirable undertaking and one which ought to have been com-



pleted years ago. Under the present conditions, it is made to serve a double purpose. The classification will be used as a basis for a readjustment of the Crown land areas in such a manner as to provide for the timber requirements of small operators who today find themselves with mills, but with very little timber. When the survey and classification has been completed the government will enquire into the rate of growth on all limits and the manufacturing capacity of all plants. With these statistics before it, an effort will be made to readjust the ownership of timber in such a way that large operators who own more timber than they can cut will be deprived of some of it in order to furnish the smaller operators with raw material for their mills.

At first glance this provision may not commend itself to some of the larger operators. It will, however, undoubtedly commend itself to those who desire to see the timber resources of the province utilized up to the limit of annual growth. Everything, of course, will depend upon the manner in which the provision is worked out. It is one of these provisions which is fraught with great possibility both of damage and of benefit. If its working out is developed along the lines so clearly indicated by the Premier, the provision will probably be a benefit and result in a closer utilization of the timber resources of the province, at the same time furnishing smaller operators with the means of securing a profitable return from the money which they have already invested in the industry.

## Wood Block Paving Progress

The prospects for creating a great wood pavement industry in British Columbia are becoming constantly brighter. With the enormous wealth of fir timber of classes Nos. 1 and 2 common, which is regarded everywhere as almost the best, if not the best in the world for the purpose of paving, British Columbia offers a wonderful future to this most important industry in the development of great towns and cities.

The growing communities of the prairie and coast provinces are laying every year hundreds of miles of streets, which might be paved with creosoted wood block if only its virtues were more widely known. The city of Calgary has laid two streets, and they have proved remarkably successful. There have been numerous tests made of paving materials in the great cities of the world in Paris, London, Boston, Chicago, New York and St. Louis, and all of these great cities find wood block paving best, being of reasonable cost, durable under any traffic, easy to maintain and to clean, practically dustless, firm under the feet of horses, and of low traction resistance. The Rue de Rivoli has a pavement of wood blocks which have stood for years the city's heaviest traffic.

In Baltimore in 1901 a test strip of miscellaneous pavement was laid on Holiday street. This strip contained eleven test sections of paving materials, which were in every case furnished by the manufacturer—one of creosoted wood blocks, one of vitrified brick. The superior durability of the wood blocks was clearly in evidence after four years, and in 1907 every area save that paved with wood was in such bad condition that the test was officially declared closed. The wood blocks in question, however, together with such others as were needed, were immediately relaid in paving the entire original test area.

In Chicago also in 1900, a creosoted wood block pavement was laid on Michigan avenue, immediately in front of the Auditorium Hotel, and adjoining it at the same time a strip of asphalt block. In 1905 these asphalt blocks were replaced by wood. During this five-year period the asphalt had worn down an average of an inch,

and so unevenly that ruts formed and the blocks had badly rounded. In the same period the wood blocks lost but an eighth inch in depth, and the surface, save for one badly built gutter at a single point, was of even grade and smooth.

The initial cost of creosoted wood block pavement is on an average somewhat less than that of granite, not widely variant from that of brick, and somewhat greater than that of asphalt, inferior patent pavements and macadam. Its life in anything like satisfactory condition, however, is confessedly longer than theirs. It is but a truism, therefore, to say that the proper basis of judgment, at least of wood block pavement, is the returns upon its total life cost viewed as an investment. This principle, well recognized abroad, though but recently attracting attention here, intimately involves, of course, the question of a pavement's durability.

That the maintenance cost of creosoted wood block pavement is low follows as a necessary corollary to its durability. As a matter of fact, no pavement shows so low an upkeep cost. This is due in great part to the tenacity with which treated wood blocks preserve their evenness of surface and of wear, and in a lesser degree to the ease with which wood pavement is repaired, and, in the case of underground improvements, removed without waste and relaid, in the exact place and quantity necessary.

Certain wood block pavements which have been laid in some cities of Western Canada cannot be regarded as fair experiments, because of the failure to treat the blocks with preservative before use, and because of faulty laying. Wood blocks must be treated with preservative and evenly laid on firm foundation.

The British Columbia Forestry Branch is securing all possible data on this subject with a view to encouraging in every way the development of an enterprise which will prove of tremendous importance to the new towns and cities of the growing West, and which by furnishing another market for wood will greatly assist the lumber industry of British Columbia.

## Preparing for the Summer's Fires

Officers of the Forest Branch, Victoria, B.C., are already laying the field plans for the ranging staff for the coming summer. It is expected that the members of the service will have one of the most difficult years in the history of the province, because of the heavy growth of weeds and grass last fall, the strong probability of a dry spring, and the great amount of lumbering, slashing, railroad and road construction, land clearing and settlement which has been going on in the province since wet weather set in at the end of last summer.

Steps have been taken during the winter to ensure that railway construction gangs and tie cutters shall properly safeguard their operations. There has been adopted a requirement that a strip 300 feet broad shall be cleared of inflammable material after the cutting of the right of way. The fire danger around new construction has been shown by every line in Canada to be greater than in any other operation.

Great devastation resulted many years ago, when little heed was

paid to the forest, and it was a matter of small moment whether it burned down or not. But conditions are changed, and now the provincial authorities are co-operating with the railroads in suppressing what is one of the greatest possible economic losses to the company, and to the government and the people alike. The cost of a very efficient patrol along the lines of construction is a mere bagatelle as compared with the losses prevented. The policy of the Forest Branch is to invest money during the period of greatest danger. Once the line is through and the right of way cleared there is relatively small risk, and development of the country can proceed without the tremendous losses which are apparent in every quarter of the country. A patrol at least as efficient as that established in the past year is to be maintained this year on the new railroads in course of construction. One foot patrolman to each ten miles of track, with additional men on speeders will be required.

The lumbermen and government are working together to the same end in the case of logging operations. The principle upon which



the officers of the Forest Branch are working is the one which is becoming universally recognized; namely, that slash is going to burn at some time, and that usually it can be controlled if its disposal is attended to in proper season. Slash burned under supervision means

the safety of the woods; if on the other hand it is allowed to lie and become accidentally ignited, it may form the basis of a forest fire which will change into barren wastes the rich areas which it is expected to develop.

## Lumber Consumption and Destruction

Canada shares in the remarkable increase in the use of all building materials which has been one of the chief characteristics of the past quarter century. According to the Commercial Review whereas in 1899 we had imports of cement of 93,473 barrels—less than one-fiftieth barrel per capita; and of all classes of steel the consumption was 101,470 tons, a trifle over one fiftieth ton per capita; the wood consumption was something over 3,125,000,000 board feet, or about 650 feet per capita.

In 1911 the consumption of cement was 5,726,282 barrels, almost seven-tenths barrels per capita, and of steel the consumption was 878,093 tons or one-tenth tons per capita.

The figures on timber used in 1911 will certainly be found to exceed those of 1910, when there was consumed well over five million feet of lumber, which would give, with a population of eight millions of people, a per capita consumption of 625 feet or more—almost equal to the figure in 1899. This leaves out of consideration entirely the rapidly growing pulp industry, which had a volume of about ten millions in 1910. Pulp is gradually taking the place of lumber in many forms of interior finishing and box manufacture.

To sum up, we use just as much wood as ever we did, and in ad-

dition we have brought into service seven times the cement per capita, and five times the steel we used in 1891.

"With the forests of British Columbia opening up as they are, it is difficult to estimate the great probable increase in the amount of timber used in Canada," says the "Review." "While the industry is capable of an expansion of five times its present bulk without impairing the wood capital, one rather shrinks from the thought of what condition forest fires, if they once got headway, might leave. Canada has an estimated growth per acre of 150 board feet and cut of 125 board feet, but the fire loss is 525 board feet. The terrible disproportion between the amount grown and the amount removed every year is something which must be overcome if Canada is to maintain her place in the fore of the timber-producing nations.

"There may be some excuse for the use of an ever-increasing absolute amount of timber—jump of fifteen fold in the last half century—or even a slightly increased use per capita, along with enormous increase in the use of other structural materials, but there is no excuse for the waste which we allow to occur annually making us poorer in the present, and crippling the prosperity of generations yet to come."

## The Future of Western Larch

A series of tests to determine the mechanical and physical properties of western larch (tamarack) has been recently made by forest product experts, and it has been shown that the strength is 81.7 per cent., where western hemlock is 88 per cent. and Douglas fir 100 per cent. It is shown that the maximum strength of green bridge stringers average of all grades is 67.9 per cent. as great as the strength of the small clear beams cut from large timbers. The stringers from small trees are of better quality than those taken from old trees, and the material coming from the upper portion of the tree exhibits less strength than that from the lower portion.

These results will assist in making more common the use of many species and grades of timber which have hitherto been thought useless. Just as in eastern Canada red pine, spruce, tamarack and even balsam fir are taking the place of white pine, in western Canada such species as larch can replace Douglas fir in some of the less important industries.

Certain regions, notably the Nelson and Cranbrook districts in the southern part of British Columbia, are cutting large quantities of birch at the present time. This timber is being used in all forms of construction, in making floors, and in many other directions. In east Kootenay, tamarack will rank among the four most important woods. As time goes on there will doubtless be great development of the tamarack trade, mainly because the old-time prejudice against it is rapidly passing away.

One of the problems which awaits the attention of the Forest Branch in the near future is the making of investigations which will show what species can be used to best advantage in various lines of construction and manufacture. The lumber trade and woodworking industries have benefitted in other countries by just such procedure, and with the great resources of inferior sizes and species which British Columbia has in addition to some of the finest timbers in the world, the increase in the value of wood products would be very great.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

A bulletin which has just been issued by the Census Department, dealing with agriculture in the province of New Brunswick states that in 1911 there were 2,445,068 acres of land in natural forest. In 1901 the total was 2,561,494.

Tenders have recently been received by the United States Forest Service for the sale of timber amounting to 267,000,000 board feet in the Priest River Valley, Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho. The tenders were receivable up to April 1st. In connection with this sale the Forest Service published an excellent prospectus furnishing complete information for lumbermen who desired to bid. An unusual feature of this sale was, that on part of the areas the forest will be entirely destroyed. The object is to clear this part for agriculture instead of providing for forest renewal. When the areas have been cleared of timber and the slash burned, the land will be opened to homesteading. The Federal Government will receive about \$650,000 for the timber, of which \$445,000 will go to the benefit of the State for public schools

and good roads. The minimum stumpage price of \$5 specified for white pine on these logging chances is unusually high, because this western white pine is the most valuable stumpage on the National Forests.

The Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives are reported to have drawn up their revision of the customs tariff and it is also reported that President Wilson has given the draft bill careful consideration. The result of interviews between President Wilson and the committee is that the President is reported to be entirely in accord with the committee regarding the chief features of the draft bill. Schedule D of the proposed bill provides for the free entry of rough and dressed lumber, hewn and squared timber, shingles, laths and fence posts. Schedule M provides for the free entry of wood pulp and print paper and is believed also to remove the present restrictions upon the entry of pulp and paper which have arisen out of the reciprocity situation between the United States and Canada.



# Results of Winter's Logging Operations

Mild Weather Curtailed Cut—But Frosts in February Saved Situation—

A Fair Ontario Cut—Maritime Output Reduced

A number of reports have been received by the Canada Lumberman from lumber manufacturers in various parts of the country, regarding the results of operations in the woods during the past winter. In many cases the gratifying outcome of the winter's operations is that a satisfactory supply of logs has been secured. When the winter was in its early stages the outlook was very dark. Mild weather prevailed all through the early part of the winter and continued practically until the beginning of February. Under these conditions, operators in all parts of Ontario and Eastern Canada were very anxious about their hauling. Much of the month of January was lost, from a hauling point of view. Early in February, however, cold weather set in and lasted long enough to permit the operators, by making a spurt, to get out, in most cases, practically all that had been cut. The effect of this is that nearly everyone will have a fair sized stock of logs, though there will be no danger whatever of a surplus.

Everyone was expecting a mild winter and when the month of January passed without much frost, the cutting operations in the woods were reduced. If a good hard winter had been indicated at first and had materialized, manufacturers would have taken out all the logs they could, so as to take advantage of the excellent market conditions which are now prevailing. The result might have been an easing off in the prices of lumber later in the year. Now that the cut has been pretty well figured out and will be, if anything, less than normal, everyone is expecting that prices will remain at their present level until the new cut commences to arrive and that even after that time the building activity now in progress will prevent anything in the form of a decline.

## A Moderate Cut in Ontario

A variety of reports are included among those that have been received by the Canada Lumberman. In scarcely any case of importance, however, is an increased cut reported. In some cases operators state that their cut is about the same as last year. Others tell of a reduction. In the Georgian Bay district the general report is that there will be a decrease in the cut, some operators placing it at only a small figure and others believing that the decrease will be as much as 40 per cent. Hardwood operators report that the cut will probably not be more than 50 per cent. of normal. Operators in the Ottawa district expect that the output of logs will be about the same as usual.

The cut of hemlock in northern Ontario is reported variously, the general opinion, however, being that it will show a decrease of about 10 per cent. Cooperaage mills report that the output of stock for cooperaage purposes will be only about one-half what it was last year.

In a few cases the reports state that some of the logs cut last winter will have to be left in the woods. In most cases, however, all the logs cut will be brought out without much difficulty. On the north shore of Lake Huron a few logs will be left in the woods, according to several reports, although one important operator states that everything has been brought out easily.

## Operating Costs Increased

Most of the reports are unanimous in stating that the cost of operations during the past winter advanced considerably. One operator asserts that the cost of teams this year was double what it was last year. Another operator tells of an advance in the cost of teams from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Oats and hay remained at about the same price as during the previous winter. The wages of operators are reported as having been on an average about \$3 per month higher than during 1912. One operator estimates that the cost of taking out stock in northern Ontario was on the whole about 10 per cent. higher than during 1912.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, of the Shantymen's Christian Association, who has spent the past winter in the woods of northern Ontario reports that in every camp he visited the foremen were well pleased with the weather and with the snow fall during logging operations. Conditions had been ideal for their purpose. Mr. Henderson covered the country between North Bay and Cochrane on the T. & N. O. and others of his party worked between Parry Sound and Massey and along the Canadian Northern Railway west of Sudbury. Heavy rains occurred in all of these districts during January, followed by sharp frosts which made ice on the lakes excellent. Since that time there was just sufficient snow fall to ensure good roads and not enough to make travel through the bush impossible. As a result many of the camps finished their work a little earlier than they expected. On the

T. & N. O. Railway at present every siding has great piles of pulpwood, ties and poles waiting for shipment. Every available car is in commission to take these stocks out. One railway agent complained that cars were so scarce that, although he needed forty, he had been waiting two days without one. Many of the settlers were commencing to despair of ever getting their wood to market.

## Reduction in Maritime Provinces

In eastern Canada the most noticeable feature of the winter's logging operations is the fact that the cut on the St. John river in New Brunswick will be reduced by about 25,000,000 feet, the total being 75,000,000 feet, as against 100,000,000 feet during 1912. At latest reports the indication was that there might be some difficulty in getting even this quantity safely delivered at the booms at Fredericton as it was rather doubtful whether there would be sufficient water for a satisfactory drive. Generally speaking, the cut of logs, deals, etc., in the lower sections of the province of New Brunswick and throughout the province of Nova Scotia will be curtailed by anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent. of the quantity expected at the beginning of the cutting season last fall.

Following are some of the reports received by the Canada Lumberman:—

## Georgian Bay Conditions Improved in March

March 13th:—While we have not received complete scale covering this winter's cut, we can give you an approximate idea of it. Last season, viz., 1911-12, we took out about 1,900,000 feet bush scale and carried over from previous season about 1,600,000 feet bush scale. This season we shall have approximately 2,100,000 feet scale and carried over nothing. The cost of operating in our case will not be much in excess of a year ago. We think the unusual weather conditions in January had a tendency to reduce this output; to just what extent we are not prepared to say. We know of two firms who would have taken out about 2 million feet more if certain of getting it out. We think, apart from this, the cut will be less than last year. Weather conditions have been so favorable since the 1st of February, that we think the majority will get their logs out. We completed our hauling on March 11th. We have arranged for contract sawing for the balance of the season's supply.—Chew Bros., Midland, Ont.

## A Trying Winter for Huntsville Operators

March 18th:—We took out this year about 4,250,000 feet of logs. Last year we had about 4,000,000 feet. We will have to leave 250,000 feet in the bush with perhaps 500 cords of tanbark. The winter has been rather trying to lumbermen in this section. We did not have sufficient frost until after the middle of January and on the 10th of March we were again unable to draw through the swamps, on account of mild weather and the break-up of the roads.

Hired teams cost at least 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. more than in 1912. Oats and hay were no higher but wages for men averaged about \$3 per month higher. We think that the cost of getting the stock was 10 per cent. higher from our own woods, although we have not the definite figures in yet. Logs purchased, cost anywhere from \$2 to \$6 per thousand, say an average of 20 per cent. higher than 1912. We do not think that there will be nearly the quantity of lumber sawn in this vicinity that there was in 1912.—Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.

## Shortage Expected in Georgian Bay District

March 17th:—We have put in about 100,000 logs this year, which is less than we had last year. We expect to do considerable custom sawing. As to the cost of operating, as compared with previous years, of at least 35 per cent.—Little Current Lumber Company, Little Current, Ont.

## Slight Increase at Burk's Falls

March 14th:—During the past winter we have taken out 1,500,000 feet of hemlock, 650,000 feet of balsam and 1,350,000 feet of hardwoods. During the previous winter we took out 1,250,000 feet of hemlock, 750,000 feet of balsam and 700,000 feet of hardwoods. We expect to get all our logs out, but hear of a firm to the north of us who may have 20 per cent. of their cut left in the woods.—Knight Bros., Burk's Falls, Ont.

Playfair & White, Midland, Ont., report that they did not put in any logs during the past winter.



**A Bad Winter at Magnetawan**

March 24th.—The loggers have had a very bad winter in these parts. There has been very deep snow and very little frost, just enough not to thaw and enough to make plenty of snow. One half of the small jobbers did not get their logs all out. Some of it is hardwood, which will be spoilt. Most of the logs left are peeled hemlock.

We have 200,000 feet of hemlock and got it all out. It has cost about \$2 per M. more this year than last year. Mr. Geo. W. Ross will have about 400,000 out; taken out by jobbers and about 1,500 pieces left in the bush. I will cut his stock this year. J. D. Nicholson, of the Fred Taylor Lumber Company, of Magnetawan, will have about 950,000, spruce and hemlock, taken out by jobbers. He will have 2,000 pieces left in the bush. All the logs that are banked are safe to get to the mills.

My cut this year will be about 250,000 feet for myself; on contract 400,000 feet; and of custom 100,000 feet; total 750,000 feet.

Last year my cut of hemlock and hardwood was 1,000,000 feet.

The Fred Taylor Company will cut about 1,250,000. During 1912 they cut about 1,000,000 feet, spruce, pine and hemlock.

Wm. McLachlan, Magnetawan, Ont..

**No Logs Left in the Woods**

March 18th.—Our output of logs for the past winter has not been up to the usual amount. We feel safe in saying that there will be a shortage of at least twenty-five per cent. of logs this year as compared with last year. As to the cost of operation, we do not think that it has been reduced in any way. We have all of our output in the lakes and rivers ready for the drive and think that most of the lumbermen, if not all of them, have been able to get out all of their logs into the lakes and rivers. We do not think that there will be any logs left in the woods as all of the lumbermen took precaution to start hauling their logs at the very earliest possible moment, anticipating an early break-up. This report relates to conditions along the Soo line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.—From a North Shore manufacturing firm.

**Reduced Cut on the North Shore of Lake Huron**

March 19th:—During the logging season just ending we have taken out about eleven million feet bush scale, which is substantially the same as a year ago. We have them all hauled and do not anticipate any difficulty in driving, as there should be plenty of water this spring. Our operating cost us about the same as a year ago. We thought at first that it would be about \$2 less, but labor was scarce and unsatisfactory last fall. Wages were high all season, and the warm weather in January caused us to waste a lot of time getting started on the sleigh haul. Therefore, though we had a little better logging chance this winter than last, we find our logs will cost us about the same, and think that manufacturers whose logging chance is the same will find their logs cost them more than a year ago. The current log output in our immediate vicinity is probably about 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. less than a year ago.—Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company, Little Current, Ont.

**North Shore Loggers Leaving a Few Logs in Woods**

March 19th:—We did not do any logging at all this winter. So far as our general idea goes however, it has been a fairly good winter for logging. The warm weather of last week came very suddenly, and as a consequence there will probably be some of the loggers who will leave a small amount of their operations in the woods. We think this applies to the small operators and jobbers, more than it does to the larger concerns, as the larger concerns were about all through with their operations before the warm weather came.—Hope Lumber Company, Thessalon, Ont.

**Reduction of Twenty-Five Per Cent Expected**

March 17th:—We will be saving this season about 1-3 of the quantity of lumber we did in 1912. We have all our logs delivered on the water that we cut and will be able to saw them all. Our hemlock cut, however, will only be about 10 per cent. of what it was last year. The cost of operations this year, owing to favorable conditions was somewhat less per M. than 1912. With regard to the general output of logs; from the information we have been able to gather, we think there will be a decrease of at least 25 per cent. over the output of last year and there is a possibility of a further decrease on account of the breaking up of the weather.—From a Northern Ontario Manufacturing Firm.

**Reduced Cut of Hardwood**

March 17th:—Our opinion is that the stocks in hardwood this season will be light, owing to the scarcity of snow. In regard to our own logging operations, we may add that we are getting out our usual amount, about 5,000,000 feet of hardwood, although at considerably increased cost. Our hardwood logs this season are costing us \$4.00 to \$5.00 per M. more than they did in 1912.—Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound.

**Logging Cost More for Owen Sound Company**

March 15th:—We expect our stock of logs will be about the same as last year. We will not have complete reports until about 1st of April. The cost of logs will be several dollars higher per thousand.—John Harrison & Sons Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

**Reduced Cut at Marmora**

March 19th:—Owing to heavy rains in the fall it was not possible to cut low land stuff to any extent and we doubt if any quantity of cedar products have been taken out. The January thaw, of longer than usual duration looked very serious, but colder weather in February made conditions much better and we managed to get the logs we had cut, landed at the river and mills. Owing to the unfavorable outlook in January, log cutting was stopped, with the result that the total cut is materially reduced. We will not have above 2½ millions, including hardwood. This is about half our last year stock.

The cost of operations has been considerably higher owing to the advance in wages and the higher cost of teams, the latter being practically double last winter's average. Good loggers are becoming scarcer every year. What labor does offer is more or less inferior and shifty.

Lumber prices must advance considerably to enable the manufacturer to get as fair returns as last year. Stocks of dry lumber are sold out and so far as we can judge the demand for the next few months will exceed the supply.—The Pearce Company, Limited, Marmora, Ont.

Lynch & Ryan, Marmora, Ont., report that their cut this year will exceed last year's by about 1,000 cedar poles, 1,000 ties and 1,000 posts. Their cut of logs is about the same as it was a year ago. Weather conditions did not favor an increased cut of logs, otherwise they would have taken out about 300,000 feet more of logs than they did a year ago and also a larger quantity of poles, ties and posts.

**Nipissing Firm Obligated to Leave Some Logs in Woods**

March 18th:—We have about the same amount of logs in this year's cut as last year, but on account of the short winter and poor ice we will have quite a few logs left in the bush. The cost of lumbering this year is \$1.50 per M. more than in 1911 and 1912. We have a number of mills inland where we could not get the logs to the mill in time to have them sawn and the lumber drawn to the track for loading. This lumber will not be on the market until 1914. This is the case with several small mills in this locality. The lumber drawn by wagons will cost \$1.50 to \$2 per day more than by sleigh. We have no dry stock on hand and will not be starting our summer mills for four weeks yet.—The Trout Creek Lumber Company, Nipissing, Ont.

**Kearney Firm Got All Logs Out**

March 18th:—We have just concluded our winter's logging operations and while the cost has been somewhat higher than previous winters, owing to high wages and team hire, together with increased costs of provision and horse provender, still we feel well satisfied to know that we have no logs left in the woods, and also that our logs will cut out a good average of the better grades of lumber. We have taken out a mixed stock of logs of pine, hemlock and hardwood, and do not anticipate any trouble in getting them all delivered, having bank dumped the lot within three miles of our mill, from where they will be easily driven. Enquiries for new lumber of the coming season's cut are numerous, with prices somewhat advanced over those of last year, more particularly for hemlock. In our opinion the outlook for the new season, as compared with last year, is very favorable to the manufacturer.—The Shortreed Lumber Company, Kearney, Ont.

**Increased Cut at Lindsay**

March 18th:—Our cut of logs is about 25 per cent. greater than last season. Operations in the woods have been higher this year than last year. We will have six drives to come down and we expect every one to be landed early. From what we understand, the output of logs will not be as great as the previous season. We will start our mills on the first of April and will run until it freezes up. We have enough logs left over from last season, to run us a couple of months.—The John Carew Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay, Ont.

March 19th:—On account of the absence of snow the logging this season has been very light. About the same amount has been delivered as last year. The amount of logs delivered at my two mills Ridgetown and Mull last year was 800,000 ft., this year about the same. The cost of operation is about the same as last season. My opinion is that lumber will be high.—Neil Watson, Mull, Ont.

**Favorable Winter at Owen Sound**

March 17th:—Logging operations for the winter of 1912-13 are yet before we will get them, but we might say that the winter has been favorable to us. We expect to get out all we have cut.—Rixon, Ainslie, Stoddart Company, Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.



### Normal Operations in the Ottawa Valley

March 15th:—Although delayed somewhat, early in the logging season on account of soft weather, we have been successful in making and delivering on the ice about twenty-five million feet of saw logs, mostly white pine. We carried over ten million feet from last season so that we will have about thirty-five million feet of logs in the water this spring and expect that about one half the above quantity will be delivered at our mills during the sawing season. So far as the manufacture at the mill is concerned, we do not anticipate cutting as much as last year. If we cut fifteen to eighteen million feet it is about all we can expect, whereas last season we manufactured about twenty-five million feet. We practically have to take our logs out a season in advance.

The Petawawa Lumber Company will manufacture this season about fifteen million feet of lumber, whereas last season they had an output of about eight million feet. They also cut in the woods this season 100,000 cubic feet of waney pine, which is an extra nice lot. This timber will be loaded at Brule Lake Station on the Grand Trunk. In this district we expect that the logging operations will be about the same as previous seasons.—The Colonial Lumber Company, Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

### A Good Cut for Pembroke Lumber Company

March 14th:—We are taking out about 350,000 logs this year, as we did last year. On account of the wet Fall the cost of making logs was increased over that of last season, but on the other hand the drawing, which was poor up to the 1st of February, improved very materially during the month, which enabled us to get our whole cut into the creeks. From all appearances now we will be able to bring down our entire cut to the mills. The output of our logs this year will be materially better than last year on account of the size and grade.—The Pembroke Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.

### North Shore Firms have their Logs Well Out

Thessalon, Ont., March 19th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The winter, from all appearances is over, and everything will be at a standstill until the opening of navigation. There will not be many logs left in the woods. The majority of the firms have got everything out. The lumber is all sold for the season.

Mr. G. H. Bishop the general manager of the Thessalon Lumber Company arrived at Thessalon last week and reports that his firm have sold all their stock at good prices.

C. H. Sheppard the well known lumberman of Waubaushe, Ont., visited Thessalon a few days ago and purchased the entire white pine stock of the Thessalon Lumber Company. From present appearances it looks as though some of the mills will be out of commission this season. Stone & Grant and the North Channel Lumber Company have been wound up. These mills may not run this summer. About 45,000,000 feet which was cut in these mills will have to be towed down the Bay to Midland and other points.

The railroad bridge now under construction at Little Current, will be a considerable drawback to towing logs down the Bay. The Channel, if I am correctly informed, is only 175 feet in width. This will mean more expense in towing logs and the current runs up and down which makes it difficult to get logs through without obstructing navigation.

The North Channel mill at Thessalon is being offered for sale. It is a very fine mill with a capacity of 20,000,000 feet per season, good piling ground and good shipping facilities both by rail and water. If some of the manufacturers who are thinking of towing logs down the Bay would visit Thessalon and examine this mill they might make a beneficial change in their plans and decide to cut their logs at Thessalon.—Algoma.

### Twenty-Five Million Short on the St. John River

St. John, N.B., March 21st; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—The cut of logs which it is expected to come into the Fredericton booms during the season of 1913 will be as follows: Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company, 33 million; J. E. Moore, and Miller Moore & Co., 10 million; Randolph & Baker, 13 million; Murray & Gregory, 12 million; Chas. Miller, 4 million; Warner & Company, 2 million; in all about 70 to 75 millions. This will be about 25 million short of the cut of 1912, should all be driven safely to booms. This at the present time is rather doubtful, as there is not a very great quantity of snow on headwaters and very little frost. Therefore it depends entirely on rains during spring. In the lower sections of the river and through the lake regions, the cut of logs will not be one-half of what it was in 1912, owing to the very backward winter, leaving very little time to haul logs from yards to streams and lakes. Many operators have left about 25 per cent. of their logs on the yards and these will not be had until next year. Last year the cut of logs on the lower sec-

tion of rivers amounted to about 40 millions. This year it will not be over 20 millions.

Practically all the mills will begin sawing on or about April 1st. Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company will start their mills at Indian-town and Pleasant Point on March 29. Randolph & Baker, April 1st; Murray & Gregory, April 3; Warner & Company, April 1st; J. E. Moore, April 1st; Chas. Miller, April 20, or thereabouts. Messrs. D. D. Glasier & Son will do the entire towing of logs on the river this year, Messrs. Topley Bros. having gone into liquidation since last year.

### Cooperage Cut Seventy-Five Per Cent. of Last Year

March 17th:—Logging operations for the winter of 1912-13 are now practically over, and the cooperage mills will get in very few more logs this season. The cuts of the mills have been much lighter than a year ago, on account of the open winter, especially in the south-west portion of Ontario, where a large number of the cooperage mills are located.

Most of the mills have only got in a little more than half as much timber as they did a year ago. In the northern part of Ontario, north of Toronto, the mills have been fairly well stocked, but there are not very many cooperage mills in this vicinity, the largest mill being our own mill at Sundridge, where we have put in a stock of a little over two million feet of logs, with prospects of another half million. The Orillia mill reports very small stock. The mill at Tara is not stocked up at all, while up till a week or ten days ago, the other mills in this section, Stratford and north, report very small stocks. The mills at Trenton, Smiths Falls, and smaller mills in this section, of the country, report fairly good stocks, the mill at Smiths Falls having eighty per cent. of what they had a year ago.

We should judge from the reports that we had up to two weeks ago, that taking the mills all over the country, the stocks would be about 75 per cent. of what they were in 1911-12. But last week was a good week for putting in logs, in some sections, and there is still a chance of getting in some more logs this season. But we think about 75 per cent. of last season's cut, will be about what the mills will do this year.—The Sutherland-Innes Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont.

### Camp Missionaries Had a Good Winter

Mr. Wm. Henderson of the Shantymen's Christian Association recently returned from northern Ontario. He and his associates have spent the winter in missionary work among the lumbermen's, contractors' and mining camps. Mr. Henderson reports a very successful year's work. In all, some 300 camps were visited. The Gospel Sleigh with a couple of missionaries travelled from Massey to the Parry Sound district, visiting all the camps which could be reached en route. Two other workers visited the camps adjacent to the Canadian Northern Railway from Sudbury westward, going as far as 190 miles from Sudbury to do so. Mr. Henderson and one of his companions spent their time on the T. & N. O. between North Bay and Cochrane during most of the winter. A hearty welcome was received in every district visited. The policy of the Shantymen's Christian Association is not to ally itself with any particular church and to take no collections. This had the desired effect of gaining the confidence of the men in a remarkable manner.

### Death of Whitby Lumberman

The death of George Cormack, lumber merchant of Whitby, Ont., occurred suddenly on March 18th, at the General Hospital, Toronto, following an operation.

The late Mr. George Cormack was born in Whitby, Ont., in 1860 of Scotch parentage. His father was a well known wholesale lumberman and established the business at Whitby, in which he was succeeded by his son.

The late Mr. Cormack was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was many times pressed to run for office as mayor or councillor, but always preferred to remain a private citizen. He took much interest however, in the business progress of Whitby and was first vice-president of the Whitby Board of Trade. His business interests extended widely both in Canada and the United States. Mr. Cormack was a member of the Masonic order, a member of the Sons of Scotland and of the Chosen Friends.

### Stone and Grant Assets to be Auctioned

An auction sale of the Stone & Grant Lumber Company's assets will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, April 24th by Peter Ryan, auctioneer, under instructions received from G. T. Clarkson, assignee. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. The Stone & Grant Lumber Company were successors to Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont. and Saginaw, Mich. Full particulars of the lots to be offered for sale are given in an advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue.



# New Brunswick License System Altered

Radical Changes Proposed by Premier—Twenty Year Period for Timber,  
Thirty for Pulpwood—Small Operator Protected

Hon. J. K. Fleming, Premier of New Brunswick, has introduced in the Legislature of the province, a new bill for the regulation of Crown timber lands. A number of distinct innovations are included in the new measure and the Premier's chief object, he states, has been to protect in a reasonable manner the interests of the large limit holders, while at the same time giving an opportunity to small operators to carry on their work. A noticeable feature of the bill is the fact that encouragement is given for the establishment of pulp and paper industries in the province so that pulpwood may be manufactured into pulp and paper within the borders of New Brunswick. The following is a brief resume of the bill:—

Two classes of licenses will be issued on and after August 1st next, viz.: (a) The Pulp and Paper License, (b) The Saw Mill License.

The Pulp and Paper License renewable from year to year for a period of thirty years and may be extended for a further period of twenty years and subject to payment of bonus for a thirty year privilege and at the expiration of that time of another bonus for the next twenty years.

The Saw Mill License renewable from year to year for twenty years, and may be extended for a further period of ten years, with bonuses payable for the privilege of each period the same as with the Pulp and Paper License.

Present license holders must notify the Surveyor-General by July 15th next that they will come in under the new licenses on August 1st, 1913, or continue under the existing licenses.

The bonuses to be paid per square mile under the new leases shall be payable as follows: Pulp and Paper Licenses, one-third each on August 1st, 1913, August 1st, 1923, and August 1st, 1933; Saw Mill Licenses one-half each on August 1st, 1913, August 1st, 1923.

The power to determine the stumpage rates and make regulations governing the Crown Lands is affirmed in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Provision for encouragement of conservation of the forests by allowing operators, who will set aside certain lands for a period of twelve years, before the expiration of their leases and not cut over them, but allow them to reproduce, to have the privilege of cutting on these lands for ten years after the expiration of the lease, without the payment of bonus, and paying only a stumpage and mileage fee.

A survey, examination and classification of the Crown Lands of the Province to be completed by August 1st, 1917, one year before the present leases expire.

Provision is made that in the event of the survey, examination and classification of the Crown Lands showing that present license holders have their leases on territory producing more lumber than is necessary for their needs, a portion of these lands, not exceeding twenty-five per cent., can be taken out of existing leases and leased to mill owners upon application to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The clause dealing with licenses divides them into two classes, as follows:—

(a) A license to be known as "The Pulp and Paper License" which shall contain as part of its conditions the following provisions and requirements: At least fifty per cent. of the lumber cut yearly upon said Crown lands under such license shall be manufactured into pulp and paper within the Province of New Brunswick. That the licensee agrees upon taking up the license that he shall acquire or erect and operate a pulp mill within three years of the date of taking out of such license, and that he shall acquire or erect and operate a paper mill within five years from the same date and that both the pulp and paper mill shall be of sufficient capacity to manufacture the quantity of timber above mentioned, and further that the operation of such pulp and paper mill shall be continuous from year to year for a period of thirty years and shall be subject to an extension for a period of twenty years from the termination of the thirty year period upon the condition hereinafter provided. The renewal from year to year for the thirty year period and the yearly renewals during the extended period of twenty years to be subject to a satisfactory compliance on the part of the licensee with such rules and regulations as may be made from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in dealing with the Crown lands of the province.

(b) A license to be known as "The Saw Mill License." A condition of this license to be that it shall be renewed from year to year for a period of twenty years from the first of August, 1913, and at the expiration of that period may be extended for a further period of ten years, such renewals both as regards the twenty year period and the extended period of ten years being conditional on the satisfactory carrying out of the rules and regulations made in connection with the Crown land areas.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council will determine prior to the first of July, 1913, the amount of the bonus to be paid under the different classes of licenses. At the end of the period of the license the Lieutenant-Governor in Council will determine the amount of the bonus to be paid for the privilege of cutting during the extended

period permitted by the Act. The bonus in all cases is considered as being in lieu of the lands being offered at public sale.

A provision is also included in the bill providing for protection of the interests of the small operator. It is proposed to reduce the holdings of any large companies which are unable to cut the annual growth on their limits and enable the small operators with idle mills to operate upon them. In order to discover where such changes should be made, the government proposes to have the Crown timber lands thoroughly cruised and surveyed.

## The Case of the Small Operator

This proposal is the result of representations made by the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Protection Association representing the smaller operators of the province who interviewed the Premier on March 11th and presented their case in the following memorial:—

Whereas, the existing leases of the lumber lands in the Province will expire in the near future, and it is currently reported that the Government intends to deal with the question of renewing them at the present session of the Legislature;

And whereas, at a meeting of some of the larger operators in the Province held at Fredericton recently, resolutions were passed calling on the Government to extend the present leases in perpetuity, and representing that with regard to new and renewed leases, the claims of vested rights should be presented;

And whereas, there are quite a number of operators who have a large amount of capital invested in mills and plant but who have little or no timber limits to supply their mills. That on the Miramichi alone there are eighteen of these operators whose mills and plant are valued at \$338,000, and whose limits extend to 213 miles only, while on the other hand there are eight other operators whose mills and plant are valued at \$385,000, and who have 2,306 miles of lumber lands;

And whereas, with the exception of the 213 miles held by the eighteen smaller operators, the 2,306 miles held by the other operators comprise practically the whole of the lumber lands in the district of the Miramichi, and to renew the existing leases in perpetuity in accordance with the request of the meeting held at Fredericton recently, will result in the shutting out for all time of the smaller operators from ever acquiring any additional territory;

And whereas, apart from the fact that the interests of the smaller operators demand that a more equitable distribution of the lumber lands should be made when the present leases expire, it is not in the interests of the Province that a virtual monopoly of these lands should be created, as will be the case if the present leases are extended in perpetuity;

The Memorialists therefore desire respectfully to draw the attention of the Executive Government to the following points, and to ask for such points the Executive's favorable consideration:—

That no future license should cover a greater area than 100 square miles, and that no person or firm, or combination of persons or firms, should be allowed to hold limits exceeding that total area;

That at the expiration of the present leases, all the limits included in them should revert to the Government and that a survey of whole of the lumber lands in the Province should be made prior to such expiration, which shall show not only their exact locality but the precise nature and estimated value of the lumber standing thereon;

That fifty per cent. of such limits should be reserved for the holders of the present licenses; twenty-five per cent. for mill owners and other licensees whose holdings at present do not exceed 50 miles; and the remaining twenty-five per cent. be put up for sale in the open market, to the free competition of persons who at present hold no limits;

That only by these means can the smaller operators who have invested their capital to the extent of \$338,000 in mills on the Miramichi be saved losing the benefit of the same.

## Apple Wood Consumption

A correspondent of the Canada Lumberman inquires whether apple wood has any commercial value and where it can be sold. He reports that he will soon have for sale a considerable number of very old trees.

Apple wood is used for handles in Ontario, chiefly for hand-saw handles. It is also used for mallets, dowels and small light handles of various kinds. The average price paid at the factory in 1911 was \$45, and about 43,000 feet were used in Ontario during that year. The above price would be for good clear stock in the form of planks and three-inch squares. Readers of the Canada Lumberman who may be able to give more complete information upon this subject will be conferring a favor by doing so.



# Swedish Lumber Manufacturing Methods

Cheap Labor and a Good Market for Refuse Make Operations Radically Different From Those in Canada—A Modern Swedish Mill



A Swedish Sawmill—Savenas, Sweden



Interior of Savenas Sawmill, Sweden

Some eight years ago a party of lumber manufacturers in Sweden came to Canada and established at Nordin, N.B., Rexton, N.B., Richibucto, N.B. and Head-of-Tide, N.B., a number of sawmilling plants in which they carried out plans which had been carefully laid, for manufacturing Canadian lumber according to Swedish methods and with Swedish machinery. In a recent issue of the Canada Lumberman an interesting article was published describing one of these plants at Nordin, N.B. To supplement this article and to give the readers of the Canada Lumberman a good idea of the equipment and methods of a Swedish sawmill, we are pleased in this issue to present illustrations of a description of a typical and successful plant in Sweden. The illustrations accompanying this article are of a saw mill situated at Savenas, Sweden, owned by Savenas Aktiebolag. This mill was built in 1907 by one of the best sawmill architects in Sweden. The technical arrangements of the machinery are thoroughly up-to-date. It is all equipped with the latest improvements and was manufactured by J. & C. G. Bolinders, M.V.A.B., Stockholm, Sweden.

The mill is equipped with 12 gang saws installed in two rows and arranged in such a manner that the second row can be used as stock gangs if this is desired. Each gang, by touching a lever, can be moved in an arc of 30 degrees, thus making it possible to cut crooked logs without loss of lumber. The equipment includes six edgers, each with two saws, a corresponding number of trimmers are used for trimming boards and in some cases scantlings. All the deals and battens are taken out from the mill without being trimmed. When the lumber leaves the edger it travels on live rollers until it has passed the trimmerman who picks out what is needed for trimming. The balance is carried on heavy transport belts to a separate building where it is graded and loaded on to the cars.

Three machines are used for the manufacture of by-products, such

as laths, slating battens and staves. These machines are arranged in such a manner that they can each take the edgings from two edgers and the slabs from four gangs.

## Cheap Labor and Good Lumber

Lumber manufacturing conditions in Sweden are not on quite the same basis as in Canada. A considerable difference is caused by the fact that labor is cheaper in Sweden. For this reason the output of a Swedish twelve gang mill, such as the one under consideration, is not so great as would be the output of a Canadian mill with the same equipment. The cheaper labor in Sweden enables the manufacturers to pay more attention to careful manufacturing than is the case in Canada. Greater care is taken to give the lumber a smooth surface and an even thickness and width. For this reason the logs are not forced through the gangs with a heavy feed. The output of the mill at Savenas is 120,000 feet per day or about 30,000,000 feet per year.

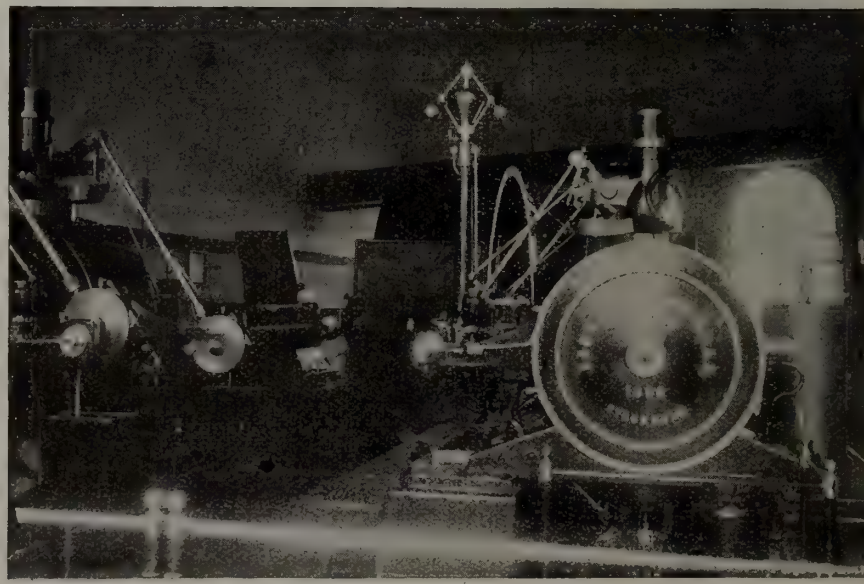
The power equipment of the plant consists of one 1,200 h.p. steam engine transmitting power for the mill and for the electric generators. The electric equipment consists of one 400 h.p. generator for lighting and power purposes and one auxiliary generator of 100 h.p. capacity. About two dozen electric motors are used in the mill and in connection with it outside.

The yard has a storage capacity for 16,000,000 feet of lumber. One main double track runs along the upper side of the yard and from it sixteen branch tracks run down to the front of the wharf. The tracks are 20 feet high and the lumber is piled by piling machines. These machines are great labor savers. Every pile is 30 x 30 feet and about 25 feet high. An air space of 10 feet is left between each pile. The bottoms are raised 4 feet from the ground.

The lumber is loaded on cars in the mill, or rather in a grading



Savenas Harbor, Sweden



Engine Room of Savenas Sawmill, Sweden



and loading house by itself. The cars are then hauled out to the yard by two electric locomotives each of 20 h.p. capacity. The larger lumber, as already noted, is not trimmed in the mill. This work is done in the yard according to the measurements required. Various measurements are used according to the market which is being supplied. The principal measurements are English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Danish. For the purpose of trimming the lumber for these markets, eight portable trimmers are placed on the water front of the wharf, each with a capacity of 60,000 feet per day. Between every section of piles live rollers are run, to which electric trimmers can be connected and the lumber can thus be conveyed from the farthest part of the yard to be trimmed and loaded on the scows.

Loading on to the vessels is carried on by means of scows which are brought along side. This is rendered necessary by the fact that a large number of vessels are always in port and it is impossible to moor them at the wharf. The company have 75 scows in its service, each with a capacity of from 40,000 to 60,000 feet.

From a Canadian point of view one of the most interesting facts connected with this plant is the entire absence of waste of lumber. No waste of any kind is permitted. It is a strict rule around the plant that anything which can be made into a slating batten, a stave or a piece of splitwood must be used for such a purpose. The annual shipments of slating battens and staves alone total some 3,000,000 feet and the shipments of splitwood, i.e., ends from deals and boards, one to five feet long, total about 1,500 cubic fathoms. The surplus of sawdust which is not required for fuel, together with bark and other refuse from lath and stave machines is sold as fuel for pulp mills in the neighborhood. Larger slabs and edgings which cannot be made into any kind of lumber because of poor quality, are hauled away some distance from the mill where they are burned for charcoal. The annual production of charcoal in connection with the mill amounts to about 15,000 cubic meters.

#### Two Important Advantages

It will be noticed by Canadian lumber manufacturers, from the above description, that the Swedish mill has two very important advantages as compared with a similar mill in Canada. In the first place the cheapness of labor which enables the company to pay greater attention to the careful manufacture of its lumber is an advantage of the greatest importance. The great cost of labor in Canada is a serious drawback as it induces the manufacturer to seek a large output, sacrificing his lumber rather than his labor. The second important advantage is the fact that the manufacturer in Sweden is fortunate enough to have, close to his mill, a good market for much of the refuse, which in Canada must be destroyed in the burner.

The general manager of the sawmill described above is Mr. J. L. Ekman, a lumberman of high reputation in Sweden.

#### Burglar Makes Desperate Attack Upon Lumberman

Orillia, Ont., March 24th:—Mr. Allan McPherson, the well known lumberman of Longford Mills, Ont., across the lake from Orillia, was the victim of a desperate attack made upon him by a masked burglar at his home, shortly before eleven o'clock last night. The burglar evidently expected to be able to secure money from Mr. McPherson. At about ten thirty o'clock at night he knocked at Mr. McPherson's door and the latter answered. Upon opening the door Mr. McPherson was confronted by a masked man carrying a rifle who demanded "money or your life." Without making any reply Mr. McPherson grabbed the rifle and his quick action probably saved his life. The rifle was immediately discharged and the bullet passed through Mr. McPherson's left thigh making an ugly wound. A struggle ensued and Mr. McPherson managed to obtain possession of the rifle, whereupon the burglar made his escape, before Mr. McPherson could take a shot at him. Mr. McPherson then entered the house and assistance was secured from Orillia by telephone. Mr. McPherson was removed to the hospital at Orillia as quickly as possible. Latest reports state that he is making satisfactory progress and that the wound is only superficial.

Mr. McPherson is well known to lumbermen in Ontario as the president of the Quincy, Adams Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto. He is also interested in the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company and the Longford Quarry Company.

The profits of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company for 1912 were \$306,834, an increase of \$54,000. After deducting \$30,400 for depreciation and also the bank interest, the net profits total \$226,249.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association will hold their 16th annual convention at Chicago, Ill., on June 5th and 6th. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Sherman. A large attendance is already assured. The association report that during the month of February their inspection bureau inspected 9,903,727 feet, an increase of 709,394 feet over February, 1912.

## Increased Use of Western Hemlock

Field Enlarged by Recognition of Utility—Attractive Finish Lumber—Good for Framing, Floors, etc.

The British Columbia Forest Service has data showing that western hemlock is being cut in increasing quantities on the coast, is a much more valuable timber than was heretofore thought. The sale is increasing throughout the province, some companies having placed it on the prairie market in successful competition with Douglas fir, on account of the lower freight rate and the relatively smaller danger of splitting in nailing. This latter reason makes it acceptable for jointing and siding. At present the principal use of hemlock in British Columbia is in pulp manufacture, great areas in the north being cut over to supply this growing industry.

Authentic data are lacking with regard to the durability of western hemlock as compared with Douglas fir and other woods. The general impression is that Douglas fir is the more durable. A few experiments made to determine the adaptability of western hemlock to treatment with liquid preservatives indicates that, as compared to Douglas fir, it offers about the same resistance to impregnation across the grain; but that it is easier to penetrate along the grain.

#### Uses of Western Hemlock

Western hemlock is well suited for use in all but the heaviest constructive work, as shown by results of tests which have been made, but up to the present time it has had a limited use in bridges and trestles. It has been used in some instances for caisson construction.

A considerable amount is cut into cross ties. Many of the western railroads use Douglas fir, western larch, redwood, and western hemlock exclusively for tie material. A large percentage of those ties are laid without preservative treatment. Occasionally it is cut into telephone or telegraph poles, but its use in this form has been very limited. It has the requisite strength for pole use and grows in such dimensions as to make it very suitable for this class of work. With a good treatment with some efficient preserving fluid it should give good service as a pole material.

Though practically all piling in the province is of Douglas fir, western hemlock is used to a limited extent for this class of work and has apparently given satisfaction.

In house construction it is used a great deal as a framing material. For this class of work it serves as well as Douglas fir, and locally commands the same price. Western hemlock dimension stock in cargo shipments commands a lower price, however, than Douglas fir, because of the prejudice which exists against it.

#### An Excellent Flooring.

When cut edge grain it makes an excellent flooring material. It finishes smoothly on account of the uniform texture of the wood and it also wears evenly. It is not suitable for use in damp places on account of its tendency to warp under such conditions.

As a finish lumber it has the advantages of containing practically no pitch; it has a beautiful grain, works smoothly, takes stain readily, and when properly dried, will not shrink or swell materially under normal conditions. It presents a comparatively hard surface and consequently does not mar easily.

Western hemlock slabs and edgings are manufactured into lath, and as a lath material it is equally as valuable as Douglas fir or other wood. In this form there is no distinction made as to species, all pieces of a suitable form to make lath being thrown in together and used indiscriminately.

It is used to a large extent for barrels and boxes for shipping foodstuffs. For this purpose it serves admirably, since the wood is odorless and tasteless. A great development along this line may be looked for when British Columbia consumers realize the true value of the wood, and cease wasting it as at present.

Mr. E. Sinton, formerly secretary of the Argenteuil Lumber Company, Morin Heights, Que., has recently joined the staff of Henry Disston & Sons and will cover the province of Quebec.

A report from Port Haney, B.C., states that a large lumber and shingle manufacturing company is negotiating for the erection of a large sawmill, adjoining the shingle mill already established at that place.

Owing to the high water in the Montreal district, the premises of the Dominion Mahogany and Veneer Company, Limited, Montreal West, were flooded for several days, recently, causing a complete interruption of business.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Paper Company the following board were re-elected: Mr. Jos. Kilgour (Toronto), president; Sir Montagu Allan, vice-president; Messrs. C. R. Hosmer, H. S. Holt, Hon. Robt. Mackay and F. W. Folsom.



## Demurrage Case to Come up Again

Important That Shippers and Consignees Send in Evidence of Delays Caused by Railway Companies

The increased charge for demurrage upon freight cars, which was sanctioned by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners on December 15th, 1912, to last until March 31st, 1913, is automatically removed and the old scale renewed from April 1st. This situation is one which is likely to bring up the whole question anew. The railway companies are now considering a proposition for entirely recasting the car service rules. The new draft of rules is likely to contain a clause permanently advancing the tolls for demurrage. In justification of this course the railways claim that it will improve conditions for all concerned.

The working out of the increased charges is not likely to substantiate this claim. Complaints of delays are still being received continually. The Canada Lumberman hears many of them. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canada Lumbermen's Association are both receiving complaints delay. Since the increased charge for demurrage went into effect, complaints have been quite numerous enough to warrant a belief that the railway companies were working upon a false hypothesis when they claimed that the delays in shipments were in a large measure the result of consignees delaying in unloading cars. When the railway companies bring up their request for permission to alter the car service rules, some of the evidence relating to recent shipments will be presented by the shippers and is likely to assist their case considerably. Whatever the result may be, the present situation is one which the Board of Railway Commissioners should remove entirely. Instances of delays in shipments, entirely the fault of the railway companies might be made, almost without number. Recently, for instance, a car from Pembroke to North Toronto reached West Toronto without extraordinary delay. Between West Toronto and North Toronto its journey occupied one month.

### Railway Company Lost Track of Car

Another car from Cache Bay to Tavistock escaped entirely from the railway companies for a long time. The retailer in Tavistock wanted the lumber badly and it was known to be somewhere on the tracks in charge of the railway company but the railway company could not find it. The shippers went to a great deal of trouble about this car and finally located it at London. In the meantime the Tavistock merchant was furnished with another shipment and the original carload had to be disposed of at London. Many similar cases might be cited. Among them would be included a case in which a shipment from Cache Bay to Bowmanville was on the road for fourteen days. A few other cases are as follows:—Sayabec to Preston, fifteen days; Sayabec to Hamilton, twenty-four days; Folger to Kingston, nine days; Pembroke to Tavistock, eight days; Sayabec to London, thirty-one days; Folger to Kingston, five days; Sayabec to Tavistock, two months and one week. Particulars collected regarding the time which cars are in the hands of consignees, show that the railway companies have little or no cause for complaint in this regard. In the cases of some seventy cars regarding which a certain firm of wholesalers have collected reports, it is shown that as a rule the time elapsing between the placing of the car and the completion of the unloading was about one day. In many cases the time was only a few hours. In some cases two days or three days were occupied, but these were exceptional.

The habit of the railway companies of sending along their cars just when it suits them, without any concern regarding the convenience of the consignee, is one of the most unsatisfactory features of the present situation. So long as consignees are charged demurrage for their cars they have a reasonable claim that the companies should avoid sending them cars in bunches, unless they are ordered in this manner. Many complaints about bunched delivery of cars are received. As a rule the complaints do not receive any consideration from the railway companies. Demurrage is charged in spite of the fact that the delay in unloading is the result of the railway companies' unbusinesslike methods. The writer, while discussing this subject recently with a wholesaler was shown a letter from one of his customers. The customer had been calling for a certain carload of stock which he needed badly. Finally the carload arrived and along with it came a number of others. The consignee had not sufficient staff to unload all the cars within the free time and consequently there was a claim by the railway companies for demurrage. In the letter to the wholesaler this consignee said: "We wanted the stock and we wanted it quickly; but we did not anticipate any more than you anticipated, that four cars would be landed at the same time. The same freight brought us three cars from ———, one from ———, one from ——— and fifteen carloads of bolts, so that we are stuffed to the neck with stock. We try to unload our stock and take it direct to the re-saw and load it from there to the kiln cars." Any one in the lumber

business can readily imagine the inconvenience and disorder which resulted in this dealer's business simply because the railway companies were unable to give delivery in a reasonable manner.

### Information Required at Once

Under conditions such as those outlined above, it is important that all the information which it is possible to obtain upon the question of car service should be available and in the hands of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, or the Canadian Manufacturers' Association when the question is brought up before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa on April 15th. All lumbermen who can do so are urgently requested to send in information which will be of assistance in the presentation of the shippers' case, either to Mr. Frank Hawkins, Secretary Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Castle Building, Ottawa, or to Mr. J. E. Walsh, manager of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, this is a matter of the greatest urgency and should be attended to without delay by all who can give any assistance. The railway companies are certain to have their case thoroughly prepared and the representatives of the shippers will have a hard fight to hold their own.

### Minimum Carload Weights May be Raised

A revision of the minimum carload weights of the Canadian classification, was proposed some time ago by the Canadian railway companies and has been brought before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners by a request that the merits of the proposed revision should be dealt with by the Board. The railway companies in their communication to the Board said that they felt very strongly that the proposition was one which, with due co-operation on the part of the shippers, would not impose any undue hardship upon them and would at the same time facilitate the business of the country as a whole.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is now sending to its members a circular upon this question and asking them to send in answers to the following questions:—

1. Do you now have any difficulty in loading up to the required carload minimum weights?
2. If so, is it because of the bulky nature of the goods, or because of the inability of the purchaser to take the quantity on account of the limited market?
3. How, and to what extent would you be affected by the proposed increase?
4. Do your shipments consist of straight carloads of one article only, or of mixed carloads?
5. Would a change in the mixed carload privilege affect you? If so, in what way.

Full replies to these questions, by the members of the association will aid greatly in securing proper treatment before the Board of Railway Commissioners if they decide to deal with the question in the near future. Roughly speaking the new scale of carload weights includes four principal changes.

On cars not over thirty-six feet six inches in length, inside measurement (or platform measurement of flat cars not over thirty-six feet ten inches in length), twenty-four thousand lbs., per car is the proposed minimum for first, second and third class instead of twenty thousand pounds. On fourth, fifth and sixth class cars of the above measurement, thirty thousand pounds is the proposed minimum instead of twenty-four thousand pounds. On seventh, eighth and tenth classes of the above measurement, thirty-six thousand pounds is the proposed minimum instead of thirty thousand pounds. On cars over the above measurements a special scale of minimums is proposed which is based upon a scale proportionate to the minimum weights outlined in the above cases.

### Bristol Imports Decreased in 1912

The following are the particulars of the imports of wood goods into Bristol, Eng., during the past two years:

| Imports of Wood Goods        |     | 1912    | 1911    |
|------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|
|                              |     | Loads   | Loads   |
| May & Hassell, Limited       | ... | 27,815  | 20,127  |
| J. S. Fry & Sons, Limited    | ... | 14,161  | 12,771  |
| Taylor & Low Bros.           | ... | 13,710  | 14,851  |
| Jones & Wainwright           | ... | ...     | 17,834  |
| Cox, Long & Company, Limited | ... | 10,888  | 7,630   |
| Messers Limited              | ... | 9,930   | 23,760  |
| Heber Denty, Limited         | ... | 6,421   | 8,980   |
| Other importers              | ... | 60,207  | 44,545  |
|                              |     | 143,132 | 150,498 |



## Track Scale Allowance Case Heard

### Lumbermen and Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Protest Against Withdrawal of Reduced Charge

Ottawa, March 22nd (Special Correspondence of the Canada Lumberman):—A protest against the desire on the part of the railways in Canada to abolish track scale allowances has been made to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners by lumbermen and manufacturers in general. The first hearing of the case was given by the Commission last Tuesday and after a good deal of evidence was submitted it was decided to adjourn the case until it is taken up again first in Fort William and later in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver.

Track scale allowances are made for variations in the tare of cars, extra weight due to moisture, inaccuracies of track scales, accumulations of snow or ice on the cars, etc. These allowances were fixed by the Railway Commission some time ago and are at present satisfactory to all parties except the railways, hence the desire on their part to abolish them and the desire on the part of the lumbermen, manufacturers and shippers in general to retain them.

In arguing the case for the railway Mr. E. W. Beatty counsel for the C. P. R. contended that instead of the present system of a flat rate for track scale allowances it would be better to leave what concessions should be allowed to the shipper, to the discretion of the experts whom the railways put in charge of the scales.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, traffic expert for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, took a contrary view to Mr. Beatty's argument. He said that when the railways revised their tariffs some time ago it had been considered only fair to allow reasonable allowances for track scale weights the same as is done in the United States.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association outlined the argument of the lumbermen. He read a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the C. L. A., opposing any alteration of the track scale allowances. "I think the experience of lumbermen has been that the 500 pounds allowance averages up fairly" said Mr. Hawkins. He explained that quite frequently the scales used by the railways show variations; sometimes as much as 200 pounds. Referring to the condition of cars sent to the shipper he said that they often contained refuse of all kinds. This was not allowed in the United States, where clean cars had to be supplied.

The case for the pulp and paper shippers was presented by Mr. W. S. Tilston, of Montreal. "Cordwood, pulpwood and material of that kind is invariably loaded in coal or cattle cars" he said. "How then can the weigh master average the amount of refuse buried under piles of lumber or pulpwood. He referred to the cancellation of the allowance on wood pulp. Why has this never been discussed by the railways? he asked. They have allowed us 1,000 pounds on wood pulp since 1897 and now they propose to abolish it altogether. It would seem that the extra 500 pounds (over the 500 pounds allowed on lumber) would be covered by shrinkage in transit. Mr. Tilston read a letter from the Riordon Paper Company to the effect that wet wood pulp showed a loss of 1,000 pounds per car on an average while in shipment.

Mr. H. R. Erskine, who has charge of the paper sales department for J. R. Booth said that pulp makers had to ship their product partly wet because of lack of sufficient room to dry it and also because it had to be shipped with a certain amount of moisture so that it could be easily worked up after arriving at its destination. He estimated that about 60 per cent. of the pulp shipped was dry, or as dry as it was commercially possible. Mr. Anderson, of the James McLaren Lumber Company, of Buckingham, Que., corroborated Mr. Erskine's evidence.

### Importance of Boiler Inspection and Insurance

The explosion of a digester at the works of the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand Mere, P.Q., on December 22nd last was an event which brought prominently to public attention, not only the importance of exercising the utmost care and skill in connection with the construction and inspection of all such equipment but also the importance of carrying insurance upon such equipment. The Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, Continental Life Building, Toronto, carried the insurance upon the digester and digester-house which were destroyed by the explosion. The amount of the damage was \$79,763.76. Proofs of the damage were received by the Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company of Canada, on Saturday the 25th of January and the loss was paid by the company on Monday, January 27th. The technical points in connection with this accident were such as to indicate that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty for those who are responsible, to detect impending danger. Such danger may be the result of small cracks in the interior of the digester or other class of equipment, subject to steam pressure. These cracks are exceptionally difficult to discover. We are informed by the Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company that they are prepared to recommend means by

which the discovery of such sources of danger may be noted speedily and the injury remedied, thus preventing possible damage and loss of life and relieving the owners of all the expense of searching for such danger by round-about methods which after all can only be uncertain in their results.

### Storm Played Havoc With Sawmill

Wm. McLachlan, Magnetewan, Ont., in a letter to the Canada Lumberman says that the wind storm on Good Friday caused a lot of damage in the neighborhood of Magnetewan. It took off the roof of the Fred Taylor Company's sawmill. Some of the lumber was blown into the river. About 20,000 feet belonging to the Magnetewan Tanning and Electric Company was blown into the river, but the company expected to get it all out again. Bark piles were scattered about in many cases. Considerable damage was also done in the woods by the blowing down of growing timber.

## Serious Situation for Employers

### Proposed Workmen's Compensation Act Introduces Liability Out of All Proportion to Accepted Standards

The situation in connection with the draft Workmen's Compensation bill which the Ontario Government is expected to introduce during the present session upon the recommendation of Sir William Meredith has suddenly become one of the utmost importance to large employers throughout Canada. The lumber manufacturing industry is concerned with all others in the situation and to a certain extent, is more intimately affected by the proposed draft bill.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently presented before Sir William Meredith, when he was acting as commissioner upon the question, a clearly defined proposition which apparently met with his approval and admiration. The report which he has now brought down however, is entirely at variance with what was confidently expected. The act as proposed, attempts, what many will believe to be the impossible task of combining the features of the Washington Workmen's Compensation act and the English act.

The proposition submitted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was along the lines of the Washington act which grouped employers and paid compensation out of a fund raised by assessing an insurance premium for each group. The proposed bill attempts to combine this grouping system with the English act which is based upon the liability of the individual employer. It is proposed in a schedule of the bill to omit from the general liability certain groups of employers who should be made collectively liable instead of individually. It is not suggested what employers should be left out in this manner although one suggestion was made to the effect that the lumbermen should be omitted in order to make experiments in their case. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association through their legal secretary, Mr. F. W. Wegenast, have objected seriously to this proposition. If any group were left out in this manner it would be necessary to frame the act in a cumbrous and practically unworkable form. The great danger would be that large numbers of industries would be left ungrouped. According to the report made to the Government the idea apparently is to leave the grouping of industries to be arranged by Order-in-council. This would be a most objectionable feature introducing political considerations into a matter from which they should be carefully excluded.

Under the proposed bill the maximum average benefit will be absurdly excessive. The plan proposed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would have given the workmen benefits in excess of any system in America, or in fact in the world, and on an average more than twice the maximum benefit of any of the systems of the other Canadian provinces. The proposed scale of compensation is beyond all reason and the system of operation would be unjust and oppressive to employers. A single instance is sufficient to indicate the fact that the proposed benefits are too great. In the case of a widow for instance, the benefit would be \$25 a month for life. This would amount in some cases to \$12,000 or \$15,000. A workman who is totally disabled would be given his choice of a sum varying from \$25 to \$40 a month, or a sum equal to one-half his wages, without any fixed maximum. A workman who lived for an ordinary life time being totally disabled might, under such conditions, draw as much as \$40,000.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have sent out a circular drawing attention to the critical nature of the situation and urging manufacturers to use their influence and ingenuity in impressing upon the members of the government and its supporters their opposition to the character of the bill.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., under recent date says that a definite agreement has been reached in the Ways and Means Committee by which wood pulp for print paper manufacture in all its forms will be put on the free list.



### Operations in Full Swing at Iroquois Falls

Iroquois Falls, Ont., March 17th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, near this point are making excellent progress with their plant on the Abitibi River. A small mill is in operation at present for cutting logs which are to be used in the construction of the large plant. The entire contract for the plant has been let to Messrs. Morrow & Beattie who are to finish their work by the end of December. The plant has been designed by Mr. G. F. Hardy of New York, with Mr. Henry Holgate, of Montreal, as consulting electrical engineer. The pulp mill with a



Temporary Office Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mills

capacity of 180 tons per day will be constructed first. This mill will be equipped with 18 10-ton grinders, which have been contracted for. A chemical pulp mill will be established later and paper mills will also be erected ultimately. During the winter 300 men have been employed in clearing the site, etc., and there are about 3,500,000 logs on the banks of the river. During the summer the company will employ 1,000 men.

The Iroquois Falls are capable of developing 75,000 h.p. At present only 21,000 h.p. will be developed. The limits contain spruce, balsam, jack pine, poplar and white wood. The company have the right to cut timber 7 inches and upwards on 2-foot diameter from the ground. The average pulpwood stand is reported to be between 13 and 15 cords per acre. Work is now proceeding on the branch line of the T. & N. O. railway to Iroquois Falls which it is expected will be completed by the end of June. The company will derive their power from Iroquois Falls which has a drop of 23 feet. The contractors will increase this by 13 feet, securing a drop of 36 feet in all. The water will be backed right up to Couchiching Falls near Lake Abitibi and up the Black River to the town of Matheson, making both these rivers navigable. In some places the Abitibi will be nearly a mile wide. The government will not allow any timber to be drowned. A large force of men will be employed all summer cutting down the bush up to the high water mark. A good deal of this work has



Plenty of Power at Iroquois Falls

been done already. In these clearing operations lots of good logs which are good for lumber are being sent down to the mill to be sawed. Pulpwood is also being kept for use and a lot of good cedar suitable for posts is being cut. The brush is being burned as fast as the land is cleared.

## Ontario's Forest Rangers—Are they Efficient?

Cochrane, Ont., March 20th, 1913.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

The time is fast approaching when the Government of Ontario will make the annual appointments of men to enforce the act for the Protection of Forests from Fire. Presumably, unless our legislators awaken to the importance of the question, the same band of incompetents will be given the positions—the heedless young college student, and the decrepit old party man, who are looking for an idle holiday with a good fat salary in the bargain. Is it too late to appeal to the powers-that-be to use some sort of discretion in their selection of fire rangers? The problem is too serious to allow party patronage to enter into its consideration. As is only too well known, the Provincial Government pays large sums in salaries every year for the maintenance of a band of fire rangers, most of whom spend their time in indolence. Ask anyone who knows anything of the fire protection system existing on government lands and he will tell you the whole thing is a farce. The rangers will admit it themselves.

If, however, the same policy of giving these "plums" to party friends is to be continued is it too much to ask that some scheme be devised to ensure that the men so appointed do their work? Some of the lumber firms in Michigan have a very satisfactory system of tell-tale checks which are fixed at certain points. The ranger has to visit these points at stated periods, turn his key, and thereby record on a paper disc inside the clock the hour of his visit. It is no mere sinecure the task of these Michigan rangers. They have long distances to travel, and their work is in strong contrast with the lives of idleness which the government fire rangers in Ontario enjoy.

With such a system in vogue in Ontario the number of fires might be greatly reduced, and an immense amount of our timber resources saved to the province, for if our fire rangers did their duty and quelled the incipient outbreaks, much damage and loss might be avoided.

Last summer the writer was proceeding with others on a hand-car along a certain portion of the Transcontinental Railway, not a mile away from a fire-ranger's cabin, when he observed a small fire burning on a settler's clearing. Believing the settler was just burning up his slashing, the party paid little heed to the incident. But the settler, as it happened, was away. The fire had originated from some unknown cause. Returning at night the writer noticed the fire rangers sitting outside their shacks, peacefully smoking their pipes; whilst on reaching the clearance in question he saw a heap of smouldering timber and debris, but, worse still, the fire had spread for five or six miles to the east and done enormous damage.

On another occasion, on another part of the railroad, the writer observed overnight about a square foot of dry muskeg smouldering—not an unusual sight, by any means, and almost insignificant. Next morning at the same spot there was a big conflagration, fanned by a strong breeze. The fire ranger was there in the morning—watching the blaze! What more could he do then? It was too late. His chief concern was to save his shack. The time for acting had gone by. If he had been faithful to his duty he would have been out on his rounds the previous day, and extinguished the fire in the small smouldering patch.

Here are two instances where, if the rangers had been out and about, instead of passing their time lazily in their cabins, much damage might have been avoided. The citation of such cases might be multiplied. Along the railroad there are two fire rangers for every ten miles. They are supplied with "speeders." Would it be any hardship to insist that they travel the whole territory at least twice a day, and extinguish every incipient blaze they discover? They are supposed to do so. What harm then in adopting some check system by which their visits to certain points are automatically recorded?

Lumber firms see that the rangers travel their territory regularly and carefully. Why should the government, with such huge areas of valuable timber in their custody, be less careful?

Another point to which the attention of the authorities may well be called is their system of warning people employed in the bush of the pains and penalties for any infringement of the law concerning fire protection. Every year the fire rangers nail up on trees at short distances the whole act of Parliament, printed on linen, dealing with the question. It is quite a lengthy document, and with all its verbiage, the average bushman has neither the patience to peruse it, nor the ability to understand it if he did. Why not cut out the verbiage, and have placards in bold type, with a summary in plain every-day English, so that he who runs may read, setting forth what the law prohibits, and the penalties attendant upon any infraction of the law.



The whole act might be summarized very briefly, and would have much more effect than the present cumbersome document. Or, if necessary, both the summary and the full text might be exhibited side by side.

But the real key to the whole solution of the difficulty of securing efficient fire-rangings lies in the abolition of the party patronage system. Let college students, and men who have merely claims upon party, seek employment for the summer in some other capacity, and let only careful and experienced bushmen be appointed to the posts. There are hundreds of such men who would not only be willing to accept the jobs with the liberal salary offered, but who would prove themselves competent for the task and thoroughly assiduous in the performance of the duties.

NORTHERNER.

### Wilful Lumber Waste in the United States

By J. H. von Groten\*

I am free to say that if some of the saw mill owners in America were obliged to also plane their boards before selling to the dealers, I feel certain many of them would entirely revolutionize their manufacturing methods. It has frequently been stated that yours is a wasteful country, a condition that usually maintains where nature supplies things in abundance. As compared to our European countries who handle their resources like a small boy eats his single apple at school, you handle yours like the same boy in an orchard.

You Americans should visit Europe to observe the care and economy which scarcity of standing timber has made it absolutely necessary to observe. If, like in England, France and Germany, you had to import a large portion of your pine and other building materials you would handle it very much like you now work up manogany in your country.

In plain words, you waste good wood in sawing it into boards on large and powerful band saw mills, whose production per day is enormous, using comparatively thick blades, 10 in. or 12 in. wide, sometimes toothed on both edges, with wheels 10 or 12 feet in diameter, and a feeding capacity of anywhere from 5 to 100,000 feet per day. This makes lots of boards and the wages of the saw mill operatives are brought down to a minimum per thousand feet.

Your logs are literally chewed up and when a lot of 1 in. boards, that run say  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. at one and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at the other end, with proportionately the same amount of difference between the edges of the boards, have been rejected by the dealers often enough they are loaded in a schooner and sent to Buenos Aires or elsewhere as far away as possible, where they can not be returned.

The next waste comes when the planers and matchers must take heavy cuts to equalize the boards. Tons of chips are thrown into the waste pile and the time gained by the big saws is lost by the planers in retarded speed. Would it not be much more rational now while you still have "a little of it left" to replace the big lumber-wasting mills with blades say about 8 in. wide and 18 to 20 gauge, carefully swaged, running on wheels of say 6 or 7 feet diameter, with cable or steam feed, producing about 30,000 feet per day, thereby obtaining accurately sawed and smooth lumber and producing a minimum amount of sawdust waste, and the important saving of good lumber through a light cut on the matchers? The time lost in production of the boards through more careful sawing, would be much more than compensated for in the speed on the matchers, the improved quality of the grades and the salvation of millions of feet of wood that are now blown out through the exhaust pipes and into the burners. 300 feet a minute is not impossible for planes under such conditions and the saving in wear and tear on both saw mill and planer would be an important item on the repair and renewals account.

England has for many years been boasting of matchers planing 150 feet per minute with square heads and square side heads equipped with thick beveled knives. This was quite possible when we consider that the cut of the knives was never more than 1-32 in. or at most 1-16 in. at any part of the board. There was no thumping of the feed rolls as one board followed another into the planer, and no slipping because there was no variation of thickness to speak of. The boards had all been carefully sawn to accurate sizes at probably a production of 5 or 6,000 feet per day of 10 hours and carefully stored and dried for subsequent use; but this is necessary in those countries and one of these days when you shall be purchasing your wood from Canada and South America, you will have to also be a little more prudent than has thus far been the case.

Foreign countries are relieving you of your pine and other woods much more than you generally suppose, and are helping in the great depletion of your forests. A good example is afforded when I state that the City of Buenos Aires carries in stock at least 20 million feet of yellow pine all the time and boats are leaving Mobile and other Southern ports laden with yellow pine deals destined for countries

like Brazil, which are themselves practically buried in timber. But it is cheaper for them, as yet, to purchase your pine and pay the freight and duties than to get the wood out of their own country. Very soon the conditions will be reversed and you shall then saw up timbers and plane them very much like England and France and Germany are now sawing and planing the lumber they are buying from you.

What is the lesson this teaches? To saw up your lumber into boards more carefully and more accurately, and let the compensation of time lost in sawing be more than made up on the planer and get better work and save the profits you are now throwing away in sawdust and planer chips.

A 6 or 7 ft. pony mill with an 18 gauge blade turning out 30,000 to 50,000 feet accurately is more profitable in the end than tearing along at 75 or 100,000 feet with a thicker blade and at a rate that can not insure correctly sawn or equal lumber.

Your high speed matchers, taking a minimum cut with the new "Tungsten" high duty thin knives, jointed and set on a modern round cylinder, are wonderful machines and if you will pay more attention to your sawing it will economize your valuable timber supply and at the same time improve the grades of the work turned out, to say nothing of the profits gained in converting trees into more boards and less sawdust.

### B. C. Timber Revenue Shows Increase

Under the new regulations in British Columbia license fees, transfer charges, penalties, rentals, etc., during January and February amounted to \$500,805.03. There is to be added to this total the proceeds of the sales by tender of odd remnants of isolated small stands of timber which took place on February 24th. Approximately \$130,965.43 is the immediate contribution to the general provincial revenue through the sale of these odds and ends of timber—a considerable portion of it fire-killed and destined to be a total waste unless immediately cut and utilized—besides which royalty is to be paid on every tree and pole cut, thus eventually bringing to the treasury a further sum.

The special sales of February were the first timber sales by tender held in British Columbia and afforded the first opportunity of purchase of timber from the Crown since the reservation was declared on all Crown lands by the order-in-council of December 24th, 1907. The principal stands of timber disposed of, their area, timber contents and purchasers are as follows: Eighty acres at the Gordon Pasha Lakes in the Powell Lake district, containing approximately 1,300,000 feet of Douglas fir, 600,000 feet of cedar and 200,000 feet of windfall, went to Mr. J. O'Brien for \$2,605.90; two hundred and eighty acres, one and a half miles east of Pender Harbor, carrying 1,600,000 feet of fir, went to Mr. P. B. Anderson for \$1,006.45; fourteen hundred and twenty-eight acres at Myrtle Point, Malaspina Inlet, containing 34,500,000 feet of fir, 7,500,000 feet of cedar, 175,000 feet of spruce, 125,000 feet of white pine, 3,000,000 feet of windfall and 4,000 fifty-foot cedar poles, was sold to Messrs. Bloedel, Welch & Stewart for \$52,962.50; one hundred and twenty-two acres at Point Grey, carrying 2,500,000 feet of fir, 400,000 feet of cedar, 1,450,000 feet deadened cedar, went to Messrs. Young Scott & Company, of Kerrisdale for \$7,192.

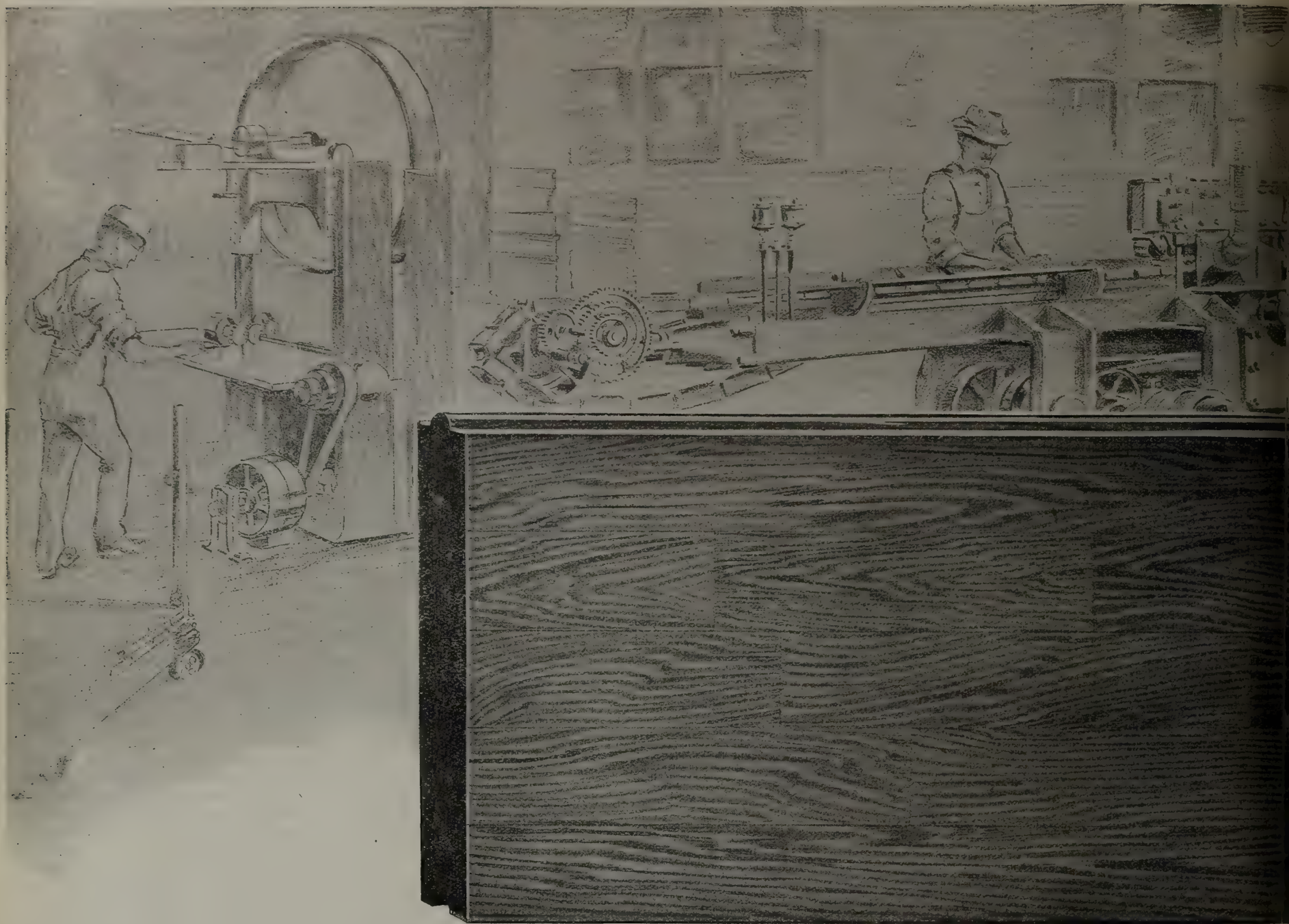
The general timber branch revenues of the Province for January and February were \$500,805.98, the several heads of receipts being as follows:

|                                  | January      | February     |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| License fees ... ..              | \$141,666.30 | \$203,070.00 |
| License transfer fees ... ..     | 2,000.00     | 285.00       |
| License penalty fees ... ..      | 2,400.00     | 2,375.00     |
| Protection license lands ... ..  | 7,558.40     | 5,619.20     |
| Protection lease lands ... ..    | 43.78        | 324.76       |
| Protection crown grant ... ..    | 5,778.37     | 693.10       |
| Lease rentals ... ..             | 1,882.88     | 7,292.60     |
| Lease transfer fees ... ..       | 15.00        | 20.00        |
| Timber mark fees ... ..          | 56.00        | 46.00        |
| Hand loggers license fees ... .. | 225.00       | 275.00       |
| Scaling fees ... ..              | 3,122.58     | 963.71       |
| Royalty ... ..                   | 62,664.99    | 44,419.91    |
| Timber tax ... ..                | 2,794.45     | 1,431.22     |
| Trespass penalties ... ..        | 205.10       | 551.00       |
| Exchange ... ..                  | 4.07         | 2.81         |
| Interest and discount ... ..     | 366.04       | 1,592.60     |
| Miscellaneous ... ..             | 9.00         | 1.50         |
| Pulpwood royalty ... ..          |              | 1,109.66     |
| Total ... ..                     | \$230,731.96 | \$270,073.07 |

A Quebec despatch says that Price Brothers, Limited, have given out a statement that the recent advance in the price of lumber has been necessitated by the curtailment of the cut, due to the mild open weather this winter to the middle of February, and to the enormous demand for dry lumber from the United Kingdom, where a shortage is reported owing to the mild winter in Russia.

\* Herr von Groten, representing large timber importing interests in Hamburg, Germany, has visited practically every lumber producing section in the world. His views of manufacturing methods are, therefore authoritative. Reproduced from "The Lightning Line."





# Your Kindling Pile as a Source

The constantly increasing high price of lumber has compelled many users to consider working material which before they have always rejected and due to its not being saleable, many manufacturers have thrown it into the burner or cut it in short lengths and sold it as kindling wood.

Just take half an hour and walk through your mill and factory stopping at each point where the waste is accumulating and ask yourself, "Can this be saved so as to return a profit?" The man who is familiar with the Linderman method will thoroughly recognize how the waste at many points may be reduced 40 per cent. or even 60 per cent.

In the flooring mill where the hard and soft wood lumber is bundled, where defects are cut out leaving an accumulation of waste of various lengths whose ultimate destination is the kindling pile, fully fifty per cent. of this waste can be converted into flooring. It is true that this flooring is different from any that has ever yet been marketed, but still, owing to the advance in price, it will find a ready sale at \$2.00 or \$3.00 less than the standard price which will yield a vast profit over what can be obtained for it as kindling. The illustration shown above clearly indicates how this can be done. As all flooring manufacturers are thoroughly aware, there is more or less flooring having machine defects on the tongue and groove that prevents its being utilized, yet the face of the board would run as No. 1 or No. 2 grades. If these long lengths were saved instead of being cut up and then, if a number of short lengths which ordinarily would be cut up as kindling were saved, having the ends trimmed accurately and laid out so that their combined lengths would equal the long flooring pieces having defective edges, these can be united into a board 8 in., 10 in. or 12 in. in width and joined together on the Linderman machine so that the entire board has a strength equal to, if not greater than, the wide lumber. Such a floor as this would be very acceptable in all of the cheaper made houses in all parts of the country, where the contractors see that they can save several dollars per thousand. The lasting qualities of the board and its strength are equal to the one-piece stock or narrow widths. This product could also be used for partition work, sub-flooring, shiplap or sheathing.

## CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY





# e of Profit Rather Than Loss

In the sawmills throughout all parts of the country there are thousands of feet being burned up daily of short length narrow width or edgings which, if a Linderman machine were installed, could be built up into wider stock and this wider stock sold to answer the same purpose as the wide one-piece lumber and give as good satisfaction, although likewise, this stock must be used in the cheaper grade houses and the product sold for a few dollars less.

In the West, particularly, where so much lumber is found having a false heart and narrow strips on either side 2-in., 3-in. and 4-in. wide which now are thrown into the burner, this stock can be ripped, then joined up on a Linderman machine and converted into common lumber or shiplap.

On October 18th last, we were sent a number of samples of 4-in. Saskatchewan spruce to join up for 8-in. shiplap. In returning this lumber we saved one piece as a sample, painted one side and left the other side in the natural wood. This sample we then stood on edge exposed both sides of it to the weather throughout the winter and brought it into the office on March 14th last. On the painted side, after having stood in a steam heated office for two weeks, it is impossible to discern where it is joined, the joints being tight and remaining tight the entire length of the board. On the unpainted side the joint is discernible only by the difference in grain and color of the wood. This is a five months' test of one of the most difficult of all Canadian woods to work and have it retain its shape throughout an open winter which would be harder on glue joints than our usual severe winter, proving conclusively that this product cannot only be used for shiplap or sheathing but can also be used for barns and all other buildings where wide lumber is used.

As a progressive manufacturer who desires to get the last cent. out of his investment, will you not take up your proposition with us and let us show you how we can make a saving for you that will figure from \$3,000 to \$15,000 a year?

**LIMITED,** **WORKS AT:** **Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.**



## Pulp and Paper Association Formed

Canadian Manufacturers Organize to Promote Interests of Trade—Carl Riordon Pres., W. P. Gundy Vice-Pres.



Carl Riordon, Montreal

The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association was formally organized at a meeting held in Montreal on Wednesday, March 19th. Lengthy discussions took place both at this meeting and at one which was held in Toronto a week previously. At each of these meetings the discussion proved conclusively that there was an urgent demand for an association of this nature and that practically all who were interested in the pulp and paper industry were in accord in their views upon the subject. At the Montreal meeting a thorough discussion took place upon the objects of an organization of this nature and it was evident that the association will have the unanimous support of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry of Canada. The most noticeable feature of the

meeting was the unanimity of opinion upon the question of price regulation, etc. It was practically laid down as one of the chief planks in the constitution of the association that it would have nothing whatever to do with the regulation of prices, division of territory or regulation of production.

Most of the firms represented at the meeting signed the roll, the others only waiting until they could have a resolution put through by their directorate. The firms represented were as follows:—J. R. Booth, Ottawa; Dominion Paper Company, Montreal; Price Bros. & Company, Kenogami, P.Q.; Jonquiere Pulp Company, Jonquiere, P.Q.; Interlake Tissue Mills, Toronto; National Paper Company, Valleyfield, P.Q.; F. Florentine Soucy, Old Lake, P.Q.; Joseph Ford & Company, Port Neuf, P.Q.; Alex. McArthur & Company, Montreal; Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus; Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Three Rivers P.Q.; Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Iroquois Falls, Ont.; St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Toronto; Kinleith Paper Company, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.; Northumberland Paper & Electric Company, Campbellford, Ont.; Rolland Paper Company, Montreal; Jacques Cartier Pulp & Paper Company, Pont Rouge, P.Q.; Barber Paper & Coating Mills, Toronto; Howard Smith Paper Mills, Montreal; Belgo Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Shawinigan.

Carl Riordon of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, was unanimously elected president of the association, and Mr. W. P. Gundy, of the Kinleith Paper Company, Toronto, was elected vice-president.

A valuable address was delivered by Mr. Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Pulp & Paper Association, who outlined the important features of that organization and explained the benefits which had resulted from its formation.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry for Canada, also addressed the meeting upon the work of the Canadian Forestry Association, and spoke of the plans now under way for establishing forest products laboratories in Canada. When Mr. Campbell had finished his address the association put itself on record by passing a resolution heartily in sympathy with the government in this regard and pledging the association to enthusiastic support of the work.

### Quebec's Exports to U. S. Show Increase

Figures obtained at the United States consulate at Quebec, P.Q., show that from the consular district of Quebec to the States the past year was remarkable in several ways. The exports for 1912 attained the highest mark ever reached and exceeded those for the previous year by about \$1,800,000 in value. Another feature was that 1912 was the first year in which the exports of wood pulp were larger than those of pulp wood. In spite of the restrictions placed upon the exportation of the raw material from Crown Lands, the shipments are showing a steady increase, though they have not yet attained the high mark of 1910 when an unusual quantity of wood was shipped owing to the fear of an impending shortage entertained across the border.

An idea of the growth of the trade of the district with the States may be gathered from the increase in the number of consular invoices since 1905. In that year there were only 708. Last year there were as many as 3,855, an increase of more than 3,000 invoices and distinct shipments during the interval.

The value of the annual exports since 1905 is as follows: 1905,

\$761,436; 1906, \$801,045; 1907, \$1,341,247; 1908, \$1,624,250; 1909, \$2,941,329; 1910, \$4,893,550; 1911, \$4,430,000; 1912, \$6,209,423.

Practically the whole of the increase is due to shipments of products of the forest. Lumber exported in the former year amounted to \$149,800 and last year the exports were worth \$1,087,380. Wood pulp in 1905 amounted to only \$29,700 as against the large total of \$1,807,350 in 1912. Pulp wood in the former year was worth \$281,800 and in the latter \$1,480,862.

### Manouan Timber Limits for Sale

The water power and timber limit holdings of the Manouan Lumber, Power and Pulp Company will be sold by auction under the direction of the House of Browne, Limited, 248 St. James street, Montreal, on Thursday, April 3rd, at 11 a.m. The timber limit holdings comprise 65 miles of virgin timber limits designated on the government map as block 4-S, lying between lakes Wabascoutia and Tourbis, in Champlain County, P.Q., and situated within easy access of The Canadian Northern Railway Station at LaTuque and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Station at Weymontachene. The water power consists of a lease of ninety-nine years in length from July 1st, 1908, at 4½ miles from the confluence of the rivers Manouan and St. Maurice, with the bed of the river Manouan for a length of one mile, and fifty acres of land on each side of the river. The company report that there is a water power of at least five thousand h.p. The terms of the sale are to be twenty-five per cent. cash and the balance in three equal yearly installments at six per cent. interest per annum.

### The Riches of Quebec's Hinterland

By R. O. Sweezey

The legislation of the Quebec Government which recently granted a subsidy of 8,000 acres per mile for the railway which Mr. F. M. Clergue proposes to build from Montreal to James Bay is so exceedingly generous that capitalists probably will not hesitate long before grasping the opportunity offered. Eight thousand acres to the mile makes a strip of territory eight and one-half miles wide and as long as the railroad. Considering the fact that the builder of this road has the privilege of selecting this land grant in large or small blocks from any portion of the Crown lands of the province, it is not surprising if the information is received with some skepticism. Who is there bold enough to predict that such land will not be well worth a price far in excess of ten dollars an acre twenty or twenty-five years hence. Under such attractive conditions the railroad from Montreal to the G. T. P. crossing of the Bell River, some 250 miles northwest of Montreal, ought to start construction almost at once. The question then that is asked is what kind of country will this road tap? Speaking as one who is familiar with the region the writer may answer that it will tap one of the richest and most promising territories in the country. The development of the water powers, timber and mineral resources will awaken the city of Montreal to the realization of the vast richness of the great, hitherto unproductive hinterland, which must inevitably pour her riches into the metropolis, thence to the world's markets.

### Vast Dormant Possibilities

In several years of travel by canoe and rail through that vast region the writer never ceased to wonder at the vast potentialities lying dormant and yet so comparatively near the city of Montreal.

The "clay belt" which extends from New Ontario to the eastern slope of the Bell River in Quebec Province is covered with a growth of spruce timber unexcelled in any part of the valley of the St. Lawrence, but while this belt will gradually become cleared of timber and turned into farm lands, there yet remain the thousands of acres of territory unsuited to agriculture no less abundantly timbered than the clay belt.

What Mr. Clergue's proposed railway will mean to Quebec Province and particularly to the city and port of Montreal cannot be realized by the man who is unacquainted with the resources of that great region. From points on the Transcontinental Railway (G. T. P.) freight rates of lumber, pulp and paper to United States markets will not exceed by more than one cent per cwt. the rates at present in force from the Laurentide mills at Grand'Mere to Eastern United States markets. This is true of the rates to be applied to the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Mills to be built at Iroquois Falls near Cochrane in Northern Ontario and if there should be any slight difference it will probably act in favor of the mills established along this proposed railway and even on the G. T. P. at or near the Bell River.

It does not require an imaginative mind to foresee the great developments which must take place in this new territory in view of the favorable freight rates which are applicable, but if, added to this grasp of the situation Montrealers and Quebecers in general could see, as the writer has, and understand the vast possibilities of mineral potentialities as suggested in the geological features of a large part of that wonderful country, their enthusiasm would be awakened to a remarkable extent.



# Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

## Maritime Province Trade Situation

St. John, N.B., March 21st; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—The lumber business in this section is now largely in a state of preparation for the coming season. All the mills are being overhauled preparatory to their start, which will take place in some cases on April 1st. Others will not start before opening of navigation, which, should the very warm and wet weather of the past few days continue, will not be delayed much beyond that date. As far as prices for the coming season are concerned the lumbermen are feeling very optimistic. Many buyers, both English and especially American, are in the market to purchase anything in the way of lumber which they can lay hold upon. Practically all the mills at the port of St. John have sold their cuts of deals, scantling and boards for the season; prices ranging on English prices about \$1 per M. better than last year; on specifications of 50 per cent. 9 x 3 and up, balance 7 and 8 x 3 of English deals being sold on sellers' wharves and yards for \$16 to \$16.50 per M. ft.; 6 x 3 at \$14 to \$14.50; 3 x 4 and 5 at \$13.50 to \$14; deal and plank ends, \$12; 2½-in. battens, \$15 to \$15.50; fourth quality deal, \$14 to \$14.50, and for American specifications, which are very narrow, the buyers are offering \$16 to \$16.50 for specifications 30 per cent. 2 x 8 and up, balance 2 x 4, F.O.B. vessel. In many cases the buyers for American stocks are making prices for stock on cars or wharves for individual sizes as \$15 for 2 x 3; \$16 for 2 x 4; \$15 for 2 x 6; which is a hard seller as a rule, so much of it being made from logs as they run here; 2 x 8 \$17.50 to \$18; 2 x 9 and 10, \$18.50 to \$19; 4 x 6, \$16.50 to \$17; 6 x 6, \$17 to \$18; 6 x 8, \$18 to \$19. This stock is from short average logs, being not over 14½ feet lineal.

The demand for merchantable spruce boards is very heavy, already a new market has been opened up for this class of goods and prices for boards have jumped from an average of \$13 per M. to \$14.50 per M. for boards and running to 40 per cent. 6 inch and up wide, balance being 3, 4 and 5 in. wide; the clears being taken out of these boards and sold at \$30 per M. These prices are strictly at the mill yards.

Laths are largely sold up for coming season at prices ahead of last year, running at about \$2.70 per M. on sellers' wharves at St. John and are largely held by Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company, of St. John and Boston, who have been heavy buyers of lath in this section for many years.

## Refuse Boards, etc., at Higher Prices

Prices of all refuse boards, planks and deals have advanced anywhere from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per M. feet over last year's prices, sales for season's cuts have taken place at \$10 to \$10.50 per M. at mills.

While these prices are very much better than those obtained in 1912, it must be remembered that the price of both logs and labor have increased during the past year. Especially does this apply on the prices of logs along the lower sections of the St. John River and nearby districts, where logging has been carried on during the winter against great odds, with only practically one month's hauling, when as a rule we have about three months to haul logs from yards. Prices, as we said before, are beyond last year, to the extent of about \$2.00 per M.; on logs which last year were bringing \$12 are this year bringing \$14 per M. delivered at the mills, so it will be seen from a glance that the manufacturer, while he is getting more for the manufactured article, is really paying more than the advance in price of the raw material or logs.

## Hauling Season Was Short

It was to be hoped that the season for hauling logs this year would extend up to the first of April, but at the present time it does not seem as if we shall be able to haul any more logs this year, as during the past week all the snow has been carried off by heavy rains which reached about one hundred miles inland from the coast line of Southern New Brunswick and enveloped Nova Scotia. This will cause much hardship to lumbermen, as with the delayed hauling they yet needed about two weeks to complete hauling of logs from yards. Many deals which were sawn in the woods by rotary mills must be left until summer, when they can be wheeled out. In some cases they must remain until next year as roads will be impassable with wagons. Therefore the cut of logs and deals, etc., in the lower sections of the province of New Brunswick and throughout the province of Nova Scotia will be curtailed by anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent. of the expected cut of last Fall. On the upper waters of the St. John River and in the State of Maine, conditions for hauling have been good. This has also applied to the north shore of the province of New Brunswick,

where they have had one of the finest winters for lumbering they have had for many years, but the snow is not deep and unless heavy rains take place the prospects for driving do not look good.

It is said that Messrs. Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company will saw from four to five million of their larger logs, cut this winter on the Nashwash, at Marysville mills during the coming season. Most of these will be sent to St. John for use at their pulp mills there.

The building trade here is beginning to move ahead. Many of the old buildings are being torn down to make ready for new and more modern buildings, and it can be said that St. John will do more in the building line during the coming year than any year since the fire of 1877. The sugar refinery, the Bank of British North America, the Post Office and many other very large buildings are now in course of construction.

## Ottawa Trade Expecting a Record Year

Ottawa, March 22nd (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—With the arrival of Spring several days ago there came a remarkable increase of business for all the lumbermen in the Ottawa Valley. They are clearing their decks to do a record business this year, if the indications just now may be taken as a criterion. Most of the men have returned from the lumber camps and good river men are being engaged to begin operations in about two weeks' time, providing the weather keeps open and the rivers are fairly well broken up by that time. The cut this season has not been nearly so large as it was last. Operations in the woods were considerably hampered, says Mr. C. Jackson Booth, owing to a lack of snow and ice and then when these elements did come they came rather too heavily to be of the most advantage.

According to information gathered from several prominent lumbermen here there will be a dearth of really first class river drivers this year. Every year they are becoming more and more scarce.

As soon as Mr. W. H. McAuliffe, head of the firm of McAuliffe, Davis Company, Limited, returns from a trip to Panama and Cuba, the final details for rebuilding the woodworking factory and other buildings that were burnt in the fire at the Chamberlain avenue yards two weeks ago, will be settled. He is expected back some time next week. The new buildings will be fireproof and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. The McAuliffe Davis Company, Limited, will spend a lot of money this year on extending their plants. Work on the erection of all the necessary buildings for a large lumber yard and saw mills will be begun, by the firm, on the 81-acre site bought several months ago.

George M. Mason, Limited, will add about 5,500 additional square feet to their woodworking factory on Bayswater avenue. This addition is made necessary by the steady increase in business during the past year. The firm at present employs about 70 men and when the extension is completed, by the beginning of the summer, an extra twenty or thirty men will be taken on. The cost of the extension to the factory will be over \$10,000.

It looks as if the City of Ottawa may be confronted with a legal fight before the scheme of tapping the Gatineau Lakes for a pure water supply can be proceeded with. The city has intimated its intention of tapping Great Whitefish Lake, but the James MacLaren Company of Buckingham, Que., maintain that the city will have no right to do this. They say they have a charter to drive on the Lievre River and by their charter the level of the water on this river must not be lowered. Great Whitefish Lake drains into the Lievre. Thus before the matter is settled it may be taken into the courts.

## Montreal Trade Busy in all Branches

Montreal, March 24th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—There is no falling off in the demand for lumber, and inquiries indicate that, in nearly every section of the market, business is excellent. Retailers in particular state that they are well filled with orders. There is the old complaint of the scarcity of common grades, and it is likely that builders will be driven into buying better qualities. It is of course quite possible that the building programme will not be so heavy as anticipated. Money is very tight, and the banks are acting with greater caution than ever. This taken in conjunction with the difficulty in getting the right kind of labor, has led to the hanging up for the moment of several important schemes which were being pro-



moted. Many people also are tied up with real estate speculation, which is wide-spread throughout the Dominion.

There is considerable activity in the dimension timber business, in consequence of the many important contracts which are being carried out. The hardwood market is also in good shape, with prices still firm.

In all classes of paper the situation could not be better. Chemical pulps continue very strong, there being sufficient quantities available to take care of the market, and certain recent enlargements in two of the leading mills have come at a very fortunate time to deal with the increasing demand for sulphite in this country. Reports from some of the ground wood manufacturers at the Montreal meeting, called recently to form a pulp and paper association, indicate that conditions have changed very much for the better, and that sales are becoming more active. It is true that prices have not changed, but it is expected that they will increase before long. It is well known that south of the St. Lawrence the wood situation has been bad during the past winter, this applying both to Canada and the United States, and that considerable shortage will occur, so that by the Fall, prices in ground wood will probably improve to an appreciable degree.

### Firm Prices at Halifax

A Halifax, N.S., firm of wholesale lumber dealers report that during the coming summer lumber manufacturers and wholesalers are more likely to sell only for immediate delivery than to take orders ahead. Last year, the trade had a fair season with steadily increasing values. Those who sold ahead did so at a sacrifice. This year, while values are very high at present, our correspondent informs us that they will continue high throughout the season.

Several days of warm weather have made quite a havoc with the snow, but conditions are still fairly good in the woods. The only market which is not in good condition is South America. It is reported that there is considerable foot and mouth disease amongst the cattle in that country, which is seriously interfering with the beef export, and conditions in general, affecting at the same time, of course, the lumber business. We have never, in our experience, seen as few enquiries for South American cargoes. All other markets are in first class condition. Some of the shippers do not seem quite so optimistic over the English market as they have been, but there is no sign yet of any drop from the present high levels.

Nearly all the operators are still logging, but another week or ten days should see the end of the logging for this season. I do not think there will be any material difference in the cut compared with last season. In the western part of the province the cut will undoubtedly be short of last year, but throughout the rest of the province, from Lunenburg east, there will be very little difference compared with last year.

No changes in properties of any consequence are reported, although there are options pending on several large areas throughout the province.

### Strong Markets at the Tonawandas

North Tonawanda, March 22nd; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The favorable weather due to an unusually early spring has had its effect on the local lumber trade. The trade reports improved business all along the line. All departments of the lumber business are favorably affected and the continuance of a steady stream of orders augurs well for business the next few months. There have been more buyers in the local market the last two weeks than at any time since the close of navigation last fall, and contracts are being made for deliveries that will carry the orders along for shipments at regular intervals well into the summer. Prices are holding up well and there will be no change in this particular so long as the demand continues strong. Not even the lifting of the duty on Canadian lumber is expected to have much effect on the local market. This does not mean that there will be little Canadian stock coming to the Tonawandas this summer, for several local firms, some of whom handle nothing but Canadian stock, have bought heavily wherever they could find the stock. There has been such a boom in building throughout the whole territory served from the Tonawandas that the demand is certain to measure up to the supply, with difficulty in filling all orders as promptly as desired. The result will be continued stiff prices. Right here at home is a condition that indicates the general trend of the market. Within the last twenty months local factories, including lumber yards and woodworking establishments, have added 1,200 employees to their pay rolls. The building of houses has not kept pace with industrial growth and plans are now about ready to build at least 500 homes here before another six months passes. In addition to the above increase in employees, which means an estimated increase of at least 4,000 in population, there are 500 more commuters who are travelling between the Tonawandas, Buffalo,

Lakeport and Niagara Falls, who want homes in the Tonawandas if they can get them. Provision for this extensive addition to local industrial growth is sure to have an effect on local lumber and woodworking business, particularly when it is added to a demand that alone taxes the capacity of the local market. J. B. Stillman, of Brooklyn, has decided to build one hundred houses at once. Sinclair Bros. are already building fifty houses and another local contractor has started twenty new houses, but they are only the beginning of the biggest building boom that the Tonawandas have ever experienced.

The Tonawandas are not the only locality on the Niagara frontier that report a startling scarcity of houses, Niagara Falls sends word that there are five hundred families within its borders that are living in rented rooms because they cannot find houses of more pretentious accommodations. Four hundred homes were built at Niagara Falls last year, but even more than that number must be provided in 1913 or the supply will fall short of the demand.

Rates for shipment of lumber east via Erie Canal for the season of 1913 are under discussion at the Tonawandas. It has unofficially come to local shippers of lumber that there will be an advance on the opening rate of last year between the Tonawandas and Albany of 25 cents per thousand feet.

Local lumbermen are favoring plans for installing a fire boat service in the local harbor. While the land fire fighting force at the Tonawandas is one of the best along the Great Lakes, there is no regularly organized fire boat service. Mr. Edward Staley, tug owner and lumberman, proposes to put a fire tug in operation in connection with an independent towing service. Local lumbermen enthusiastically favor both propositions.

Practically all contracts between the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Great Lakes and lumber handlers at both ports of loading along the Great Lakes have been signed with exception of those at Buffalo and the Tonawandas. The local rate will be fixed at a meeting of representatives of the Lumber Carriers' Association and the local Longshoremen's Union on April 1. The most important change in rates so far, occurred at Chicago where an advance of two cents a thousand feet was agreed on.

F. A. Schulmeister and C. B. Thomas, both residents of Tonawanda, have formed a partnership to take over the woodworking plant and lumber yard of the late Leonard Wiedeman on Main street, in the Gratwick lumber district, North Tonawanda. The name of the new firm will be Schumeister & Thomas. The former Wiedeman plant, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the Tonawandas, will turn out all kinds of woodwork and conduct a general lumber business, wholesale and retail.

Messrs. White, Gratwick & Mitchell, one of the largest of the local lumber firms, are arranging for the receipt of nearly 50,000,000 feet of stock to come from upper Great Lake ports in the United States and Canada. This firm brought down 40,000,000 feet last summer. A fleet of eight boats here all winter is being prepared to start on the first trip of the season just as soon as the ice conditions permit them to leave Niagara River.

Captain Thomas Lannan, of Port Colborne, Ont., bought two lumber carriers here this week. They are the schooners Aloha and Franscomb, two boats that have carried lumber to the Tonawandas for years. The purchase was made from Luther P. Graves, of Buffalo. The Franscomb will go to the Pacific coast to enter the coasting trade, while the Aloha will carry coal between Erie, Pa., and Port Colborne.

It is very probable that after July 1st there will be but one customs in the Tonawandas and Canadian boat masters will make report at but one place instead of two as at present. The new customs rules put into effect by former President Taft are favorable to President Wilson who is reported to be unwilling to rescind the order of his predecessor. Hence there will be but one customs district on the Niagara Frontier at Buffalo. The Niagara Falls and Tonawanda collectors will be replaced with deputies and there will be but one deputy to look after customs receipts at both Tonawandas, where there are now two collectors and two offices.

### A Bull Situation in New York Markets

Messrs. Chase, Talbot & Company, New York, report under date of March 15th as follows:—"Prices for lumber of all kinds are high. Some lumbermen are attempting to crowd the advance, with the sky as the limit, resorting to methods not entirely warranted by conditions. A steady gradual advance has never been found objectionable in any quarter. War prices are artificial, while the law of averages cannot be circumvented. The season in this section is about to open, the small fry watching cat-like the movements of those whom they choose to imitate. It has been, is, and promises to be, a bull situation. Shall we kill the goose or act concertedly and rationally, to the end of justified stability and permanence?"



# Annual Report of B. C. Forest Branch

## Important Announcements and Review of Work by the Newly Organized Department—Many Important Problems to Solve

A summary of a few of the chief points in the annual report of the Minister of Lands for British Columbia, was published in the Canada Lumberman of March 1st. The full report has now been published and the following important extracts from it are of great interest to the lumbering industry:

The investigations of the Forest Branch have gone far enough to show that British Columbia contains not less than one hundred million acres of forest land, and that the total stand of commercial timber is certainly not less than three hundred billion feet, and probably much more. At present the lumber output of British Columbia is about a billion and a quarter feet a year. At the present rate of cutting, making no allowance at all for annual growth, it would take the lumber industry of British Columbia nearly 250 years to use up merely the mature timber now standing. The annual growth of the forests of British Columbia is even now, before they are either adequately protected from fire or from waste, certainly not less than five times the present annual lumber cut.

These figures indicate clearly what, at least in part, should be the forest policy of British Columbia. Several times as much timber is now going to waste each year through natural decay as is being used in the same year. Merely to protect our forests from fire, but to lock them up against fuller use, would be only in slight degree less wasteful than not to protect them. Conservative methods of lumbering will not only utilize timber now going to waste, but will actually improve the condition of the forest. To provide adequate fire protection for our forests is one prime need, but to get them adequately used is of equal importance.

The situation calls urgently for a forest policy which will encourage the development of a greater lumber industry for British Columbia along lines which will provide for the prompt utilization of mature timber and for safeguarding the forest against unnecessary waste, and which will ensure a good second crop upon logged-off lands.

Obviously, we must not go so fast in forest-utilization as to depress lumber values by overstocking the lumber market. That would be most unwise, both as a matter of business and in its invitation to increased waste in logging and manufacture. A thoroughly reliable index to the extent of waste in the woods from lumbering is the profit gained from his operations by the lumberman. The higher the profit, the less should be the waste; the lower the profit, the larger the waste inevitably will be.

One of the difficulties presenting itself to the settlement of land are the large areas held under special timber licences and leases. To minimize this as much as possible, special efforts have been made to open such lands to entry as speedily as possible following the lapse of the previously existing licence or lease. In this work the co-operation of the Forest Branch has been found of great value. All of such lands are examined as soon as convenient, and, if found not to be timber land or land required for reforestation, are opened for pre-emption or rendered available for purchase in small holdings at public auction. Extensive examinations of lands of this nature were made throughout East Kootenay during the year, and arrangements have been perfected for the holding of auction sales of the same at frequent intervals during the coming year.

### Duties of The Forest Branch

The Forest Branch faces, as one of the most important duties before it, the establishment of an active and at the same time a well-guarded policy for the utilization of mature timber along lines which will encourage legitimate development, and provide for the utilization and improvement of the forests.

The total damage by forest fires during the past season aggregated more than \$300,000 and about 160,000 acres were burned over. In the light of the inadequate patrol force, the fact that the damage was not greater is exceedingly creditable to the wardens, but in the light of the amount of public property unnecessarily destroyed, this damage is indefensible. The goal which the Forest Branch has set for itself, which is an entirely practicable goal to attain so long as the necessary provision is made for its work, is that there must be in British Columbia no material damage done by forest fires at all.

The experience of the past season and of preceding seasons makes it clear that the following are the most important needs towards further reducing the yearly loss to British Columbia through forest fires:—

(1) A field force picked with an eye single to the work in hand, adequately paid, and, so far as the need justifies, retained throughout the year, instead of merely for the summer months. It will be prac-

ticable, and it is highly advisable, to keep as permanent employees at least a skeleton organization. There is ample and urgent work for many men during the winter months in trail and telephone building where the weather permits, and in forest surveys. Merely temporary employment here, as elsewhere can never get and hold many good men.

(2) The second requisite for better fire-protection is roads and trails over which patrolmen may travel, and over which supplies may be brought in; and telephone-lines, in order to get men quickly to the fire-line when the fire breaks out. Trails and telephone-lines are cheaper in the long run than men. For, in the aggregate, at a relatively small expense the efficiency of the present fire-fighting force can be increased at least two-fold by the necessary telephone lines and trails. The construction of these permanent improvements, useful not merely to the protective force, but to all classes of the local population, should be looked upon for several years to come as an urgent and essential part of our work in forest-fire protection, and adequate funds should be provided for carrying it on.

(3) It is essential, in order to give efficient fire service, that the men should be on the ground before the fires begin. This period will vary in different parts of the Province and in different years, and consequently the need for a wide degree of elasticity is clearly indicated, rather than a fixed date for putting men into the field.

A good beginning has been made. The forest-fire record while still far from good enough, is the best in the history of the Province.

### Will Encourage Forest Utilization

On the side of developing an active policy of forest-utilization, the necessary examinations have already been made as a basis for timber sales which will aggregate an entirely new revenue, apart from royalties, of about \$100,000. Bids for this timber are now being invited. It is probable that, for the next year alone, new revenue from timber sales will approximate about \$150,000, and that the next and succeeding years will show a steady and rapid increase in receipts from this source.

There are, of course, many useful projects upon which work is already in progress by the Branch, or planned for the immediate future, as, for example, its studies to encourage the pulp industry, to invite a more complete utilization of low-grade material, and its investigations of scaling methods and of mill and logging waste. But, as outlined above, the three great tasks before the Branch to which its chief effort will be given, are more efficient fire-protection, the improvement of the forest by an active timber sale policy along conservative lines, and the production of a steadily increasing revenue from forest resources.

### Sawmills, Mines, and Camps

The regulation requiring that inflammable material be cleared from a space around all camps, mines, sawmills, portable and stationary engines has not been strictly enforced during the past season, partly for the reason that the wardens were not able to examine all the places involved, partly because the machinery necessary to enforce the law is not yet complete, and also because it was felt that before attempting to penalize infractions an attempt should be made to persuade the owners of such establishments to comply with the law voluntarily. The wardens, therefore, were instructed to call the attention of mill and mine owners, men in charge of camps, and others to the provisions of the law, and to indicate what measures should be taken by them to comply with its intent. This policy will be continued next year, except where the conditions are exceptionally dangerous, in which case the owners will be given definite and detailed orders to comply with the Act.

Another provision of the "Forest Act" requires all mills and steam plants to equip their smoke-stacks or chimneys or waste-burners with spark-arresters, and prohibits the burning of wood-waste without proper safeguards.

Most of the large sawmills and steam plants have already complied with these restrictions, but a considerable number of small sawmills, especially in the interior, have failed, as yet, to install efficient waste-burners, and a number of complaints have been received in regard to such violations of the Act. Generally, the failure of these plants to construct safe waste-burners results in risk to the plant itself, as well as to the surrounding timber, and it is therefore to the owners' interest to install efficient and safe waste-burners. Hence but little trouble in general is expected.

### Disposal of Logging-Slash

The Act provides that operators of logging camps may be required to construct fire-lines around their cut-over areas, and to cut



down dead trees and stubs within such areas. The Act places, however, upon the logger no obligation to burn his slash. No attempt has been made during the past season to enforce the provision quoted above, but all the most dangerous slashings, aggregating over 60,000 acres, have been reported upon by the wardens, and efforts have been made to get the loggers to burn their slash. Fortunately, a majority of the lumbermen are thoroughly convinced by past experience that a slash is bound to burn sooner or later, and that it is the best policy to burn it at a safe season under proper safeguards. It is usually possible to choose a time of the year when slight fire-lines only need to be constructed around the slash, and it is hoped that there will be but little need for enforcing provisions such as the above, which would inevitably put the operator to considerable expense.

The effective disposal of slash has been an express condition of the free permits of timber for construction purposes conferred by their charters on railways, and regulations calling for the lopping of tops, piling of brush, and construction of fire-breaks are being enforced on the permits granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Pacific.

Next spring a systematic campaign of slash-burning will be undertaken and followed in the fall by the burning of slash which has been made during the summer, so that in the following year the area to be burned will be as small as possible. It is felt that, if a definite plan of burning slashings twice a year is adopted by the loggers, the slash evil, which has been the cause of a great number of disastrous fires in the past, will be overcome. The adoption of this plan will, besides reducing the fire hazard, increase the safety of camps and equipment, and produce the most favourable condition for the regeneration of the forest.

In carrying out this necessary work, systematic study will be made to determine the best methods and the cost, results being carefully compiled and compared. A number of loggers have promised their assistance in conducting experiments, and it is hoped that information can be collected which will be a distinct help to all operators. It might be interesting in this connection to say that burning of logging-slashings by owners is compulsory under the laws of the States of Oregon and Washington, and that the work is not proving either difficult or costly. Under the charge of experienced men, by choosing the right weather conditions and by making a few preparations in the way of fire-breaks, the lumbermen of these States have found that slashings can be burned safely and at an expense varying from 15 to 50 cents an acre.

#### Forest Reserves

There are in the entire Province over 100,000,000 acres of timber land, of which about 65,000,000 acres possess a topography and soil which will permit of the production of merchantable timber, which eventually, when transportation means become available, can be profitably logged. This immense area is unsuitable for agriculture, and, outside of the forage which grows upon it and which some time will be used for grazing, the only value which practically all this land has is for the production of timber.

It is impossible to estimate in dollars the approximate value of this vast resource. The annual production of these 65,000,000 acres of forest land would be, under proper management and protection, certainly not less than 6,500,000,000 B.F., and as utilization grows closer, greatly in excess of this amount. Even at the low average rate of \$1 per thousand feet, this would mean a return to the Government from the forests of British Columbia of \$6,500,000 a year. Clearly, however, the inevitable increase in stumpage values will raise the ultimate revenue of British Columbia from her forests to several times this amount.

To ensure the production in perpetuity of this timber crop, the timber lands of the Province must first of all be protected from fire; second, the timber must be cut in a manner to obtain the maximum yield per acre; and, lastly, deforested lands must be made. This great work, with the success of which the future of the Province is inseparably bound, can only be accomplished by a broad and definite policy of forest conservation. The first, and most urgent, step in the development of such a policy is the establishment as forest reserves of those areas needed in the public interest for the protection of stream-flow and the protection of timber, and which are unsuited for agricultural use.

#### Timber Sales

The present stand of merchantable timber in the Province is estimated roughly at 300,000,000,000 board feet. This estimate will apparently increase as a result of the forest surveys now being conducted by the Branch, and, of course, through the increase in stumpage values, which will make merchantable timber that is not merchantable now.

Until more accurate data are obtained, the amount of timber which can be cut annually without endangering the forests of the Province is estimated at 6,500,000,000 feet, board measure. This is a rough approximation based upon the information and figures obtainable, and is conservative.

The Government timber sale policy is to increase the annual cut, as business conditions permit, without sacrificing stumpage value, up to the point when the annual growth is equalled.

Under this policy of progressive development, it is of the first importance that the methods of logging should involve as little waste as practicable, and should provide adequately for a second crop upon logged-off lands. In general this result can be best obtained, particularly in the Coast forests, by clear cutting followed by slash-burning. In other cases, particularly in the interior, enough trees must be left to shed seed, and slash disposed of by piling and burning when necessary.

The forest surveys now being conducted will yield prompt and definite information regarding the location, extent and value of those bodies of merchantable timber which the Department should sell in the immediate future. Information from prospective purchasers regarding other bodies of timber will be used as a basis for prompt examinations looking to timber sales.

The procedure in timber sales will involve a cruise by the Government, and the fixing of the price to be paid and of the methods of cutting to be followed by the purchaser. A reasonable deposit will be required as an evidence of good faith, but every effort consistent with the welfare of the forest will be made to facilitate his logging operations.

The timber sale policy of the Department has already resulted in the applications and the new timber business shown in the following table. The sales now being advertised and shown in this table will yield a return of approximately \$176,000 to the Government.

The present large export trade of British Columbia consists almost exclusively of lumber, lath, shingles, poles and ties, while a large import trade consists of manufactured articles made wholly or partly of wood. The Province would benefit greatly by the establishing of local industries which would reduce the quantity of the imports of manufactured goods. The qualities of the leading British Columbia woods fit them for use in many manufactured articles which are not imported.

The problem of closer and more profitable utilization of timber now wasted is most important. Not more than 40 per cent. of the timber standing on the land logged over each year is being used. Part of this is full waste and cannot be helped. Some individual loggers and manufacturers have gone far in reducing waste, and credit is due to those companies which have succeeded in reducing waste far below the average in the Province. In attempting to reduce the waste of timber in logging and manufacture, a method of practical conservation which is second in importance to fire-protection only, loggers and manufacturers are struggling against most unfair market conditions. Complete conservation of our timber resources and complete utilization of our timber can be effected only where it is possible to market low-grade material. The Prairie West affords the only natural market for low grades, and since our timber is shut out of the American Prairies by the tariff, the only market left for this class of material is the Canadian Prairies.

The total quantity of the lumber imported into British Columbia's field of trade in the first ten months of 1912 was 257,053,000 feet, an amount equal to about one-fifth of the annual cut of the Province. The average price of this lumber was from \$11.07 to \$11.44 per thousand feet, which shows that the market could have used the low-grade lumber from British Columbia mills. As the direct result of this importation from the United States, approximately 250,000,000 board feet of timber was left lying in the woods in British Columbia, or went into the incinerators.

The importation of American lumber was 15.8 per cent. greater in 1912 than in 1911. The imports of American cedar in particular have increased most rapidly, being 381 per cent. greater in 1912 than in 1910. This choking of the natural market with foreign low-grade material is seriously impeding the development of forest conservation in British Columbia. The American manufacturer pays no duty on his sawmill machinery. He produces lumber more cheaply than it can be produced in Canada. On the average there is a larger proportion of high-grade timber in the United States than in Canada; a larger percentage of uppers and clears is produced than is possible in British Columbia. The American manufacturer makes a profit on the uppers and clears and can afford to realize on the low-grade stock at a low price. This is not the case in British Columbia. Both in the interior and on the Coast conservative logging would produce a large amount of low-grade material. But the trouble is that the British Columbia millman cannot sell his low-grade material; the British Columbia logger cannot sell his low-grade logs, therefore the low-grade lumber goes into the burner or is used for fuel, and his low-grade logs stay in the woods.

It may be possible to devise profitable uses for the sawmill waste produced in the larger milling centres. It has been shown for example, in the United States that Kraft pulp and paper, a high-class, very strong wrapping-paper, may be profitably manufactured from the edgings, trimmings, and other refuse of Douglas fir. The estab-



ishment of such an industry on the British Columbia coast would depend wholly on the market; the raw material could be cheaply secured in abundance at such points as Vancouver or New Westminster.

Studies have been begun by the Forest Branch to determine the practicability of manufacturing wood-alcohol, turpentine, and resin from the sawmill waste of Douglas fir and yellow or bull pine. A small plant has been working for some time in Vancouver producing turpentine, tar-oil, and pitch. A process has lately been developed in Florida by which turpentine, resin, and chemical paper-pulp may be manufactured very profitably from southern yellow-pine. Since Douglas fir and the yellow-pine of British Columbia are resinous woods, the Forest Branch has sent samples to the Florida plant in order that they may be tested.

A syndicate of progressive Vancouver lumbermen, and businessmen has under consideration a project for using the sawmill waste of that city as fuel for a central heating and power plant.

#### Pulp Industry Encouraging Clean Logging

The pulp industry, now started in British Columbia, will in the future do much to promote cleaner logging and closer utilization of timber. Eastern Canada is always spoken of as best fitted for a permanent pulp industry. The advantages which Eastern Canada possesses over British Columbia are artificial rather than natural. These—namely, cheap transportation and access to centres of population which provide labour, markets, and capital—will eventually come to British Columbia along with improved facilities for manufacture. The forests of British Columbia contain much larger quantities of pulp-wood than any Eastern Province, necessary water-powers exist in conjunction with the pulp-wood areas. There are large areas of spruce and jack pine in the Province which compare favorably, both in quantity of pulp-wood per acre, extent and location, with the pulp-wood limits of Eastern Canada, but which have as yet been considered unmerchantable.

There are five pulp-mills in British Columbia with a combined daily capacity of about 300 tons. Only two are at present working on a steady basis.

There is an opportunity at the present moment for the promotion of the wood-block paving industry. The reputation of wood-block paving has suffered in British Columbia because in the past the wood has been imperfectly treated with preservative and imperfectly laid. Wood-block pavement thoroughly prepared and carefully laid on solid foundations gives as satisfactory service as asphalt. Increased use of

wood-block pavement affords an opportunity to extend the much-needed creosoting industry, and opens a large profitable market for common fir lumber, since paving-blocks (made from 4 by 8 common lumber), consume about 1,000,000 feet of lumber for each mile of road pavement.

Lumber manufacturers of British Columbia who attempt to gain entry into Eastern Canada and foreign markets find that they meet, in addition to prejudice resulting from the comparatively unknown qualities of British Columbia timbers, the competition of foreign timbers the strength and quality of which are advertised by the widely circulated results of Government tests. It is important that assistance should be rendered the lumber industry of this Province in securing entry into such markets. If Eastern Canada builders, decorators, and other purchasers were aware of the finishing qualities of high-grade lumber from this Province, a profitable market could be developed.

A small permanent exhibit of interior finish at a trade centre, such as Toronto, would be a most effective agency in promoting amongst the right class of purchasers a knowledge of the higher qualities of those British Columbia woods which are now known only in their coarser forms.

Great assistance could be rendered in the marketing of British Columbia timbers abroad if reliable Government publications were available to which purchasers could be referred for specific information regarding the strength of the timber under different forms of stress, and other leading characteristics of the wood. The preparation of such material should be undertaken by the Forest Branch at as early a date as possible. It would be necessary at first to have careful tests made at a well-equipped engineering laboratory, to secure accurate data on the strength of our structural woods. As there is no testing laboratory, in this Province, arrangements have been made to have the necessary tests carried on at McGill University in co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch.

There are minor forest industries which it may be possible to develop. The bark of the Western hemlock now being logged on this Coast in fairly large quantities is almost twice as rich in tannin as the Eastern hemlock. Most of the bark is wasted now; an effort should be made to develop a market for it. Another example is the bark of the Cascara sagrada (a species of buckthorn growing on the Coast and islands), for which there is a large and active market. One Eastern firm wishes to secure 800 tons annually.

# SHINGLES QUICK

**B**UILDINGS blown down. Barns unroofed and general havoc played by the recent wind storm, means a sharp and persistent demand for Shingles during the next month or two. The thing is to have the goods on hand when wanted. Anticipating this increased demand we got quick connection with the Coast Mills and now have Sixty-Five cars **Extra Clear XXX B. C. Red Cedar Shingles** in transit, about Thirty of which are already allotted to our customers, and take order as received for first arrivals. Place your order and get on this list **QUICK** if you want delivery anywhere in the near future. We handle shingles manufactured by the most reliable mills only.

## C. A. Larkin Lumber Company, Limited

627 Confederation Life Building, - Toronto



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclosing ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### Wanted

Three hundred thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-6

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, cut from green timber, 8 and 9 feet long, in car load lots, peeled or unpeeled, any quantity. Apply stating size and quantity to Box 688, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 3-7

### Wanted

In carload or less, first class Maple Axles, 4 1/4 in. x 5 1/4 in., 12 feet; first class maple squares 3 1/4 in. x 4 1/4 in., 12 ft.; first class maple squares 2 1/4 in. x 4 1/4 in., 12 ft. Jackson Wagon Company, Limited, St. George, Ont. 6-7

### Cull Maple, Beech, Birch

100 cars 1-in. Mill Cull Maple, Beech or Birch. Highest cash prices paid for entire output of mill in Hardwood, Pine or Hemlock. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

### Box Lumber Wanted

Advertiser is in the market for mill and dead culls (outs) from shipping culls, and box shorts, in pine, spruce and basswood. State approximately what quantity you have. Box 751, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

## Wanted—Cedar Telegraph Poles

1000 poles, 25 ft. x 6-in. tops.  
500 poles, 25 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 30 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 35 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
400 poles, 40 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
Quote price and quantity for sale, also delivery date.

HORACE HARTLEY,  
Wholesale Lumber,  
19 Mayor Street, Montreal.

7-9

### Wanted

One-inch cull elm, deads out and dry. Write P. O. Box 892, Smiths Falls, Ont. 5-8

### LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 4-7

### Wanted

One million feet 1-in. and 1 1/2-in. Elm. Will pay \$26.00 per M. at shipping point for good stocks, log run. Box 746, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

### Wanted

One million to two million feet of Hemlock or Pine Logs, on the shore of the Georgian Bay. Advise, stating particulars and locality. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 6-T.F.

We want to purchase a quantity of dry maple, elm, basswood and birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of hardwood lumber. Address The London Lumber Company, Limited, London, Ont. 6-9

Wanted, White and Red Pine, 2-in. and 3-in. tank stock. Communicate with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.

1 x 1 x 48.

1 x 1 1/2 x 42.

1 x 1 1/2 x 48.

1 x 1 3/4 x 42.

1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

60 M. 2-in. Birch, No. 1 com. and better.  
60 M. 1-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
25 M. 3-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
50 M. 2-in. White Pine, L.R. M/C out.  
All good dry stock.

Apply Box 755, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

C

## Mill For Sale

We have for sale a mill composed of the following machinery:

1 Band Mill, 8-ft. Wheel.

1 20-ft. Log Carriage, 3 48-in. Blocks.

1 Steam Feed, Steam Nigger, Steam Log Loader.

1 Upright Band Resaw.

1 Horizontal Slab Resaw, 60-in. x 8-in. wheel.

1 6 Saw Murray Edger.

1 9 Saw Automatic Trimmer.

1 5 Saw Slab Slasher.

1 Refuse Burner.

1 Lath Machine.

1 Lath Bolter.

Filing Room Machinery and other Machinery necessary for complete Saw Mill.

Write for complete inventory. Will be sold cheap.

BAYFIELD MILL CO., Bayfield, Wisc.  
6-T.F.

## Pine Logs or Lumber For Sale

We offer for sale approximately thirteen million feet of Pine Logs, Government Scale. Timber logged from the Township of McKenzie, Parry Sound District. Situated on the Maganetawan River, for very early delivery. Can be driven to Byng Inlet in about three weeks time after drive starts.

Will sell logs delivered Byng Inlet in one or more lots, or will sell a part loaded on cars C. N. O. Ry. at South Maganetawan, Ont., or will sell the product at mill on Georgian Bay.

90% White Pine, balance mainly Red Pine

White Pine 48% of scale 15" diameter and over

White Pine 75% of scale 12" diameter and over

White Pine 89% of scale 10" diameter and over

White Pine 85% 16 feet lengths

Buyers will be given prices and shown the logs by Mr. R. G. Flanders, manager, who may be reached by letter to Whitestone, Ont., or by telegraph to Deer Lake Station, Ont., C. N. O. Ry.

Further particulars given to prospective buyers.

HOLT TIMBER COMPANY, LTD.,  
926 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Or, Whitestone, Ont., Canada. 6-7

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale at a Bargain

Ten-inch four-sided moulding machine, Cowan make. Practically as good as new. E. A. Bryce, Springfield, Ont. 7

### For Sale

One "Hamilton" Circular Resaw with two 44-in. inserted tooth saws. New; never used. Address Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 7-11

### Steam Engine

One only High Speed Leonard, 75 H.P., Steam Engine, used only a short time. Price \$250. Would consider an offer. J. P. Abel & Fortin Co., Maisonneuve, Montreal. 7

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

### Position Wanted

Experienced Hardwood Lumber Inspector open for engagement. Box 747, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

Band saw filer wants position. Pleased to prove ability by referring to past employers. Box 741, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—Position as saw mill foreman or manager by an experienced, sober, and reliable man. Box 709, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

Position wanted by first-class band saw filer, double or single cut. Fifteen years experience. Gilt edge references. Box 708, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. All references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

Band Filer's Helper wants position in a good mill; good references. Reply, stating wages, etc., Box 714, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7

Wanted by young man twenty four, position as inspector or salesman with company using National Inspection. Three years experience in hardwoods. Address Box 742, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

WANTED—Position in saw or planing mill, office and mill experience, could take charge of sales or act as mill foreman or yard foreman. Excellent references. Apply Box 743, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

WANTED—Ontario agency for high grade New Brunswick cedar shingles on commission, by party opening at once an agency office in Toronto. Highest references furnished. All correspondence held strictly confidential. Address in first instance, Box 757, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

Experienced Lumberman wants position as manager of good sawmill plant with reliable company. Have had twenty years lumber and timber experience, seven years on Pacific Coast. Experienced in all branches from stump to market. Thoroughly acquainted with B. C. lumber conditions. Address Box M, Western Lumberman, Vancouver, B.C. 6-7

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents.

WANTED—A first-class general machine hand for planing mill. Apply to Allan S. Nicholson & Co., Burlington, Ont. 5-7

Shop hand wanted for sash and door factory, must be capable of handling machinery. Reply stating wages expected, to E. A. Bryce, Springfield, Ont. 7

WANTED—First class gang sawyer, one familiar with Wicks' Gang. Highest wages to strictly temperate man that is a hustler. Timber pine. Address 758, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7



**WANTED**—An experienced shipper who knows grades of white pine, hemlock and hardwood. Apply Box 710, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

**WANTED**—Millwrights, Edgermen, Setters, Trimmermen, Re-saw Man, Filer, Engineer and Men to take Contracts of making Lath, and Piling Lumber. Apply Dymont Mickle Lumber Company, Whitney, Ont. 6-7

Wanted, one first class sawmill millwright, experienced with care of steam feed niggers, loaders and steam set works, also circular sawyers for steam feed and Kendall nigger. Two setters for Prescott steam set works, two doggers and one first class edgerman. Mill starts May 1st, closes December 1st. Nothing but first class sober men need apply. The Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co., La Tuque, P.Q. 6-8

We require an active representative in a number of towns throughout Canada to report on building and engineering work; to tell us where machinery, equipment, supplies and materials may be sold. It requires but a few moments daily to obtain the information we desire and should not interfere with your present occupation. Reply immediately stating your qualifications.

MacLEAN DAILY REPORTS, LIMITED,  
220 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont. 7

## Business Chances

### For Sale

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont. 3-8

### For Sale

An up-to-date planing mill and sash and door factory; 150 horse power; in a large town, Western Ontario, Box 721, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### For Sale

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-Titf

### Wanted

To contract for stocks of birch, maple, elm, ash and basswood, dry or green, for cash. Correspondence solicited. Box 268, North Bay. 6-9

### Timber Limits For Sale

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

### For Sale—Cheap

Sawmill, planing mill, sash and door factory and lumber yard on line of railway in Western Ontario. Well located and doing a good business. Good opportunity for man with small capital. Must be sold. Apply to Box 753, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

### 32,000 Acres British Columbia Timberlands for Sale Cheap to Settle An Estate

Will crop 300,000,000 feet. 60 per cent. red cedar. Accessible to streams. Will sell all or any part at low price. For particulars address  
BARGAIN, 310 White Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y. 7

### Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-8

### Sawmill For Sale

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

### Wanted

A party with a portable saw mill to saw about half million feet of saw logs, or we might buy a portable saw mill ourselves. For particulars address Geo. Neibergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-7

### For Sale—On Georgian Bay Eighty Miles East of Soo

Mill site, railroad, locomotives, cars, docks, trams, camps, equipment with 125 million feet White Pine, Hemlock, Hardwood. Large piling capacity, low taxes, employees' cottages, etc. This operation is first class in every respect, and ready to start any time. Box 727, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

### Mill Site and Timber For Sale

Eleven hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, surrounding Raft Lake, Seven miles from Novar, Ont. Excellent winter road. Also four hundred acres (deeded) well timbered, four miles south of Ravensworth, Ont. Each of the above properties will be sold on easy terms. Address Box 711, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

### For Sale

Flour and grist mill of fifty barrels capacity, all in good shape. Local trade good. Mill equipped with cooker; new. Sawmill of 10,000 ft. capacity, new building, 20 x 60, equipped with new double edger and everything in good shape. New boiler, 80 h.p. Seventy-five acres of standing timber, principally elm and soft maple. 200 yards from G. T. R. station. Five miles from Woodstock, Ont. Must sell on account of ill health. Box 756, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

### For Sale—Timber Limits

in the Township of Ballantyne, Ontario, containing about 26 1/8 square miles, convenient to railway, valuable principally for hemlock and hardwood, also containing some pine, cedar and spruce.

For further particulars, price and terms of sale apply to—

HOLDEN & GROVER,  
Solicitors for Vendor,

85 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.  
Toronto, March 19th, 1913. 7

### AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS

The co-partnership of "Klock & Brother," for the purpose of winding up their business, will, subject to a reserved bid, offer for sale by public auction at Fraser Bros.' Auction Rooms, No. 453 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on the 8th of April, 1913, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, those valuable timber berths on the Manouan Branch of the Lievre River, in the Province of Quebec, bearing the numbers 3, 4, 5, and 6, and comprising 196 square miles, more or less. . . . Terms: one-third of price payable in ten days; one-third in nine months from date of sale, and balance in eighteen months from date of sale; interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, to be also paid with instalments. Balance of price and interest to be reasonably secured on limits and products thereof.

These timber berths are held under license from the Province of Quebec, and will be sold subject to the provisions and conditions of said licenses and the laws and regulations of that province relating to such matters. For further particulars apply to—

Casgrain, Mitchell, McDougall & Creelman,  
Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Johnston, McKay, Dods & Grant,  
Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.

Aylen & Duclos, Solicitors,  
Ottawa, Ont.

R. A. Klock, St. John, N.B. 4-7

## Miscellaneous

### Wanted

Additional Capital for development of mahogany timber tract in Central America. Profits enormous. Investment secured. Box 754, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

### Wanted

Three to five miles of 30 to 40 lb. relays for delivery May next. Box 723, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-7



## Mail Contract

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 11th of April, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Woodbridge, Ont., to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Woodbridge, Humber, Elder's Mills, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto

G. C. ANDERSON, Supt.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1913. 5-7

## Mail Contract

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd of May, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route from Severn Bridge (via Hamlet) Ontario, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Severn Bridge, Hamlet, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, March 15th, 1913. 7-8

### Do You Need Help?

If so let us know. We can furnish any amount of skilled and unskilled labor at shortest notice.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,  
116 Wellington St. West,

Phone Adelaide 3919. Toronto, Ont. 7-10



### HENRY J. WELCH & COMPANY Chartered Accountants

Audits, Investigations 43 King St. W.  
Cost and general systems Toronto  
Assignments and liquidations Canada

Office and financial superintendence



# "Do it Before You Forget"

Send along that little "Want Ad" you have been thinking about.

Rates are low and Results come quickly.

## Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

220 King Street West

Toronto



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The thunderstorm which took place a couple of weeks ago considerably hampered logging operations and a large quantity of lumber which it was hoped would be got out this season will now have to remain in the woods until next. This is particularly noticeable in the North Bay district, where some good stocks of hemlock and spruce could not be logged and a number of ties had to be left.

Some reports indicate that a good number of the yards are holding large stocks of lumber and will have enough to carry them on for some time. This is probably due to the fact that, owing to the shortage of lumber last Fall, many yards duplicated their orders and have been receiving stocks regularly through the winter for which they had no immediate use. Other reports, however, seem to show that some yards are practically empty, possibly because the owners were a little chary of buying at the high prices which have been prevailing for some considerable time and were hoping to be able to purchase more advantageously.

The mild spell of weather which prevailed in Ontario during the third week of March helped the lumber business considerably. Ottawa lumbermen report that the effect was almost immediate and that a remarkable increase of business resulted. The general feeling in Ottawa is that during the present year a record business will be transacted. The cut in the Ottawa Valley during the winter which has just closed will show a considerable falling off as compared with the previous winter, according to present reports. Lack of snow and ice held back the operations in both places and when ice and snow did come the former was much too plentiful.

Spruce is scarcer now than it has been for a long time and in spite of the high prices being asked, desirable stocks are well nigh unobtainable. Hemlock is practically in the same position and with the conditions obtaining above, it does not appear as though much relief can be expected either as to an increased supply or lower prices.

The financial situation has scarcely changed since our last issue. Bankers are still very unwilling to loan money even on the best security and this has naturally affected credits generally. Wholesalers report that many buyers are asking for extended credit and giving bills where they formerly paid cash. There does not appear, however, to be any genuine cause for alarm as the expansive trade during last year has, in the natural course of events, considerably drawn upon the money reserve.

The hardwood market is still very firm and not much fluctuation has taken place in prices. As in soft woods, conditions indicate that current prices will at least be maintained, if not raised.

Dry stocks of lumber in manufacturers' and wholesalers' hands are scarce. A few lines of white pine such as 6-inch, 8-inch and 10-inch are more plentiful. The box trade is reported to be using common lumber now that culls have become so scarce. Lath are very scarce. It is reported that contracts for lath this year are away in excess of those of last year so far as the price is concerned.

Buffalo and Tonawanda markets have improved considerably as a result of the favorable weather which has prevailed of late. Improved business is reported all along the line. Orders are plentiful at Tonawanda and the outlook is for a couple of months at least of excellent business. Prices are firm and the demand is large. Receipts of Canadian stock at the Tonawandas will probably be heavy during the present summer. The building business is extremely active and seems to be unable to keep up with the demand for houses. This applies practically to the whole Niagara frontier.

Recent reports indicate that rates for shipment of lumber east by way of the Erie Canal are likely to advance 25c per thousand feet between the Tonawandas and Albany.

## Eastern Canada

Reports from the Maritime Provinces indicate that the cut in Nova Scotia this winter will be from thirty million to thirty-five million feet short because there was next to no snow in the woods during the past winter. In parts of New Brunswick the conditions are just the reverse. Operators on the north shore had the best winter in many years and have succeeded in getting out a large cut. A number of them have also managed already to sell their cut at good prices. The freight market shows no improvement. Freight charges for ocean transport are still very high. No falling off is yet in sight. Shipments from the north shore are expected to be heavy, both because of the large cut and also because quite a quantity of stock was held over from last year in the hope that freights would be lower during the present year. Nova Scotia shipments will probably be light.

Reports from Fredericton, N.B., report that the cut of logs going

into the Fredericton booms during the coming summer will total about 75,000,000 feet; about 25,000,000 feet short of the cut in 1912. This total depends upon everything which has been cut, reaching the booms. In the lower sections of the river and in the lake sections the cut will only be about one half of what it was in 1912. Last year the cut in the lower sections amounted to about 40,000,000 feet.

Most of the mills are expected to commence operations on April 1st. Some however, will wait until the opening of navigation which may not be much later than that date. Lumbermen are feeling optimistic about the years prices. Many English and United States buyers are in the market trying to buy anything they can lay their hands upon. Practically all the mills at St. John have sold their cuts of deals, scantlings and boards for the season at prices ranging about \$1 per M better than last year for English shipments. American shipments are selling at \$16 to \$16.50 for specifications of 30 per cent. 2 x 8 and up, balance 2 x 4, f.o.b. vessels. There is a good demand for merchantable spruce boards at \$14.50 per M for boards running 40 per cent. 6 inch and up wide, balance 3 inch, 4 inch and 5 inch wide, clears out; the latter selling at \$30 per M, at the mill yards. Laths are largely sold up for the coming season at about \$2.70 per M on sellers' wharves at St. John.

The demand for eastern spruce at New York is fairly active. Prices are firm in most cases and stocks at mill points are reported low. Wholesalers do not seem anxious to take orders at present prices. The hardwood business at New York is active, in preparation for spring and early summer business. A good trade is expected for at least four months. Plain and quartered oak are in good demand especially the former. The same applies to birch and maple and stocks offering are light. The hemlock market continues steady at New York at the advanced prices. The outlook for the eastern spruce trade at Boston is considered good although trade towards the end of March was rather quiet. The demand for random is better than for lumber cut to lengths. Prices are fairly well maintained. No. 2 matched Canadian spruce boards are selling freely at \$27. Stocks of hardwoods at Boston are light and manufacturers are inclined to stiffen their prices. Enquiries for plain oak are active and dry stock is scarce. Anyone with dry hemlock boards, stock lengths, at Boston should be able to obtain at present \$24.50 or \$25.00. Even at these figures the tendency is upwards. The demand for shingles is improving. White cedar extras are held at \$4.25 and the best of the clears are selling at \$4. The market for red cedars is firm. For 1 5-8 inch lath some holders are now asking \$4.75 although the highest price obtained seems to be \$4.50.

Reports from Montreal state that the demand for lumber continues very strong. In practically every class of lumber the movement is active. Retailers report that they have a large number of orders on hand and others in sight. The common grades continue very scarce and there is a likelihood of builders being obliged to purchase better qualities. Builders however are handicapped by tight money and scarcity of labor. It is not thought that these will reduce the quantity of building materially, but they are factors which must be taken carefully into account. Dimension timber is moving actively. The market for hardwoods is firm. The paper trade and industry is enjoying an excellent business. Chemical pulp is strong and some improvement is reported in the market for ground wood.

## United States

Unfavorable weather conditions continued throughout the United States during the middle of March and held back the opening of spring trade. Everyone was of the opinion, however, that as soon as the weather brightened the movement of lumber would commence on a large scale. All indications pointed to a well distributed demand for all the leading kinds of soft woods and hardwoods. Cyclones in the south, followed by rains brought heavy overflows to the rivers and practically put a stop to woods work. Heavy snow falls in the north had a similar effect. At the same time the result has not been at all serious. The same causes have led to diminution in the building operations through the country. Apparently the situation is simply one of standing still temporarily, with every prospect for exceptional activity as soon as the spring trade gets under way.

The southern pine dimension situation is weak and the same applies to southern pine finish. As a general thing, however, the southern pine market is in a satisfactory condition with a good outlook for business. Many of the mills are counting upon a prosperous year. Car sills and decking are very active at full list prices. Many of the decking orders are being offered at 5 7/8 inch, or 1/8 inch off in width as well as thickness. The indications are that car material throughout the year will be steady.

Encouraging activity is commencing to show in the northern pine





A Winter Scene at our Mills in Sarnia.

# We Saw all Winter

¶ You can always be sure of getting what you want from us because we saw all Winter and all stocks are always "piled high."

¶ Norway and White Pine a specialty. We are able to make large or small shipments on very short notice.

¶ Are you in the market for heavy timbers? We cut them any length required up to 60 feet from Pine and B. C. Fir.

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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



trade. There is a very strong demand for low grade stock for box making. Manufacturers at the head of the lakes are looking forward confidently to a good season's business. The demand for No. 2 and better however, is rather quiet. At many of the northern pine points, such as Chicago, the Tonawandas and Pittsburg, the better grades of pine are light, but prices are firm. In Minneapolis and its contiguous territory the market for northern pine has been opening up slowly. In south Dakota everything points to a successful season. The hemlock situation in the United States continues remarkably strong. The market is ready to take all the available output and higher prices are indicated as the spring trade approaches. There is a great scarcity of dry stocks. It would not be surprising, during the next few months, to see hemlock prices advance considerably.

The extensive consumption of hardwoods in the United States continues. The amount of dry woods on hand at southern and northern points is not sufficient for the current demand. Mill men in the south are very stubborn with regard to prices. The input of hardwoods in the north this year was about up to the average in quantity and in excess of that of a year ago; but up to date this has had no effect upon the market. During the last few weeks No. 1 and No. 2 common dry birch have advanced. Soft elm is several dollars above the figures of two months ago and rock elm is higher than at any time since 1906. No. 1 common basswood is rather slow. Low grade basswood is in good demand and the supply is short. Hard maple is bringing fully \$2 a thousand more than a year ago. Plain oak is in good demand and improvement is reported in quartered oak, red and white. Hickory is practically out of the market on account of scarcity. White ash is also scarce and in good demand.

#### Great Britain

Reports from Great Britain indicate that the wood trade is in a very strong position. During the first two months of the present year the consumption was not up to expectations although advanced prices were obtained. Since then the improvement has been steady, as a result largely of the firmness of exporters to Great Britain. The strength is increased by the fact that importers are not showing a tendency to force the pace. The desires of exporters to Great Britain for higher prices are received complacently by importers and consequently the stocks in Great Britain are moving steadily. Importers seem to have made up their minds to encourage the present active demand so as to maintain it steadily until they are paying higher prices for stocks later in the year. Values of all common stuff suitable for case making continue to show a tendency to rise at London. A shortage of stock coming forward this spring is expected on account of the small quantity of logs available at Riga. Satisfactory business is reported to be commencing in forward re-selling. A tendency toward a reduction in ocean freight rates is reported.

At Foy, Morgan and Company's recent auction sale, 3 x 11 3rd Quebec spruce sold for £11 10s. and £11 5s. First Quebec board pine sold for £40 and the 3 x 11 varied from £33 5s. for 15 foot to £42 10s. for 13 foot lengths.

Arrivals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals at Liverpool during the month of February amounted to 1,800 standards, which is 180 standards less than during February 1912. The consumption totalled 1,380 standards being 1,520 standards below the corresponding period of 1912. The imports of birch planks during February totalled 38,000 cubic feet, which was 13,000 cubic feet more than during February, 1912. The consumption also showed a good increase, amounting to 42,000 cubic feet against 34,000 cubic feet during February, 1912. The stock now on hand amounts to 111,000 cubic feet, which is 43,000 cubic feet more than a year ago. Birch logs imports totalled 12,000 cubic feet during February. During February of 1912 there were no imports of these stocks. The consumption during February was 11,000 cubic feet of birch logs against 7,000 cubic feet during February of 1912. The stock stood at latest reports at 40,000 cubic feet against 10,000 cubic feet at the corresponding period last year. There is a good demand at Liverpool for prime maple flooring. During the last two or three months the price has advanced at least £1 per standard.

Prices of all wood goods at Manchester are well maintained. Reports state that a large quantity of spruce has been contracted for at firm figures, indicating that, at least until August, prices will show no decline. Quebec waney board pine has been moving only in small quantities. The decrease in the consumption of spruce is attributed to the rush of Riga goods which showed an increase of 1,800 standards. Birch planks at Manchester are heavily stocked. The total being 79,000 cubic feet at latest reports.

#### A Splendid Insurance Showing

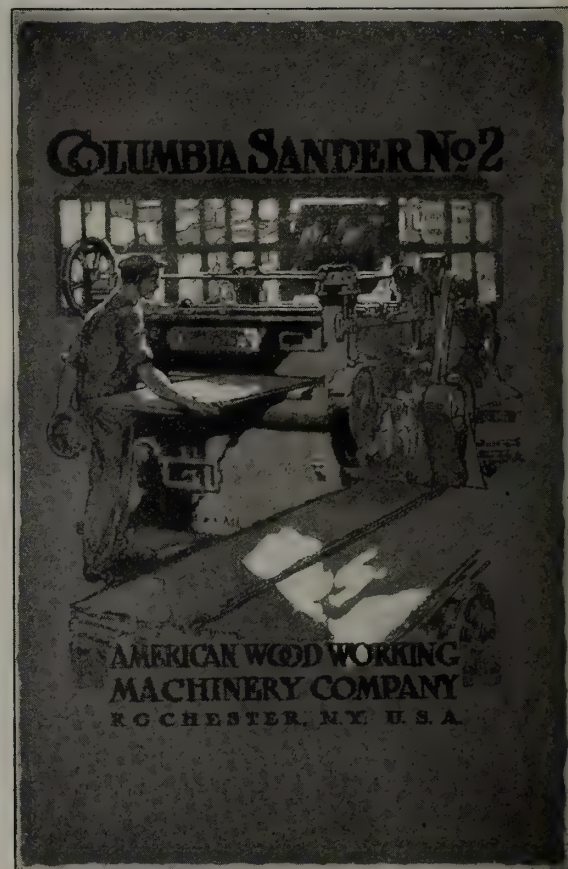
The annual statement of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York appears elsewhere in this issue, showing total assets of \$834,448 and surplus to policyholders of \$550,775. The surplus shows an increase of \$71,227 over the figures of January 1, 1912. This statement covers the first full year since the company's absorption of the

Adirondack Fire Insurance Company and consequent increase in capital from \$200,000 to \$400,000. With a loss ratio for the past year under 51 per cent. of the earned premium, an expense ratio of 37 per cent. and a profit ratio of 12 per cent. the company makes a most satisfactory underwriting showing.

## Machinery and Equipment

### An Illustrated Sander Booklet

The American Woodworking Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y., have issued a book entitled "Columbia Sander No. 2," which illustrates and describes in an effective and attractive manner the latest production in the way of a triple drum sander which the company have turned out. Particular attention is called to the company's unlimited facilities for producing this new sander. Their factory at Green Bay, Wis., is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the Columbia Sander No. 2, illustrated herewith. Among the special features illustrated and described in this book are the following:—The Columbia Sander has three speeds of feed produced quickly by



A Beautiful trade Booklet—Printed in four Colors

a gear change operated by a lever on the front of the machine. The sand paper take-up is considered to be the simplest and most efficient of its kind produced. The wedge block adjustment of the drums provides absolutely rigid support. There is therefore no lost motion to disturb parallelism of the drums. The oscillator is perfectly central so that there is no cramping and no pulling up or down. Rigid screw corner posts are used for the support of the upper feed works frame, thus providing the greatest rigidity possible. The automatic take-up prevents sagging of the sand paper. A constantly smooth and even surface is thus provided, so that paper lasts longer than in other machines. Furniture manufacturers and all who are interested in the use of sanders ought to secure a copy of this book. They can do so by writing to the company.

### Belt Advertisements of Much Value

An interesting series of advertisements is being commenced by the Cling-Surface Company, 1021 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y., in this issue of the Canada Lumberman. With each issue they will show new photographs of belt installations, and will describe each installation as fully as their space will permit. They endeavor to furnish live, interesting arguments for Cling-Surface every time, and will publish belt data that are of value to engineers, machinists and all users of belts.

To familiarize readers of the Canada Lumberman with Cling-Surface they furnish the following summary of their claims for their pro-

(Continued on page 54)



# Lumber Insurers General Agency

UNDERWRITING MANAGERS OF THE

## LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1912

|                                               |           |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Total admitted Assets,                        | - - - - - | \$834,448.45 |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums,                | - - - - - | \$240,909.87 |
| (NEW YORK STANDARD)                           |           |              |
| Reserves for Losses in process of adjustment, | - - - - - |              |
| Taxes and contingencies,                      | - - - - - | 42 763.20    |
| Capital,                                      | - - - - - | \$400,000.00 |
| Surplus,                                      | - - - - - | 150,775.28   |
| Surplus to Policy-holders,                    | - - - - - | 550,775.28   |
|                                               |           | \$834,448.45 |

**J. M. MOOREHOUSE, Manager**  
201 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**E. D. HARDY, Canadian Manager**  
42 Central Chambers, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**W. S. JELIFF, Manager**  
609 Corbett Bldg., PORTLAND, OREGON

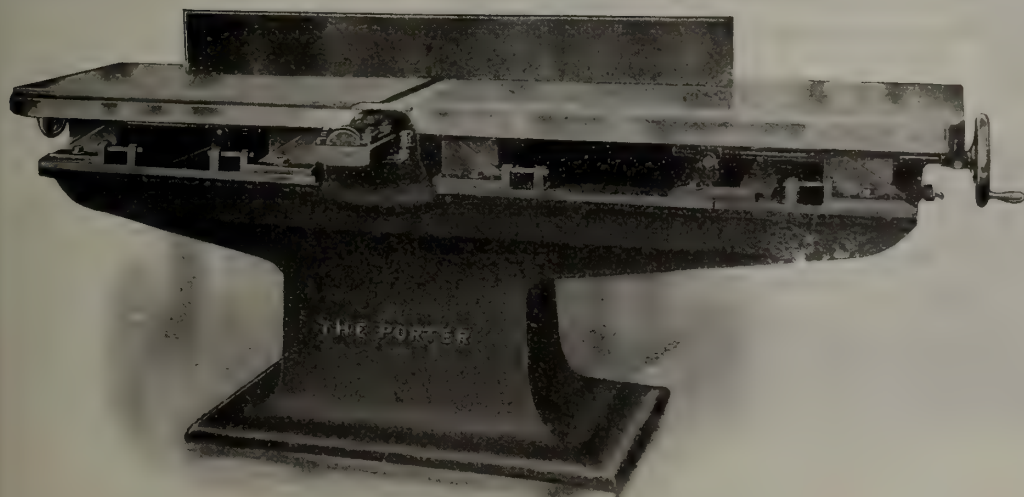
# Jenckes Boilers

WE make a specialty of large Tubular Boilers for regular or Dutch oven setting for saw mill service. Our Boilers are built to conform with the various Provincial Inspection Acts and each is rigidly inspected and tested under high pressure before shipment.

Ask for quotation.

## The Jenckes Machine Co. Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



### The Porter Hand Jointer

is the highest style of jointer made. A machine built by Specialists who specialize in Hand Jointers. Our circulars thoroughly describe our machines and you should not place your order until you look us up. Column Base, Shaving Chute, Steel lipped and ground Tables and Safety Cylinders are a few features. Machines carried in stock by

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Toronto, Ont.

**C. O. Porter Machinery Co.**  
Grand Rapids, Mich.



duct: "Cling-Surface-treated belts are not sticky, yet they easily pull full load without slipping, simply because they are made pliable by the penetrating and lubricating qualities of Cling-Surface. The belt is thus made to wrap the pulley very snugly without permitting cause for slip.

"Cling-Surface is a whole-belt treatment—not a surface treatment. Besides stopping slip it waterproofs, prevents chafing, cracking, hardening, burning, and lengthens the life of the belt materially. It positively reduces the power loss in any lumber mill or shop running belts tight and prevents slip better than will tension.

"Few big users of belts nowadays maintain the belief that tightness is essential for prevention of slip. It is universally admitted that slack is desirable and only a question of whether slack belts are possible."

The illustrations of slack belts that this company will show in every issue will not be special cases or freaks, but plain every-day examples of what Cling-Surface is doing all over the world. They say that they are always ready to prove the merits of their product to those who are doubtful. Quotations made by the Cling-Surface Company are f.o.b. Toronto, their branch house.

### Huther Bros.' New Catalogue

Huther Bros., Saw Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N.Y., have issued a new catalogue No. 33 which will be of much interest and value to all users of saws. The catalogue is prepared in handy book form. A large number of excellent illustrations are included and the descriptive matter contains a large amount of valuable information regarding the use of saws of all kinds. All who are interested in saws will benefit if they write to the company for a copy of the catalogue. The accompanying illustration shows the company's factory at 1190 University avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

### A New J. A. Fay & Egan Product

J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have put upon the market a new machine which they believe will make a great change in many box factories. The machine is known as their new Automatic Double Cut-off Saw. The manufacturers state that this machine with one feeder and one off-bearer will take the place of 8 or even 10 of the single cutting saws now used for this work. An illustration of this machine, with hopper feed is shown herewith. In its regular form this machine can be set to cut off box shocks up to 6 feet 6 inches long and 2 inches wide. For wider stock, the hopper feed is not used, as the operator can easily keep the machine filled to capacity without it. For stock 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch and 8 inch wide, however, the hopper feed is used. The operator places armfuls of stock in the hopper. The bottom piece rests on the slide and steel dogs in a chain carry the stock under the pressure springs past the two saw blades which trim both ends square and then feed out the pieces to the off-bearer at the rear of the machine. A continuous stream of boards comes through the machine, the only limit being the ability of the off-bearer to take care of the stock as it comes out.

It will be seen from this description that the machine is extremely simple, practically the only mechanism being the chain. Any ordinary box factory employee could operate the machine. The company

claim that the machine should pay for itself in a large box factory, in two or three weeks on labor saving alone, in addition to doing more accurate work, taking up less space and requiring less power than the eight or ten hand or foot operated machines which it replaces. In small shops also, the machine is claimed to be a great cost reducer as it will cut off in one hour as much as the old style machines will cut off in a day.

Further information regarding the machine may be secured from the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### What Do You Think of a Lumbermen's Club?

About a year ago there was an idea among the lumbermen of Toronto that it would be a good thing if they could get together in a social way and form a lumbermen's club. Nothing has happened in the meantime to make this proposal any less feasible, but the idea has apparently been allowed to remain undeveloped for want of someone with sufficient time and interest to push it to fulfilment.

There is no reason why the lumbermen of Toronto and those of every large city in Canada should not have clubs of this kind. There is good reason why they should look into the matter closely.

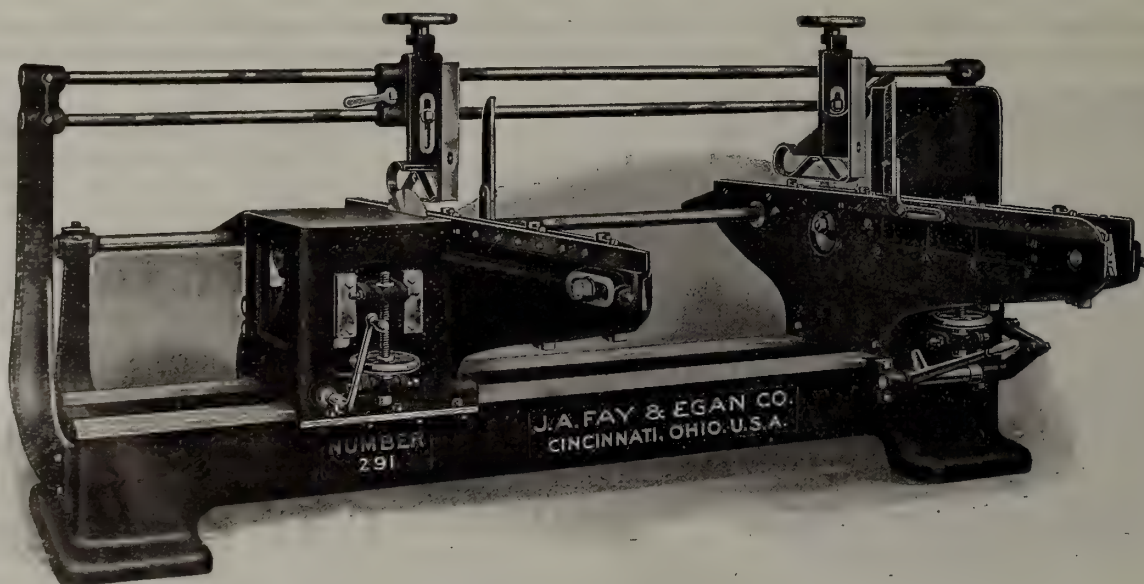


Factory of Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co., 1190 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

The idea has been worked out successfully in a number of United States cities. Not only is such a club a pleasant social feature in connection with business life but it is an important and valuable factor in the transaction of business, providing a natural rendezvous for visiting and local members of the trade.

The Canada Lumberman would be glad to assist in bringing about the formation of a lumbermen's club in Toronto if the trade would take the matter up seriously. It would not be a difficult matter to carry out such a proposition if the trade took it up enthusiastically. We would like to have the views of members of the trade in Toronto upon this matter. A few letters from lumbermen, published in our columns would serve to draw general attention to the question and bring it definitely to a head.

The Smart Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., are supplying The M. Brennen & Sons Manufacturing Company with a Duplex steam pump.



New Automatic Double Cut-off Saw—J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



# Fir Lumber and Timber

Manufactured from the Finest Standing Timber  
in British Columbia, in Canada's Largest Sawmill

Railroad and Structural Timber, Flooring, Ceiling, Cross Arms and Interior Finish

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Capacity 750,000 ft. daily

We Dress Timber up to 24" x 36"

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

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## ELMIRA Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

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## Everything in Spruce

Dressed and in the Rough

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL



Let us  
Handle  
Your  
Lumber

**We Pay Cash For  
CARGOES  
of Spruce and Hemlock**  
*boards, Sizes, Lath  
and Cedar Shingles*

**The Woodstock Lumber Co.**  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont., is advertising his sawmill for sale.

The Crossing Lumber Company, Limited, Minaki, Ont., are remodelling their old tie mill and altering it to a capacity of 2,000 ties per day or about 30,000 feet of lumber.

Fire destroyed Quance Bros.' sawmill at Delhi, Ont., on March 17th, also a large quantity of lumber in the yards. The loss was about \$12,000, partly covered by insurance.

The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, Duke street, Ottawa, Ont., whose lumber mill was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of \$40,000, are now in the market for woodworking machinery.

The mill which is being erected at Fenelon Falls, by Dymont, Mickle Lumber Company, has been completed so far as the buildings are concerned. The company advise us under recent date that they are now installing the machinery.

The Davy Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to carry on business with head office at Thorold, Ont. The provisional directors are G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross, and E. V. Macmillan, of Toronto.

The Haliburton Development Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to carry on business as lumbermen, sawmill operators, etc., with head office at Lindsay, Ont. The provisional directors are L. R. Knight, J. A. Padget, and R. P. Suggitt, all of Lindsay.

The Kingsdale Planing Mill, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to deal in and manufacture all kinds of lumber, timber and wood substitutes, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are C. F. Wright, J. G. Wright, Jas. Barr and R. C. Nelles, all of Toronto.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, Fort Frances, Ont., have recently purchased a number of timber limits from the Fort Frances Lumber Company. They advise the Canada Lumberman that they are now building a second mill at Fort Frances, which will be ready for operation this spring.

The Springett Brading Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to erect buildings and manufacture and deal in lumber and building material, with head office at Fort William, Ont. The provisional directors are T. E. Dean, John Wood and E. R. Brading, all of Fort William.

The Smith Furniture Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000, to manufacture and deal in furniture, boxes, metal work, etc., with head office at London, Ont. The provisional directors are H. T. Smith, C. J. Smith, furniture dealers, and J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, all of London.

Read Bros., wholesale lumbermen, 43 Victoria street, Toronto, have recently registered their business as Read Bros. Limited, with capital stock of \$40,000. This step was taken on account of the rapidly increasing trade which this firm is doing. The new company is under the same management as formerly.

A report recently appeared in the daily press to the effect that the Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, were planning to move their mill from Rainy River to Fort Frances, Ont. The company advise the Canada Lumberman that this report is incorrect and that they have not had any thought of such a move.

National Development Limited, has been incorporated with capital of \$40,000, to manufacture and deal in brick, lumber, lime, cement or other building materials, also to carry on business as general contractors, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are F. B. Edmunds, W. H. McDonald and R. A. J. Milne, all of Toronto.

McFadden & Gillis have cut some 3,000 sticks of timber varying in size from 15 x 15 inch up to 30 x 30 inch and some of them as long as 50 feet, in Jocko township during the past winter. These are being drawn from the skidways near the camp to the siding of the Cleveland Sarnia Sawmills Company, six miles away, to be loaded on cars there for Quebec.

Taylor-Scott & Company, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 to manufacture and deal in merchandise and wares of all kinds, to manufacture and generally deal in logs, timber, lumber, wood and metal products, with head office at Palmerston, Ont. The provisional directors are C. E. Perry, J. H. Schaefer and R. J. Knowles, mill foreman, all of Palmerston.

The Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, who are erecting a large mill at Iroquois Falls in Northern Ontario, report that according to the estimate of their forest engineers there is enough pulpwood on their limits to furnish 60,000 cords of wood a year for ninety years. This estimate is based upon an average production per acre of from eight to ten cords. The company believe that by careful forestry methods they will practically have a perpetual supply of pulpwood.

J. B. Laberge & Sons, Sudbury, Ont., will do all kinds of planing and will make a specialty of transit work at their new sash and door factory which is now under construction. It is expected that the plant will be completed about the end of June. The company report that the plant will be one of the largest in the northern district. Its cost will be between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and they will have a dressing capacity of about 200,000 feet per day. The company have three railroad connections: Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Algoma Eastern. The factory and dry kiln will be constructed of solid brick. The plant will be 80 x 250 feet.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company have started their first digester in their new plant at Hawkesbury, Ont., and the second will be running in a few weeks' time. It has also been arranged to put in two additional 12½ ton digesters, which will be in operation by the Fall, thus materially increasing the output of sulphite pulp. The Merritton plant of the company, which recently suffered from fire, will be running again at a much earlier date than was at first expected, the company having arranged to restore the damaged portion with all possible speed. The expectation is that another six weeks



will see the mill running fully. In the meantime, the paper machines have been in operation without any interruption.

### Eastern Canada

The Nadeau Lumber Company, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated. Theodore Dion, pulpwood dealer, Leeds, Que., has moved to Ste. Agathe, Que.

The Modern Woodworking and Construction Company, Limited, have secured registration at Montreal, Que.

The second unit of Price Bros.' new mill at Kenogami has started, increasing the capacity of the plant to one hundred tons per day.

Connors Bros., Limited, Black's Harbor, N.B., have commenced the erection of their mill, which they expect to have completed early in the coming summer.

A report from Nicolette, P.Q., states that owing to the break-up of the ice a sawmill, the property of Mr. Chagnon, of St. Leonard, has been destroyed.

R. S. Carter, M. L. A. and H. K. Stonehouse, Springhill, N.S., have secured 3,500 acres of timber lands near Union Station, N.S. The timber lands were formerly known as the McMullen property and are near properties operated by the Atlantic Lumber Company.

A sulphite pulp mill, the first of the kind in the province, is to be erected at Bear River and news print machines will be installed later. The scheme is to comprise the erection of an electric generating plant, which will supply current to operate the necessary pulp machines, etc. Local and outside capital is interested.

G. D. Steffanson, of Windsor Mills, Quebec, has been making an inspection of the plant of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company at Chatham, for a group of Ontario pulp and paper men who have taken an option on the property. It is believed that under the new law relating to timber licenses the mill can be successfully operated.

The Miramichi Lumber Company, Chatham, N.B., report that they will run the Morrison Cove mill during the coming summer. They have been running the mill at Chatham, day and night, having just the capacity of that mill in logs. This plan of operating involved a large risk in case anything should happen to the Chatham mill, and accordingly the company have decided to operate the two mills in the day time. This will reduce the risk and at the same time the company will get the benefit of the better class of work which is done during day time hours.

Finch, Pruyn & Company, Incorporated, Glen's Falls, N.Y., in a letter to the Canada Lumberman report that the statement which recently appeared in the daily press to the effect that they intended to erect a sulphite mill in Canada is not correct. At the same time, they state that they will probably build a sawmill on the Henri River near the Intercolonial Railway, between the stations of Laurier and de Lotbiniere. They have not as yet decided upon the capacity of this mill. The company own 40,000 acres of timber in this location which is already being operated for pulpwood. The sawmill will take care of the saw timber upon these limits.

### Western Canada

The Thompson River Lumber Company, Kamloops, B.C., whose sawmill was recently destroyed by fire, will commence to rebuild at once. The cost of the new mill will be about \$30,000.

The Port Alberni Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Victoria, B.C., and capital stock of \$25,000, to carry on business as sawmill owners, loggers, lumbermen, etc.

The National Lumber Company has been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and capital stock of \$75,000, to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in lumber of all kinds.

The Newcastle Lumber Mills, Limited, have been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and capital stock of \$500,000, to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, etc.

The Westminster Shingle Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and capital stock of \$25,000, to carry on business as manufacturers of lumber, shingles, sash and doors and general mill work.

The Mutual Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and capital stock of \$50,000, to carry on business as shingle manufacturers, timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, lumbermen, etc.

The Larson Lumber Company, Bellingham, Wash., has secured an extra-provincial license to carry on business in British Columbia with provincial head office at 204 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. The capital of the company is \$30,000.

The Fort George & Nechaco Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Fort George, B.C., and capital stock of \$50,000, to acquire the lumber manufacturing and selling business carried on at Fort George by Albert Dollen Meyer.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

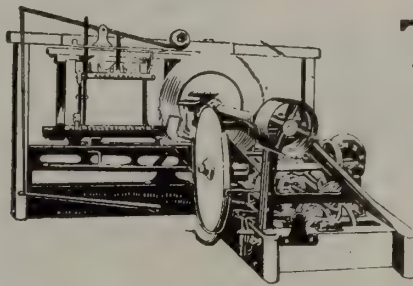
201. **Agents.**—A London firm of harness and saddlery manufacturers would like to appoint Canadian agents.

202. **Three-ply veneer (maple, birch, oak and walnut).**—A London firm of importers who can handle considerable quantities of three-ply veneer (maple, birch, oak and walnut) invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

203. **Lumber.**—A large Japanese firm in Yokohama wishes to get into correspondence with lumber dealers and mills in Canada, where they deal in square lumber and planks.

204. **Deals.**—A South African commission agent desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers and exporters of red deals and white spruce deals. Quotations f.o.b. seaboard.

## A Reliable Shingle Machine That Ensures a Reliable Output



## THE DUNBAR Shingle Machine

It's built for service and guarantees satisfactory results.

A high grade machine for high grade work. Simple design---Strong construction. Easy of operation---Nominal up-keep cost.

Manufactured Solely by

**The Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.**  
Engineers, Founders, Machinists, Mill-Outfitters, Etc.  
Fredericton, N. B.

## Dry Lumber will be Scarce—

## NOW is the time to Buy

Shortage in the cut and the increased demand are making dry lumber scarce. We have at present a splendid stock of

## White Pine Red Pine Spruce

Write, wire or phone us without delay.  
We advise this and—we know.

**Thos. Mackarell & Co.**  
Ottawa Montreal  
49 Metcalfe Street Canadian Express Bldg.



# "Teon" Belting



Heat, Steam, Acid  
Alkali and water-  
proof.

Specially suited for  
Saw and Pulp Mill  
Drives.

*Sole Canadian Representative*

**E. N. JONES**

21 Brussels Street,

St John. N. B.

Wholesale Dealer in Lumber Mill Supplies

## California White Pine California Sugar Pine and Arizona Soft Pine

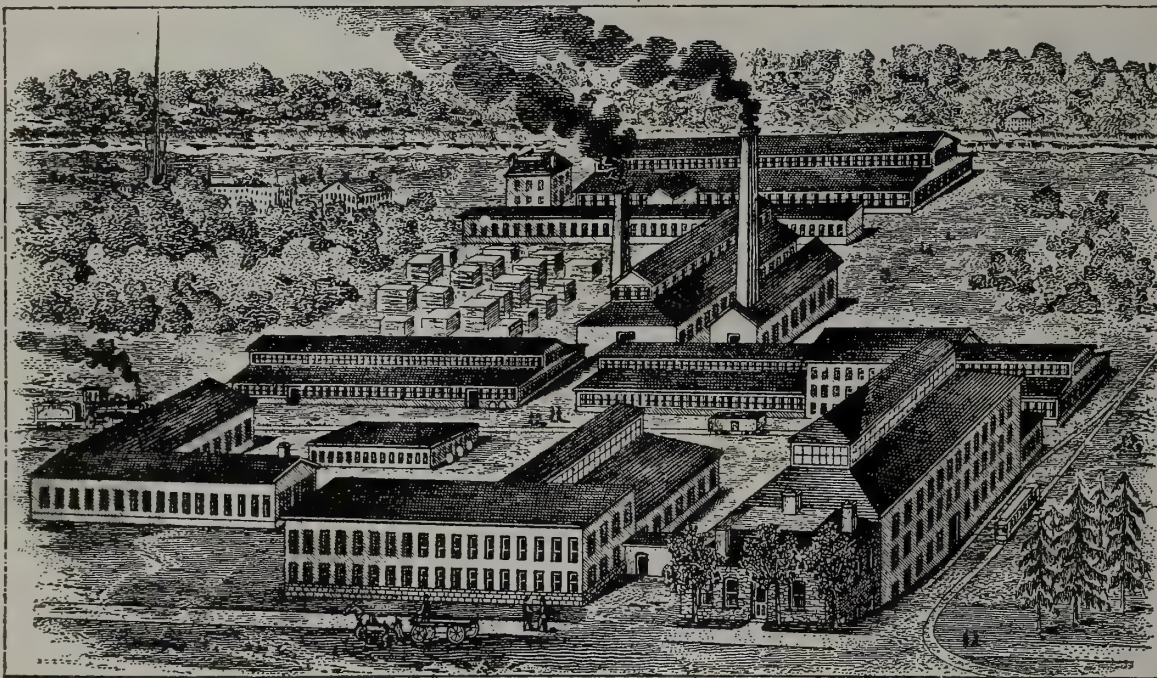
Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET**

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# MAPLE LEAF SAWS

The Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw, by Actual Test, is the Fastest and Easiest Cutting Saw Made



The Maple Leaf saw is higher priced than the ordinary saw because it costs more to make it. It is made of the very highest quality of steel and tempered by a secret process which toughens and refines the steel. The Maple Leaf trade mark on the saw means that it is the equal, if not superior to any saw made. It also means that you are privileged to test it against any other make and if not found equal or superior in quality you can return it and have your money refunded.

The ambition of the manufacturers of the Maple Leaf Saws has always been to produce the best tempered saw in the world and they are constantly investigating and experimenting with this end in view. They have recently made some valuable discoveries in evenness of temper. It has always been difficult to get a perfectly even temper on long and thin sheets of steel, such as saws are made of. Our recent discoveries make this an absolute certainty. Every user of saws should bear in mind that the temper of the saw is its most valuable quality. High finish and attractive appearance amount to nothing if the temper is not right.

All Maple Leaf Saws are Guaranteed to be Perfect in Temper

**Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited** Galt, Ontario

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Ltd.

With Mills at Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B. C. Harrison River, B. C. Kenora, Ont. Rainy River, Ont. and Banning, Ont.

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors**

And all kinds of Woodwork and Interior Finish. Also Box Shooks and Packing Cases. White and Red Pine Lumber, Maple Flooring, Hardwood Lumber, Turned and Band Saw Work, Cedar Posts and Poles, Tamarac, Piling etc.

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D. C. CAMERON, President and General Manager.



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**Leather Belting**

**Costs Less  
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 Service**

Read that phrase in the circle again,  
 and remember it because it makes a big  
 difference in regard to your belting expenses.

*Sadler & Haworth*

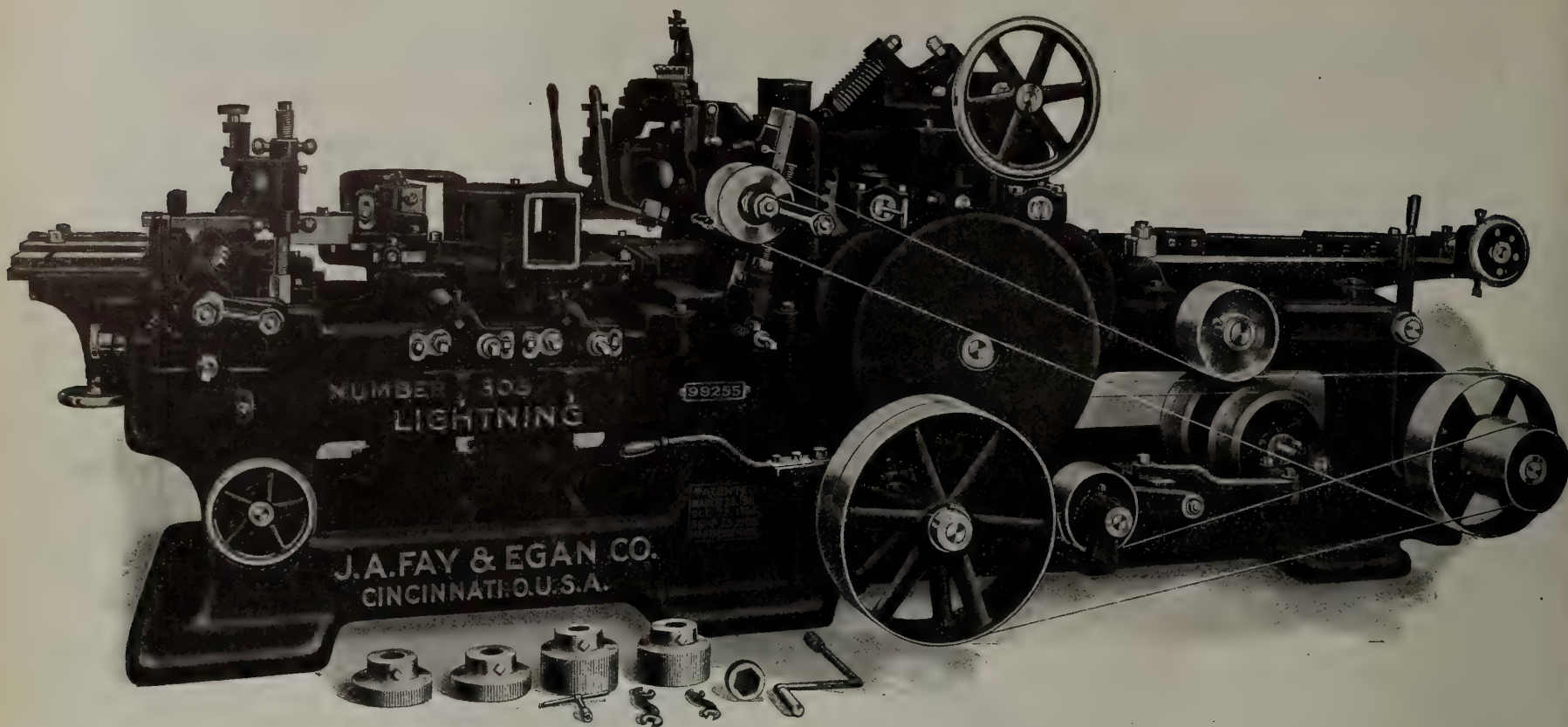
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For Over 36 Years the Makers of the Best Leather Belts

MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN, N.B. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
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—To insure Satisfaction—State where belt is to run—





## Are You Demanding and Getting from Your Molders the Same Efficiency You are Getting from Your Fast Feed Planers?

Has the quantity and quality of your Molding Department been increased proportionately to that of your Planers?—or, are you still going along at the same old speed, tearing out and degrading your stock every time you hit a cross grain or knot?

You can do the same things in your Molder Department that you have already done in your Planer—if you install a <sup>FAY-EGAN</sup> "LIGHTNING" No. 305 HIGH DUTY INSIDE MOLDER.

The 305 is heavy and powerful, all gears cut from the solid and running in grease—it is able, therefore, to handle the heaviest work in a larger quantity than the old style machines.

The 305 is fitted with the new FAY-EGAN patented Molder Heads, combining the advantages of the round head and thin knives with the ability of the square head to carry overswinging cutters. These heads can be jointed on the machine.

Results—instead of degrading your lumber by tearing out and other manufacturing defects, you finish perfectly smooth and uniform, increasing the grade of your product 10 to 30%.

The 305 is wide open, with quick and easy adjustments, so that no time is wasted in long shut-downs—it works up to the maximum efficiency all day long.

Both the cylinders of a 305 are driven DIRECT from the countershaft—transmitting full power to both.

The 305 is fitted with gravity tighteners which automatically increase pressure as load increases and can be thrown back to allow belts to hang slack when machine is not in use.

The 305 is equipped with high speed, side wing, angle clamp bearings—no shut-downs for hot boxes or rebabbitting.

These are but a few of the time and labor saving and grade raising features of the 305 — Our folder No. 2-F tells about the others — Write for it today.

# J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

465-485 W. Front St.

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# Morton New Humidity Drying System



The Kiln with the Automatic System of Circulation.

The Simplest, Most Economical and Common Sense Kiln on the Market.

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## "IN USE 20 YEARS— NO EXPENSE FOR MAINTENANCE"

That's what the Brown Cotton Gin Company, New London, Conn., say about the J-M Asbestos Roofing on their plant shown below. And this roofing looks good for many years to come.

This is but one of hundreds of buildings on which J-M Asbestos Roofing is still in good condition after fifteen to thirty years of service.

You can't judge how long a roofing will last by the looks. But you can judge pretty accurately how long a roofing will wear by the service it has given them. We'll give you names of responsible business men right in your vicinity who will tell you that such service as above mentioned has been given on their buildings by

## J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

The reason this roofing gives such long service is because it is made of Asbestos and Trinidad Lake Asphalt—both indestructible minerals. It is literally a flexible stone roofing, so is not affected by water, sun, cold, acids or chemical fumes, and never needs coating. And it affords perfect fire protection.

This attractive roofing can be used on any type of building, and can be easily applied by any one.

Write nearest Branch for Catalog No. 303 and full particulars of our proposition to lumber dealers.

### THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

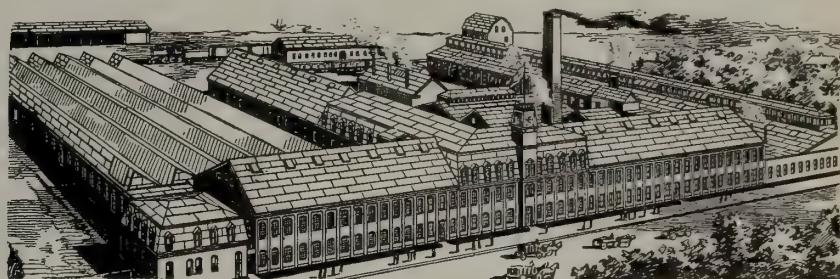
Manufacturers of  
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Magnesia Products

TRADE  
**ASBESTOS**  
MARK

Asbestos Roofings  
Packings  
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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

1808



WE CAN  
**DOUBLE**

THE CAPACITY OF YOUR  
**DRY KILN**

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

# SAVE

60% Cutting Waste

35% on Machining

50% Fuel

Ask us **WHY** and **HOW**

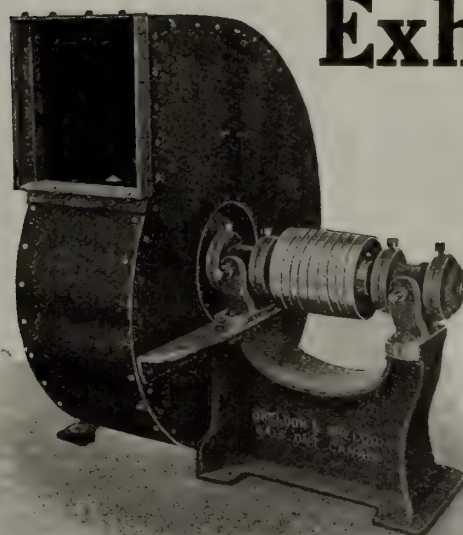
## Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids,

Michigan



## Reliable Service Exhaust Fans



The Superiority of the **Sheldon System** is due to our exclusive method of manufacture and to the quality of materials used. Saving in power and speed of 25% to 40%

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| Atlantic Lumber Co. . . . .       | 17    | Farnworth & Jardine . . . . .       | 11 | Long Lumber Company . . . . .      | 9     | River Ouelle Pulp & Paper Co. .   | 8           |
| Auger & Son . . . . .             | 10    | Fesserton Timber Co. . . . .        | 12 | Long Mfg. Co., E. . . . .          | 78    | Rogers & Co., Samuel C. . . . .   |             |
| <b>B</b>                          |       | Fay & Egan Co., J. A. . . . .       | 60 | Lumber Insurers Gen. Agency . .    | 53    | Rothfuss Howard Iron Works .      | 66          |
| Batts Limited . . . . .           | 80    | Federal Engineering & Supplies .    | 62 | Lumsden, John . . . . .            | 4     | <b>S</b>                          |             |
| Bartram Brothers, Limited . . .   | 7     | Fernie Lumber Company . . . . .     | 14 | Luther, B. G. . . . .              | 67    | Sadler & Haworth . . . . .        | 59          |
| Beal Leather Co., R. M. . . . .   | 68    | Fraser Bryson Lum. Co. Ltd. . .     | 6  | <b>M</b>                           |       | Salmon Lumber Co., H. H. . . .    | 5           |
| Berlin Machine Works . . . . .    |       | <b>G</b>                            |    | Mackarell & Co., Thos. . . . .     | 57    | Sawmill Owners Sales Co. . . . .  | 26          |
| Boiler Inspection and Insurance   |       | Gartshore, John J. . . . .          | 10 | Mack Axe Works . . . . .           | 68    | Sessenwein Bros. . . . .          | 10          |
| Company of Canada . . . . .       | 2     | Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd. .     | 6  | Main Belting Co. . . . .           | 77    | Sewall, Jas. W. . . . .           | 11          |
| Bradley Lumber Co., E. C. . . .   | 16    | Gerlach, Peter . . . . .            | 19 | Maritime Foundry & Machine         | 72    | Shimer & Sons, Samuel J. . . . .  | 67          |
| Brockville Lumber Co., Ltd. . .   |       | Gillespie, James . . . . .          |    | Works . . . . .                    |       | Shurley-Dietrich Company . . .    | 58          |
| Brennen & Sons, M. . . . .        |       | Gillies Bros., Ltd. . . . .         | 6  | Mainland Lumber & Shingle Co. .    | 14    | Sheldons Limited . . . . .        | 61          |
| Bromley, William H. . . . .       | 9     | Glengarry Lumber Co. . . . .        | 22 | Maritime Lumber Co. . . . .        | 15    | Siemon Bros. Ltd. . . . .         | 10          |
| Burton Saw Co., Ltd., A. J. . . . | 20    | Goodhue & Co., J. L. . . . .        | 63 | Martin Barriss Company . . . . .   | 69    | Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd. .    | 26          |
| Butler, Alexander . . . . .       | 75    | Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of       |    | Mason, Gordon & Co. . . . .        | 22    | Smart-Turner Mach. Co., Ltd. .    | 1           |
| Butterworth & Lowe . . . . .      | 23    | Canada, Limited . . . . .           | 25 | McClure, Geo. I. . . . .           | 11    | Smith Foundry & Machine Co. .     | 57          |
| <b>C</b>                          |       | Gordon & Co., Geo. . . . .          | 3  | McGibbon Lumber Co. . . . .        | 8     | Smith & Tyrer . . . . .           | 11          |
| Campbell-MacLaurin Lum. Co. . .   | 56    | Graves, Bigwood Co. . . . .         | 11 | McKinnon Chain Co. . . . .         | 1     | Smith Company, R. H. . . . .      |             |
| Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd. . | 10    | Greening Wire Co., B. . . . .       |    | McLaren Belting Co., J. C. . . .   | 80    | Snowball, J. B. . . . .           | 15          |
| Can. Mach. Corporation, Ltd. . .  | 76    | Grand Rapids Veneer Works . .       | 61 | McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd. . .      | 9     | Snowdon, C. C. . . . .            | 71          |
| Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd. . .  | 1     | Grier & Company, G. A. . . . .      | 18 | McLennan Timber Lands & Lum-       |       | Spears & Lauder . . . . .         | 12          |
| Can. H. W. Johns-Manville Co. .   | 61    | Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. .    | 73 | ber Co., Limited . . . . .         | 10    | Spencer, C. A. . . . .            | 9           |
| Can. Linderman Company . . . .    | 40-41 | <b>H</b>                            |    | Mereen-Johnston Machine Co. . .    | 74    | Standard Chain Co. . . . .        | 68          |
| Canadian Office & School Furni-   |       | Haeberle Lumber Co. . . . .         | 10 | Miller & Co., S. . . . .           | 11    | Superior Manufacturing Co. . . .  |             |
| ture Company . . . . .            |       | Hall, Adam . . . . .                | 73 | Mills Products Company . . . . .   | 11    | <b>T</b>                          |             |
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| Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co. .  | 75    | Hanchett Swage Works . . . . .      |    | Mershon & Co., W. B. . . . .       | 66    | Timms, Phillips & Co. . . . .     | 14          |
| Cant & Kemp . . . . .             | 11    | Hardinge Bros. . . . .              |    | Montreal Lumber Co. . . . .        | 10    | Tobins Limited . . . . .          | 19          |
| Carborundum Company . . . . .     |       | Hay, Peter . . . . .                | 72 | Meaford Lumber Co. . . . .         | 10    | Tudhope-Anderson & Knox . . .     | 72          |
| Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. . . . .     | 22    | Heaps & Co., Ltd., E. H. . . . .    | 19 | Mont. Locomotive Works, Ltd. .     | 74    | Thomas & Proetz Co. . . . .       | 17          |
| Christy-Moir Company . . . . .    | 10    | Heisler Locomotive Works . . .      | 75 | Morgan Machine Co. . . . .         | 71    | Turner Lumber Company . . . . .   | 22          |
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| Clifford & Co., J. M. . . . .     | 16    | Hoffman Bros. . . . .               | 17 | Mowry & Sons . . . . .             | 77    | <b>V</b>                          |             |
| Clyde Iron Works . . . . .        | 71    | Hoyt Metal Company . . . . .        | 80 | <b>N</b>                           |       | Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. . .    | 6           |
| Coghlin Co., B. J. . . . .        | 1     | Hurdman Lumber Co., Ltd. . . .      | 9  | Nicholson File Co. . . . .         | 1     | <b>W</b>                          |             |
| Colonial Lumber Co. . . . .       | 4     | Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co. Inc. .    | 75 | North Channel Lumber Co. . . . .   | 10    | Walters & Sons, H. . . . .        |             |
| Cutler, D. G. . . . .             | 18    | <b>I</b>                            |    | <b>P</b>                           |       | Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd. . | 79          |
| <b>D</b>                          |       | Imperial Timber & Trading Co. .     | 14 | Palmer Medical Co. . . . .         | 24    | Watson & Todd . . . . .           | 9           |
| Dalhousie Lumber Co. . . . .      | 19    | International Stock Food Co. Ltd. . | 24 | Parry Sound Lumber Co., Ltd. . .   | 10    | Webster & Bro. Ltd., James . .    | 11          |
| Dixon Crucible Co., Jos. . . . .  | 75    | Inglis Company, John . . . . .      | 80 | Partington Pulp & Paper Co., Ed. . | 15    | Welch & Co., H. J. . . . .        | 49          |
| Defiance Machine Works . . . . .  | 23    | <b>J</b>                            |    | Payette & Co., P. . . . .          |       | West & Peachy . . . . .           | 75          |
| Disston & Sons, Henry . . . . .   | 65    | Jenckes Machine Co., Ltd. . . .     | 53 | Pembroke Lumber Co. . . . .        | 5     | White Company, W. H. . . . .      | 16          |
| Domination Mahogany & Veneer      |       | Johnston, A. H. . . . .             | 24 | Pearl City Veneer Co. . . . .      | 16    | Wickes Brothers . . . . .         | 77          |
| Company . . . . .                 | 69    | Jones, E. N. . . . .                | 58 | Peitch Company, F. T. . . . .      | 18    | Williams Lumber Co. . . . .       | 9           |
| Donald Fraser & Sons, Ltd. . . .  | 15    | <b>K</b>                            |    | Pink Company, Thomas . . . . .     | 23    | Wistar, Underhill & Nixon . . .   | 17          |
| Donogh & Co., John . . . . .      | 12    | Knowles & O'Neill . . . . .         | 8  | Playfair & White . . . . .         | 8     | Wuichet, Louis . . . . .          | 58          |
| <b>E</b>                          |       | <b>Q</b>                            |    | Porter Machine Co., C. O. . . . .  | 53    | Woodstock Lumber Co. . . . .      | 56          |
| Egan Company . . . . .            | 12    | <b>Y</b>                            |    | Providence Belting . . . . .       | 69    | <b>Y</b>                          |             |
| East Kootenay Lumber Co. . . . .  | 19    | <b>Q</b>                            |    | <b>Y</b>                           |       | Yager, A. W. . . . .              |             |
| Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co. . . . . | 12    | <b>Y</b>                            |    | Quincy Adams Lumber Co. . . . .    | 8     | Young Company, W. F. . . . .      | 24          |
|                                   |       |                                     |    |                                    |       | Young & Cutsinger . . . . .       | 16          |

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For very hard Drives, and high speeds, we recommend our Special Saffron Tanned Leather Belting.

This is made in two weights, Extra and Extra Heavy, from the best selected hides, and is English tanned. It is an extra strong, durable and flexible belt, and will give satisfaction over small pulleys at high speeds where practically nothing else will stand up.

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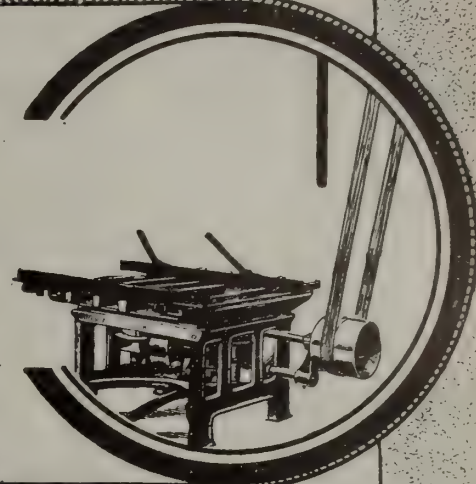
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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                              |         |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                 | \$55 00 | 57 00 |
| 1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                             | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                      | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                       | 52 00   | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 55 00   | 55 00 |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                       | 42 00   | 42 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                       | 32 00   | 32 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                            | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                                                                                | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                                                                               | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                      | 22 00   | 22 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                          | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                         | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                   | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                        | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                       | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                        | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                       | 33 00   | 34 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1 1/2-in.                                                                                                   | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                       | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                            | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                               |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                  | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                    | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                 | 17 50   | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                   | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                 | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                        | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                      | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                      | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 50   | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 30 00   | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                              | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried.                                                                                            | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                  |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                              |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                                                                           | 35 50   | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18                                                                    | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                                                                                             | 36 50   | 36 50 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18, 18x20                                                                                                     | 37 00   | 37 00 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                                                                                   | 37 50   | 37 50 |
| 10 x 20                                                                                                                      | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                                                                               | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                                                                               | 39 00   | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |       |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                     | 44 50   | 44 50 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                            | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                           | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| 1 1/4-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                              | 4 50    | 4 50  |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                   | 4 20    | 4 20  |
| 1 1/4-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                        | 1 60    | 1 60  |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                           | 3 75    | 3 75  |
| 1 1/2-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                              | 3 50    | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 1 05    | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                    | 2 25    | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 3 20    | 3 20  |
| XXX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 2 30    | 2 30  |
| XXXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                        | 3 40    | 3 40  |
| XXXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                         | 3 55    | 3 55  |
| XXXXXX                                                                                                                       | 3 70    | 3 70  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                            |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/4 and 2-in. | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                   | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better              | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4       | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                  | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4           | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4          | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4        | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                 | 52 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4               | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4         | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common              | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds       | 47 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.       | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better          | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4               | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4         | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common              | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2              | 42 00 |
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4         | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4  | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4             | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds       | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4         | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds     | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4   | 60 00 |

|                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4      | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 58 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/4 and 2-in. | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4   | 70 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                      | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds              | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 55 00 |
| 1 1/4-in. & 1 1/2-in. x 8-in. & up                                       | 56 00 60 00   |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00 65 00   |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00 45 00   |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |               |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00 47 00   |
| 1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.                                                  | 52 00 54 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00 58 00   |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00 44 00   |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00 36 00   |
| 1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.                                                  | 48 00 53 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00 56 00   |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00 27 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00 36 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00 31 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00 26 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00 23 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 24 00 25 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00 24 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00 24 00   |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine s.c. sidings 1 1/4 & 2-in.                                          | 29 00 32 00   |
| Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.                                                  | 18 00 20 00   |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.                                                   | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 18 00         |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 24 00 25 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50 25 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00 25 00   |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |               |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11"                                                      | 16 00 18 00   |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16"                                                     | 17 00 19 00   |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 12 00 14 00   |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |               |
| n culls out, 1-in.                                                       | 18 00 20 00   |
| n culls out, 1 1/4-in.                                                   | 19 00 21 00   |
| n culls out, 1 1/2-in.                                                   | 19 00 21 00   |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |               |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11"                                                     | 17 00 18 00   |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16"                                                    | 18 00 20 00   |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16"                                                | 22 00 24 00   |
| 1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16"                                           | 20 00 22 00   |
| 1 1/4"x10" and up, 12'-16"                                               | 22 00 24 00   |
| 1 1/2" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16"                                            | 25 00 26 00   |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 | 28 00 30 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00 13 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00 18 00   |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"                                            | 15 00 18 00   |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00 15 00   |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         | 20 00 22 00   |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00 25 00   |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00 22 00   |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/4, 2-in.                             | 20 00 24 00   |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00 28 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00 36 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00 26 00   |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00 23 00   |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up | 15 00 18 00   |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 20 00 22 00   |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 14 00 16 00   |
| Lath per M:                                                              |               |
| No. 1 white pine 1 1/4-in. x 4-ft.                                       | 3 75 4 00     |
| No. 2 white pine                                                         | 3 25 3 50     |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50 3 75     |
| Spruce, mill run 1 1/4-in.                                               | 3 00 3 25     |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25 3 60     |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75 3 00     |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60 1 80     |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |               |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00 4 00     |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50 3 25     |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75          |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |               |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75 4 25     |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75 3 25     |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00          |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00 15 00   |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal | 75 80 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

## Oak—Michigan and Ohio

|                                               |       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|
| By the dram, according to average and quality | 65 72 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|

## Elm

|                                                              |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet | 80 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet | 60 65 |

## Ash

|                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 40 |

## Birch

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 14 inch, per cu. ft. | 20 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft. | 24 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft. | 28 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft. | 32 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00 17 00   |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00 18 00   |

## Birch Planks

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 19 00 |
|------------|-------------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.                 | \$54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 67 00   |
| 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. and up wide | 69 00   |
| 2 in. and up wide               | 72 00   |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 62 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide           | 44 00 |
| 1 1/4 in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 1 1/2 in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide           | 60 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide           | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide              | 31 00       |
| 1 1/4 in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00       |
| 1 1/2 in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide              | 48 00       |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide               | 24 00       |
| 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., 6-in. and up wide | 33 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide               | 33 00       |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide  | 43 00 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.          | 23 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.          | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.          | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.          | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.         | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.         | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up  | 35 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch                 | 31 00 45 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 36 00 45 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3-in.        | 45 00       |
| 4 inch                 | 50 00       |

## No. 2 Barn

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch                 | 28 00 36 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 30 00 36 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3-in.        | 38 00       |

## No. 3 Barn

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch                        | 21 00 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in. | 20 00 25 00 |

## Box

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in. | 21 00 25 00 |
| No. 2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in.    | 19 00 23 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in.     | 18 00       |
| 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 19 00       |
| No. 2                     | 17 00 18 00 |

## Lath

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 3 75 |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 50 |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 25 |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |

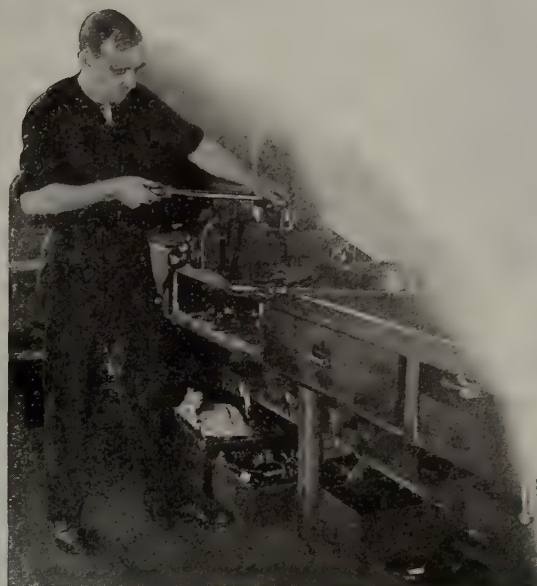
## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

## Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.

|        | 6 ft. | 8 ft. | 10 ft. | 14x16 ft. |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 2 x 4  | 15 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 6  | 18 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 8  | 18 00 | 18 50 | 22 00  | 21 00     |
| 2 x 10 | 19 00 | 19 50 | 22 50  | 21 00     |
| 2 x 12 | 19 00 | 20 00 | 24 50  | 22 50     |





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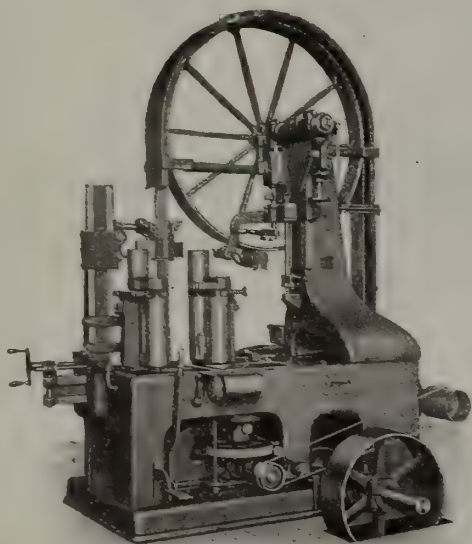
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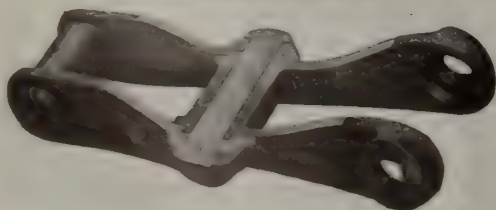
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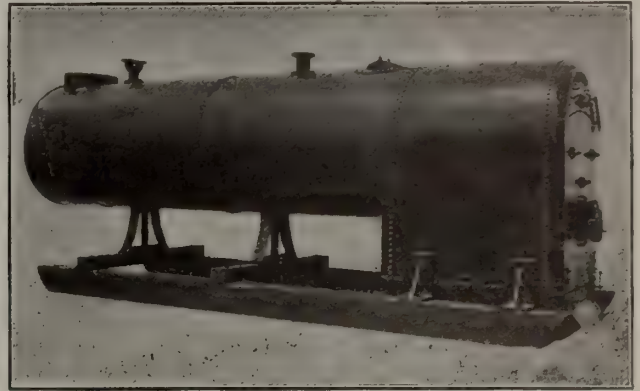
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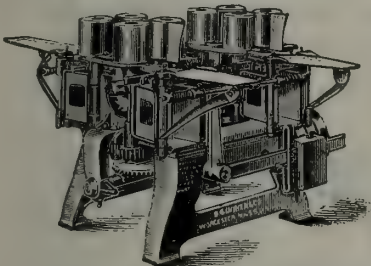
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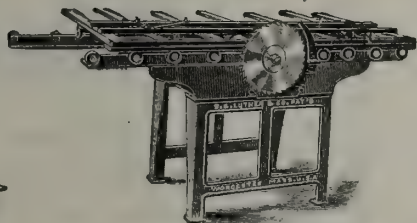
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## Woodworking and Box Makers' MACHINERY

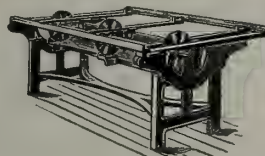
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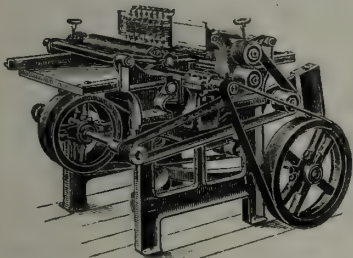
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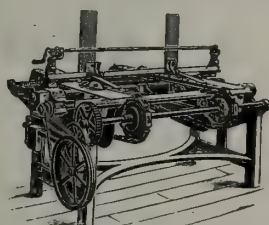
Luther's Fitting or Edging Saw



Luther's Patent Double  
Cut-Off Saw



Patent Power Feed Gang Rip Saw



Patent Automatic Sawing  
Machine

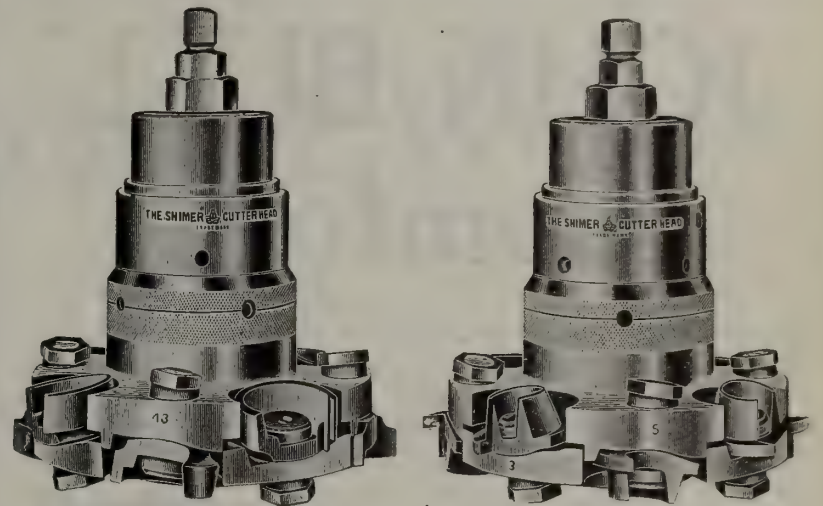
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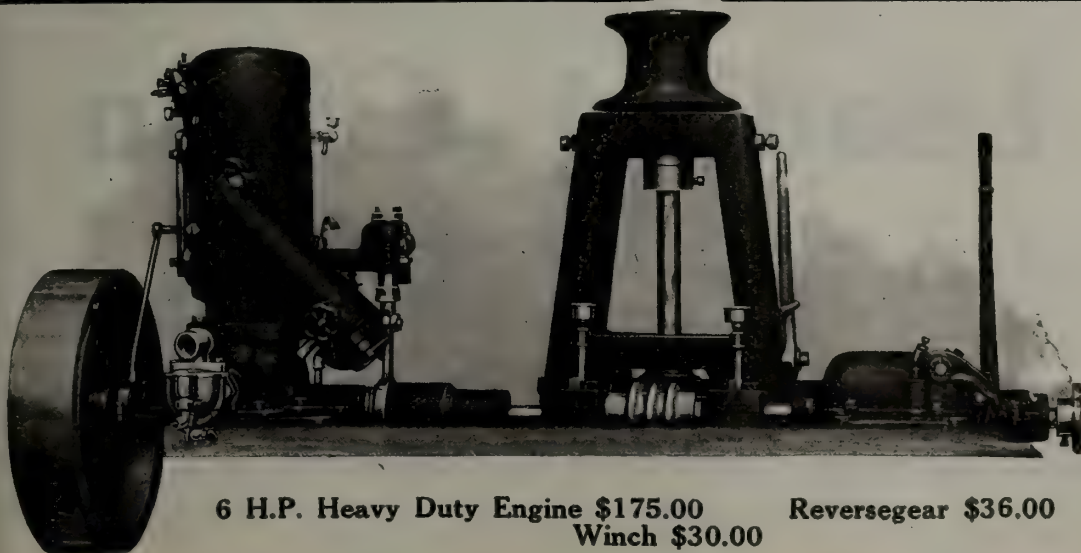
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|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |

| OAK        |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |

| BOSTON, MASS.                 |       |  |        |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|--------|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in. |       |  | 100.00 |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch          |       |  | 90.00  |
| Fine common, 1 in.            |       |  | 72.00  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.   | 74.00 |  | 75.00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in.              |       |  | 45.00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.     | 58.00 |  | 60.00  |

|                            |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.          | 35 00 | 37 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. | 45 00 | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 | 51 00 | 52 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10              |       | 39 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8               |       | 38 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12              | 42 00 | 43 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10              | 35 00 | 36 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8               | 34 00 | 35 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12              | 33 00 | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10              | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8               | 28 00 | 29 00 |

|                                                                                  |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Canadian spruce boards                                                           | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension                                                    | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimension                                                |       | 25 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up                                      | 24 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up       | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up                            | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s.                            | 21 50 |       |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled | 23 50 | 22 00 |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 1 1/4-in. spruce laths | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles                       |      |  |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|--|--------|
| Extras                                             |      |  | \$4 25 |
| Clears                                             | 3 85 |  | 3 80   |
| Second clears                                      |      |  | 2 75   |
| Clear whites                                       |      |  | 2 60   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out)                        |      |  | 1 65   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in)                         | 1 50 |  | 1 60   |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.          | 3 80 |  | 4 20   |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in.         |      |  | 4 35   |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/4             |      |  | 4 90   |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar | 3 80 |  | 4 10   |

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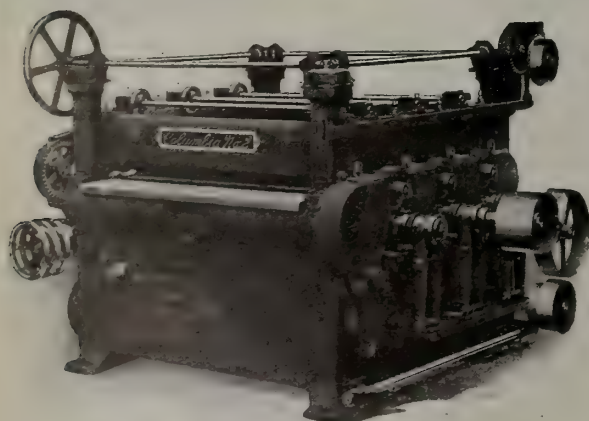
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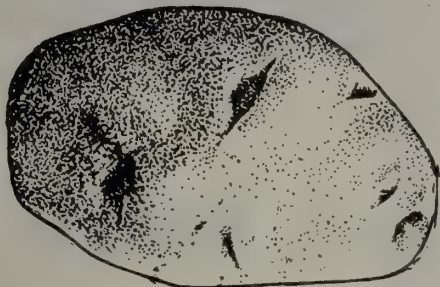
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Sales Offices:  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
Sharples Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La Bank Bldg.



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

## INVESTMENTS

If satisfactory they must be safe and profitable. Timber investments are both.

Certain fundamentals must be taken into account in buying timber. The buyer should know something of the intrinsic value of the timber. It should be bought at an opportune time. It should be protected from fire and other enemies. It should be resold or manufactured when the time is ripe.

Such procedure calls for intimate knowledge, such as we have acquired during our connection with the timber trade of America, embracing a third of a century

Our faith in timber is as firm now, when it commands high prices, as it was years ago when timber was sold by the acre at nominal prices.

We make a specialty of managing timber investments, carrying on the detail work from date of purchase to date of sale, our compensation being a part of the net profits.

We will handle an investment for you on that basis.

If you wish to share in the profits to be derived by those who buy timber and hold it until needed, investigate this offer.

**James D. Lacey & Co.**  
Timber Land Factors

Chicago, 1750 McCormack Building  
Portland, 1104 Spalding Bldg. Seattle, 1009 White Bldg.

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

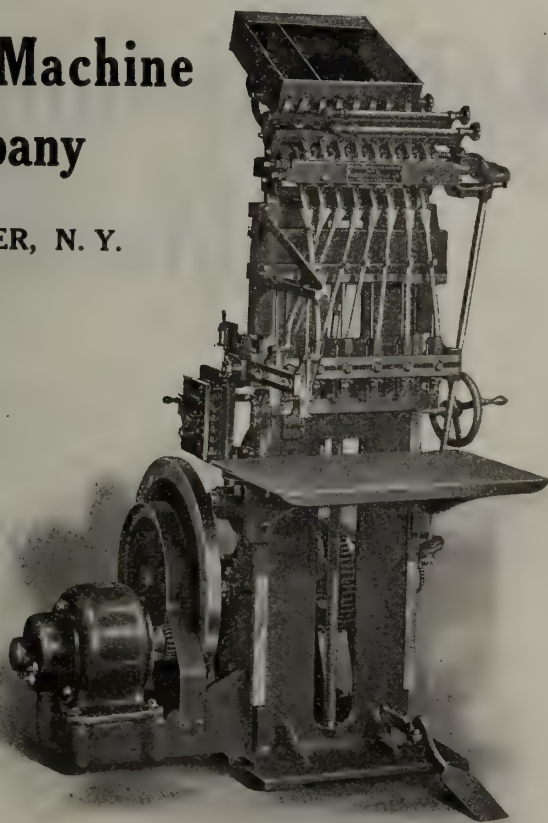
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

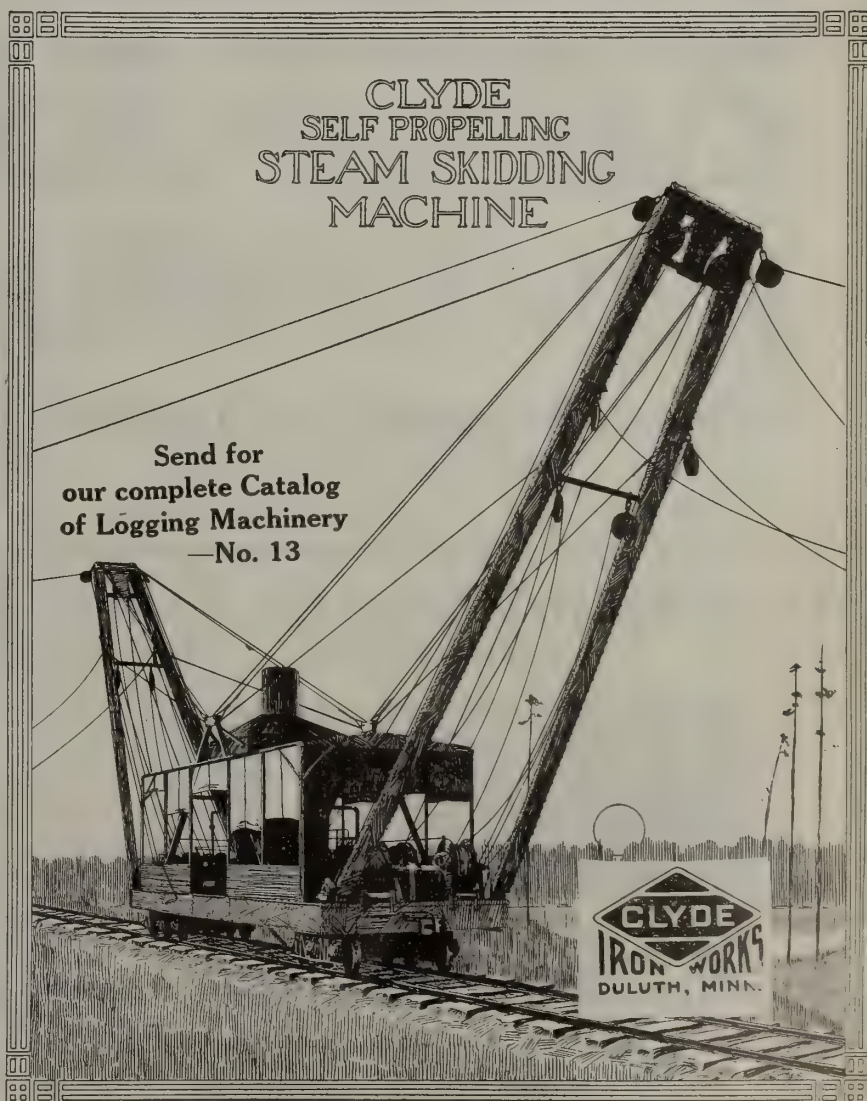


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

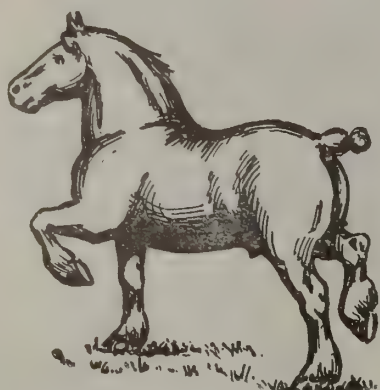
**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## CLYDE SELF PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDING MACHINE

Send for  
our complete Catalog  
of Logging Machinery  
—No. 13







## Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality. Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

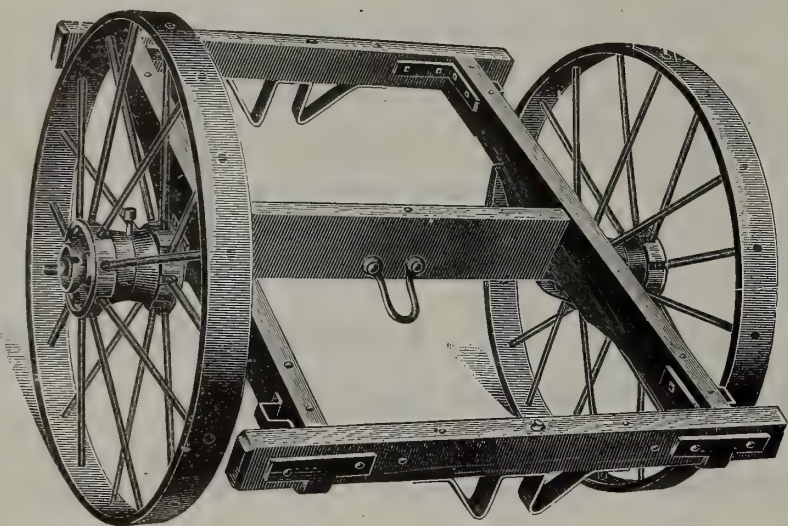
We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

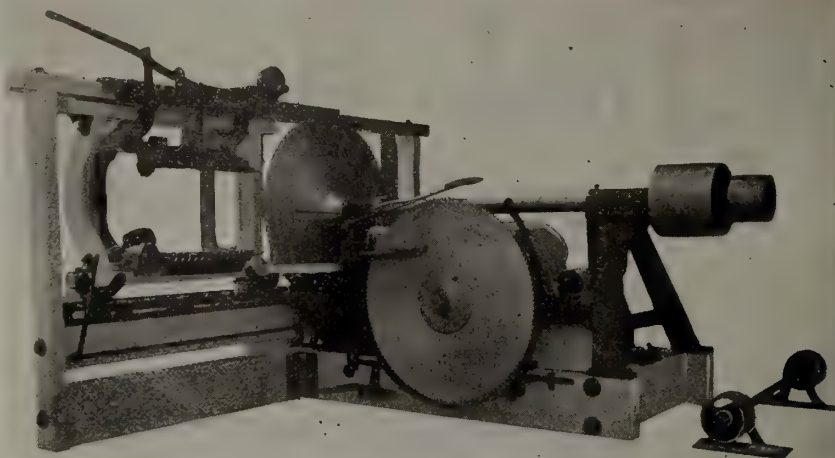
**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.

**The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited**  
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
and Mortise Chisel**



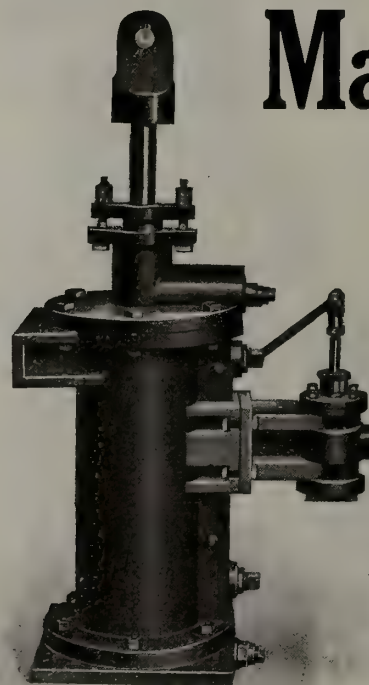
## "Dunbar" Shingle Mill

THIS mill is acknowledged the most complete and satisfactory shingle mill on the market. It has a capacity of from 1,500 to 4,500 per day, according to the quality of the lumber.

Our literature contains full particulars.

**Maritime Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd.**  
Chatham, N. B.

## Log Handling Machinery



All these machines are made strong and heavy, and they are all built for lots of hard, rapid work.

The cylinders of all the log deck machinery are similar to the illustration. You will notice the absence of all piping—also you will note the check valves in each end.

A good thing to remember is that these machines are all guaranteed as to material, workmanship and proper operation, and we are prepared to put them in on trial at our risk at any time.

Another thing that will interest you at this time is that we have a complete stock of this material on hand and can make prompt shipment.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterborough, Ontario



# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

## All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited** - **Peterborough, Ontario**  
Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



# RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting** Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-1.)

**Packings** "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-1.)

**Hose** for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-1.)

**Fire Hose** One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-1.)

## Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

Successors to

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO

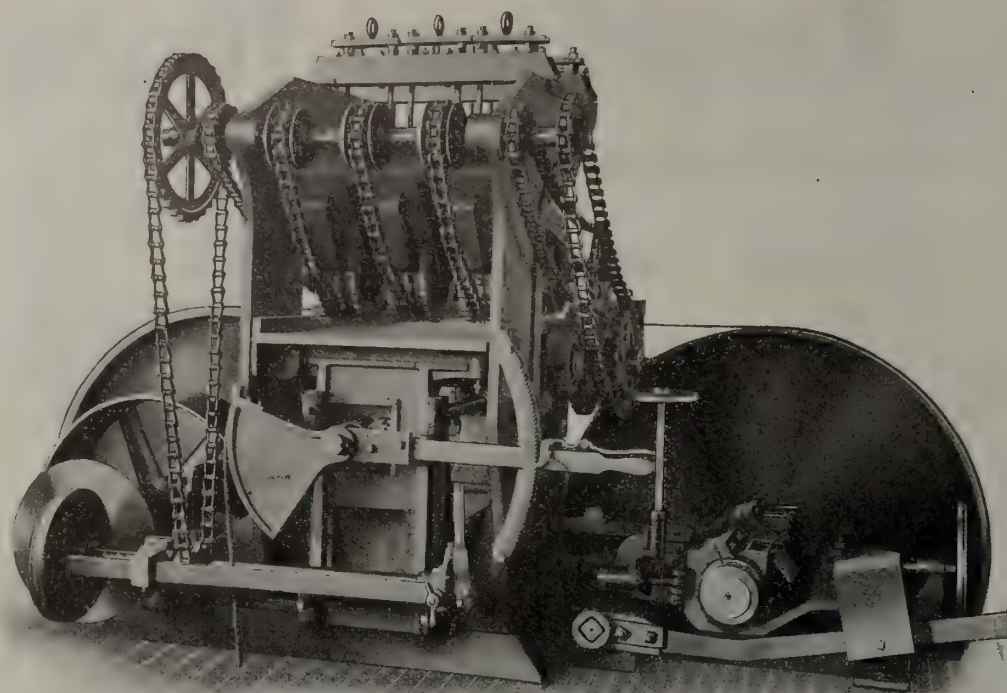
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

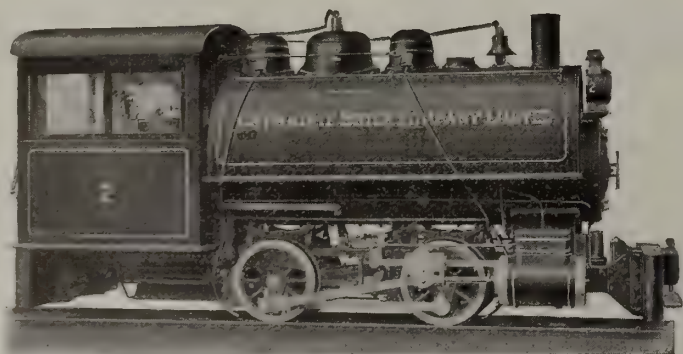
The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
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## STANDARD DESIGN LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES BUILT FOR HARD WORK



Our locomotives are built to work all day and every day, and to earn the maximum money for the owner.

These locomotives are built to operate at a distance from shops and facilities for repairs. They are simple in construction, with every part specially adapted to the demands upon it. This applies not only to the strength, but to wearing qualities and accessibility for inspection and renewal.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD.**

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA





## Don't Say "Graphite"

because there are grades and qualities of graphite on the market entirely lacking in the very elements which you are seeking.

Say

## Dixon's Flake Graphite

And by so doing assure yourself that you are buying the very valuable anti-friction quality for which the best graphite stands—because Dixon's Flake Graphite represents 86 years of the "know-how" of graphite study. Write for a sample and the book "Graphite as a Lubricant," No. 238E.

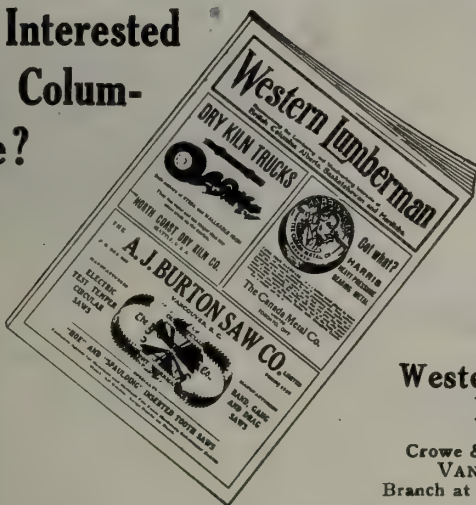
**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY**

Established 1827

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



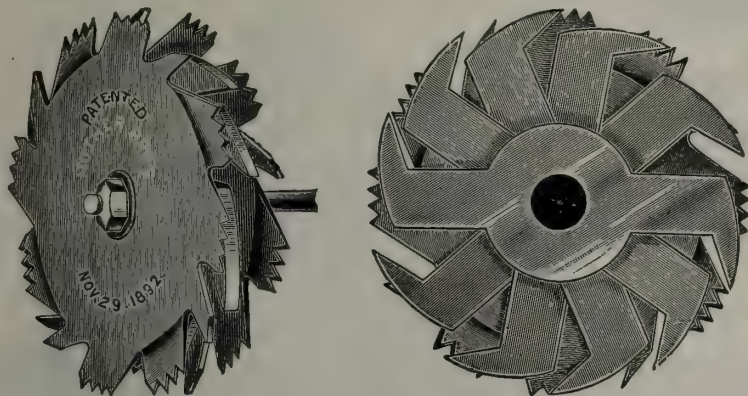
There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

**Western Lumberman**

Crowe & Wilson Chambers  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Branch at Winnipeg

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd. of Trout Creek, Canada

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

## Heisler Locomotive Works

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

Especially adapted for heavy hauling on steep grades, sharp curves and uneven tracks. For logging, switching and pulling on main lines, mills, furnaces and industrial purposes.

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I make a specialty of Oats in bags

Get my prices before you buy

## Alexander Butler

Traders Bank Building,

TORONTO, ONT.



## Not altogether what we say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

## LOGGING TOOLS

Soo Line Logging Tools—The Favorite of the Practical Lumberman

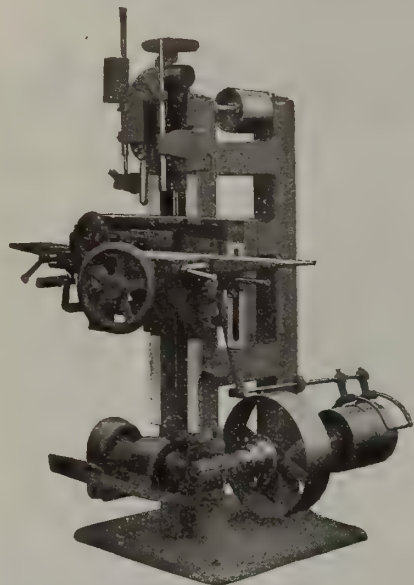


Write us your requirements

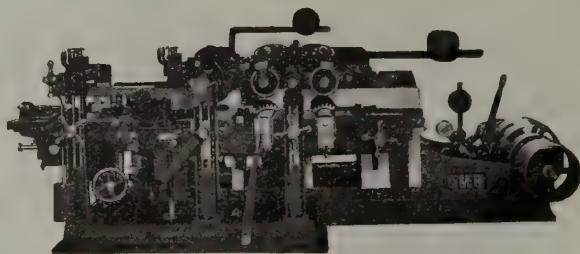
**Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co.**  
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



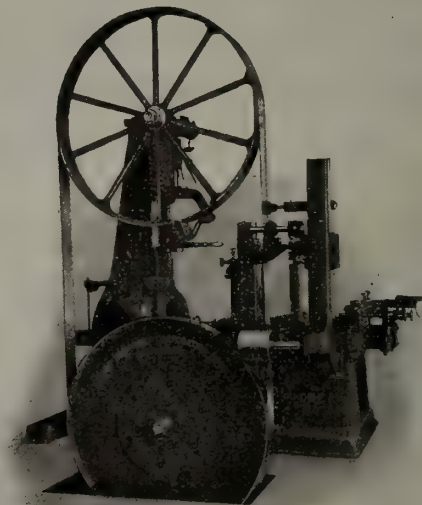
# Woodworking Machinery



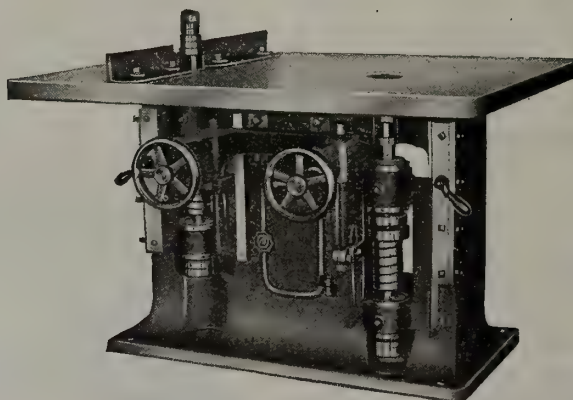
Chain Saw Mortiser



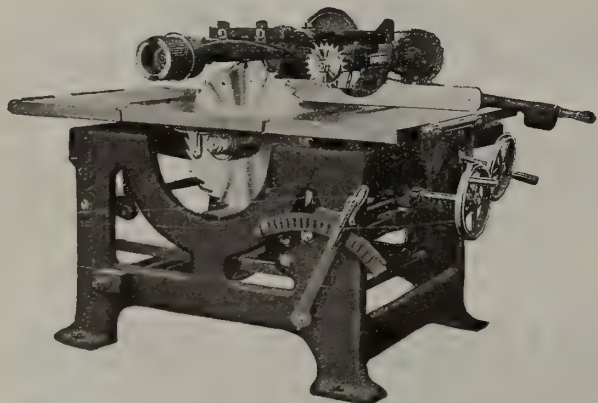
Heavy Duty Moulder



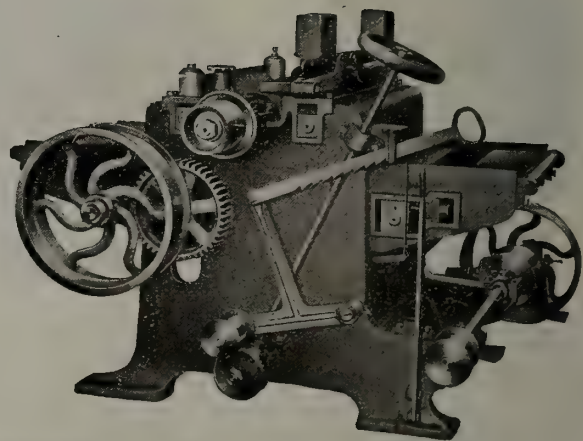
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw



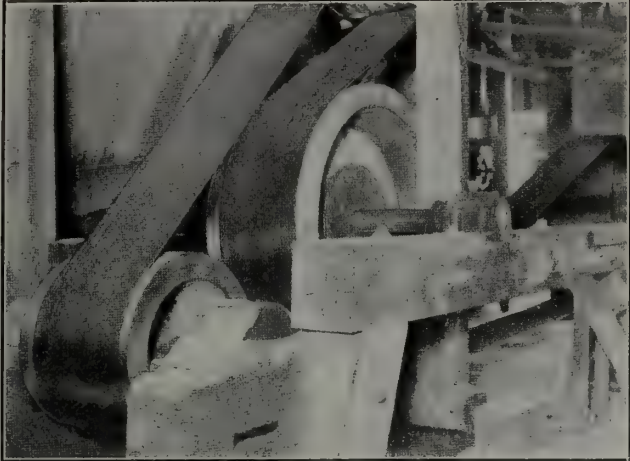
Revolving Bed Surfacer

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario



# Leviathan Belting



Reverse drive to pony band saw 24" belt

MAIN DRIVES A SPECIALTY. WARRANTED TO WITHSTAND  
EXTREME ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT YOUR DISPOSAL

EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

# WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either  
hard or soft woods.

## ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES  
—taking all your small logs just as  
they come from the pond and cutting  
them up into boards or dimensions,  
getting every board there is in the  
log, never over-slabbing (wish we  
could say this of all head sawyers.)  
Built to handle either one or two logs  
at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY  
FROM THE HEAD SAW and CAR-  
RIAGE entirely, raise your cutting  
capacity, and install economy by the  
same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an  
ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write  
us for Details.

"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."

**Wickes Brothers**

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.



# Spring Sawing

Yes the days for spring sawing are close at hand and now is the time to put your  
mill in shape for operations. Forestall breakdowns and delays by having your mill  
overhauled by us.

We are equipped to make repairs or supply new machines for any part of your mill.

Our saw mill machinery includes

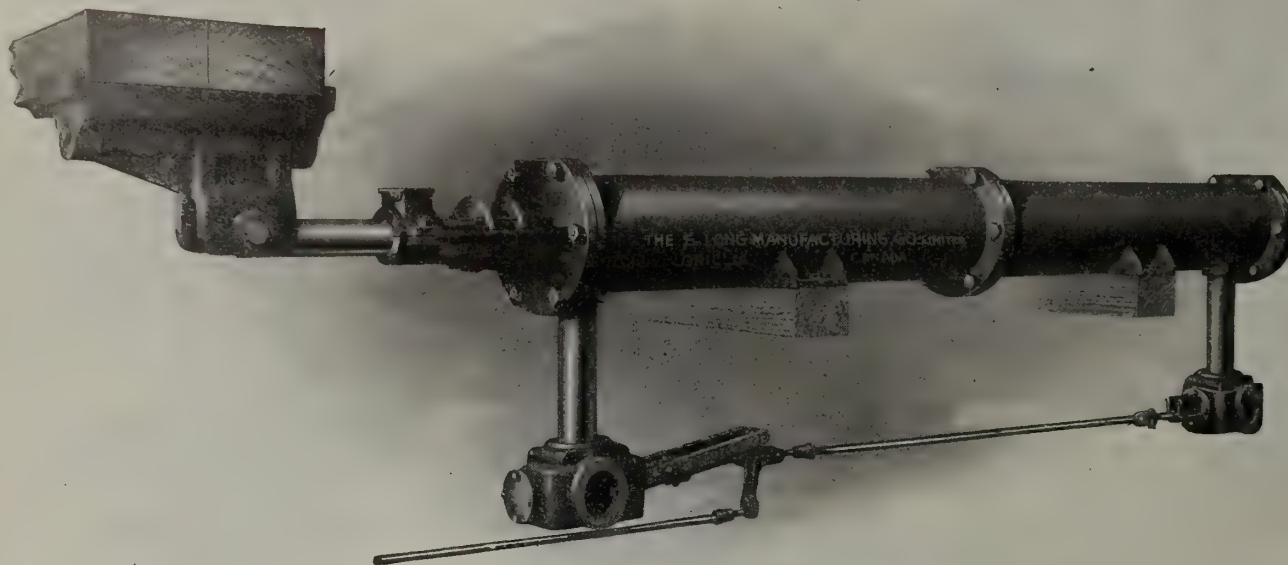
**Cant Flips, Log Loaders, Log Decks, Board Catchers,  
Steam Feeds, Steam Niggers, Live Rolls, Concave Rolls.**

If you have not our literature you should write for it today. Prices on any  
of our machines cheerfully quoted

"EVERYTHING FOR THE SAW MILL FROM THE MOTIVE POWER TO THE TRIMMER"

**MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario**



The  
Markof  
Quality

One of the any Unsolicited Statements of Users of Our Feeds:

Burt's Corners, N. B.,  
Jan. 14th, 1913.

The E. Long Mfg. Co.,  
Orillia, Ontario.

"I want to say your steam feed is an 'Ideal'. Some Millwrights told me I would need another boiler and it rather frightened me, but as for steam, I never knew the difference in it. It is just splendid. Have used it ever since it was put in and have not had a bit of trouble."

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Elwood Burt

### Direct Acting "Shot Gun" Feed, Fitted with Double Model "D" Valve

Built in sections to make up any required length, 8 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 14 in. bore. We positively guarantee that our valves will not stick or kick. They are perfectly steam tight, and are without exception the most economical valves manufactured.

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of Complete  
Mills Furnished

Our New Carriage Bulletin  
No. 100 gladly  
sent on request.



### One of Long's "Quality" Steel Carriages

A Carriage to be up-to-date, must necessarily have up-to-date equipment throughout. Notice our new shock absorbing quadrant on back of knees for taking shock of Nigger. No carriage up-to-date without it. This style built with 36 in., 40 in., 44 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., and 72 in. opening from saw line.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

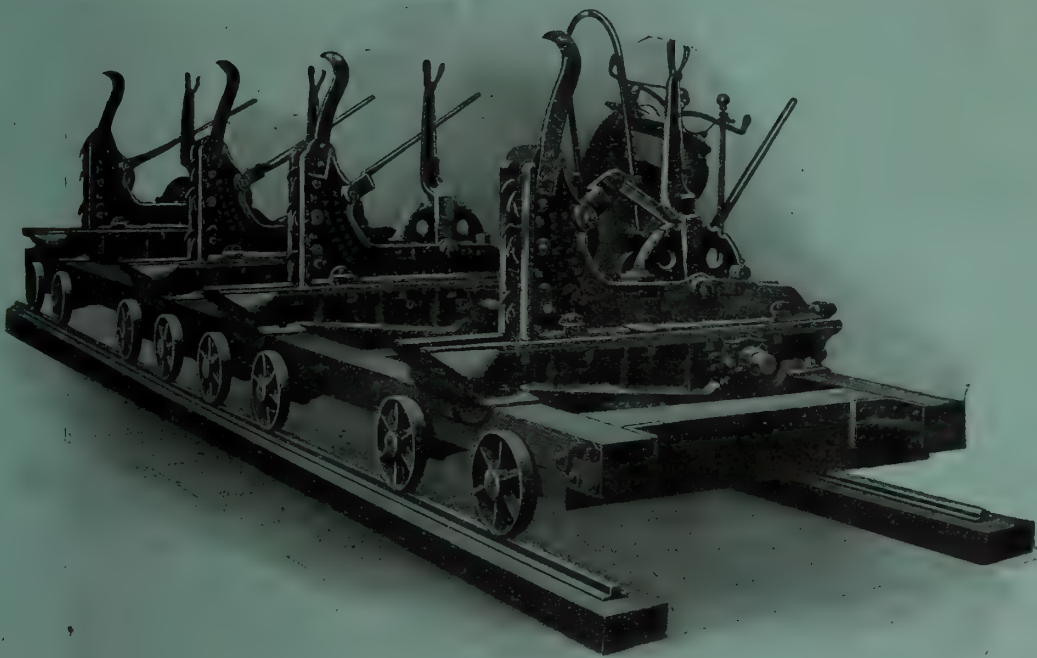
Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
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VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# Waterous Steel Carriages

## For Fast Cutting Service



### ASK THESE

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co.,  
Wardner, B.C.  
A. & F. Fraser, Pembroke, Ont.  
Georgetown Sawmill Co.,  
Port Simpson, B.C.  
Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que.  
Kauri Timber Co., Ltd.,  
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W. C. E. Koch, Nelson, B. C.  
McLachlin Bros., Ltd., Arnprior, Ont.  
James McLaren Co., Ltd.,  
Buckingham, Que.  
Wm. Milne & Son, North Bay, Ont.  
Nicola Valley Pine Lumber Co.,  
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North Channel Lumber Co., Ltd.,  
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Warren Lumber Co., Sellwood, Ont.  
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Three Rivers, Que.

**W**ATEROUS Steel Carriages are being used in the largest, best equipped Mills in Canada to-day. Built for fast cutting, for accuracy, and to give operating service, they are carefully put together of the best materials obtainable—they stay right.

**I**NCREASE in cutting efficiency and the increase of cutting speed have been taken care of in the design of these Carriages. Improvements in the knee and head blocks and in all moving parts to overcome lost motion; a new Setworks—our No. 4—which absolutely prevents and will not develop slack; new style, inserted tooth, quick and easy operating dogs; a friction receder that

is operated with the Setworks—these special features are what keep the Waterous Steel Carriage at its place at the head of the list of "Up-to-date Sawmill Equipment." We build our Steel Carriages in sizes of 36" to 72" knee opening, in any length and with any number of head blocks—screw or rack motion. They are adaptable for rope or gunshot feed.

**USE THE COUPON**

## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA

VALPARAISO, CHILE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The  
Waterous  
Engine Works  
Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD, CAN.

Please send me your  
catalogue of Steel Car-  
riages No. 107.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_





**\$5,000,000.00**



worth of mixed metals is what we market every year

**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

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## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
Veneered Doors  
Newel Posts  
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Pine Doors and  
Frames  
Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters  
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## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



MONTREAL  
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**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL



## BOILERS

We have been making all kinds of Boilers for over half a century. Combine with this the most improved type of machinery, modern shops and up-to-date methods and you have the reason why "INGLIS" Boilers are the "STANDARD."

Let us quote on your requirements.

**The John Inglis Co., Ltd.**

Engineers and Boilermakers

14 Strachan Ave.

Toronto, Canada



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon  
Quality



McKinnon  
Quality

### Electric Welded Steel Loading Chain

| SIZE  | LKS. FT. | PROOF TEST | BREAKING TEST | WT. 100 FT |
|-------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 8/32  | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.     |
| 9/32  | 14       | 2500 lb.   | 5000 lb.      | 80 lb.     |
| 11/32 | 12       | 4500 lb.   | 9000 lb.      | 110 lb.    |
| 13/32 | 11       | 5500 lb.   | 11000 lb.     | 155 lb.    |

Guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking

Buffalo, N.Y. MCKINNON CHAIN CO. St. Catharines, Ont.

### STRONG GRIPPING POWER

One of the characteristic features of Dick's Belting is the strong gripping power, which ensures the transmission, positively without loss, of the whole power given off by the engine. The entire absence of stretching or slipping is another important quality Dick's Belts possess. It will pay you to investigate these belts before buying any other make.

Get a copy of Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



### F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY

SOLE MAKERS OF



STITCHED CANVAS BELTING  
THE "CAMELATA" BELTING  
REGISTERED

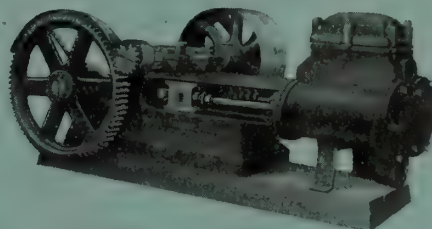
LINEN FIRE HOSE

MONTREAL

Write for Booklet.

TORONTO

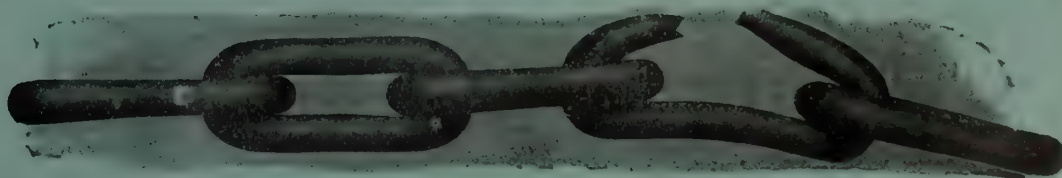
### Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes



The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd. HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.); or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

..

..

MONTREAL





## Try pulling this Belt apart

That will give you some idea of the enormous strength built into Goodyear Belts. Not an ounce of untested rubber is used, not a roll of untested duck. Each finished Belt is inspected before shipping *to make sure* that it will stand the *wear* and keep *pliable*.

The Goodyear system of Belt making is calculated to give the greatest efficiency in practical Belt Service.

**A close, clinging grip of the pulleys**—absolutely non-slipping. Goodyear Rubber Belting gives this cohesive contact because of its yielding rubber surface, and the practical result is an immense saving of power.

**Pliability under all conditions.** A belt must be pliable to grip the pulleys. The hard cotton fibre of Goodyear Belting is permeated—under tremendous pressure—with rubber. The treated layers are compressed into an homogeneous mass. This preserves the pliability of rubber in the finished Belt.

**Entire absence of "stretch."** The "curing" or vulcanizing of Goodyear Belting is performed whilst the Belt is stretched to the limit of safety in a special machine. "Stretch" in service therefore is impossible. This means no stopping of machines for adjustment—no idle machines, no idle men.

**Enormous strength.** The union of carefully tested hard-fibre cotton with tenacious and elastic rubber "friction"—compressed to make the plies practically inseparable—gives a combination of prodigious strength. A Goodyear Rubber Belt is as nearly unbreakable as any Belt can be.

**Long Life.** The duck or fabric of Goodyear Belting cannot be reached by water, or anything else that would set up rot and destroy the Belt. A Goodyear Belt renders long and efficient service. 103

# GOOD YEAR

## Rubber Belting

Factory Superintendents specify Goodyear Belting. They are satisfied that Goodyear Rubber Belting puts the plant on a power-saving basis. Write for free Book on the choice of a belt.

### The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

Branches at

Factory: Bowmanville, Ont.

Victoria Vancouver Edmonton Calgary Regina Winnipeg  
Hamilton London Toronto Montreal St. John, N. B.





VIEW OF OUR MILL AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

# CHOICE PINE

Lumber buyers who come face to face with the consuming public are to-day experiencing a demand for quality products that we anticipated a good many years ago.

Our first move in the production of Pine Lumber was the acquisition of a good supply of timber—not only a good quantity, but particularly a good quality, and the best proof we can offer you of our success in the selection of this kind of timber is found to-day in our

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Daily Capacity of Mill 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, exclusive box boards and pickets.

**George Gordon & Company**  
CACHE BAY Limited - - ONTARIO



# Dimension Timber

## Red Pine

|            |     |   |    |   |    |        |    |     |
|------------|-----|---|----|---|----|--------|----|-----|
| 6,000 ft.— | 6   | x | 6  | x | 12 | ft. to | 36 | ft. |
| 35,000 "   | —6  | x | 8  | x | 12 | "      | 35 | "   |
| 110,000 "  | —8  | x | 8  | x | 12 | "      | 36 | "   |
| 65,000 "   | —8  | x | 10 | x | 12 | "      | 35 | "   |
| 50,000 "   | —10 | x | 10 | x | 12 | "      | 36 | "   |
| 20,000 "   | —10 | x | 12 | x | 12 | "      | 30 | "   |
| 20,000 "   | —12 | x | 12 | x | 12 | "      | 32 | "   |

## Spruce

23,000 ft.—6 x 6 to 12 x 12 x 12 to 32 ft.



View of Houses Colonial Lumber Co.

Write for Prices

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
Pembroke, Ont.

# WHITE AND RED LINE



SCENE IN THE SHIPPING YARDS

For prompt shipment we offer the following stock subject to prior sale :—

2 x 5 /up x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 300,000 ft. B. M.  
1 x 12 x 12/16 White Pine  
Mill Run 600,000 ft. B. M.

The very highest grade stock that the choicest timber and modern methods of manufacture can produce, with every facility for quick shipment.

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# Pine Doors

That Are Right

Our

## No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

### No. 3 Pine Doors

THE

## Pembroke Lumber Co.

Pembroke, Ontario

President and General Manager    Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg    WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce

# LUMBER

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B.C., and Harrison River, B.C.

# Don't Hesitate



You know the old proverb "He who hesitates is lost"—Well, of course, we know that that is contradicted by the just as old proverb "Look before you leap"—The logical conclusion therefore is—"you can't do both." But that is just the trouble with many business men. They take a good look and then they hesitate. There is no need to hesitate in deciding where to purchase

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

You are quite safe in coming to us—we will give you the best on the market at the right price.

Write us for quotations—take a good look at our proposition then send us your order at once. Don't Hesitate.

## Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

Otter Lake Station, Ont.

The

## M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.

Hamilton, Ontario

## Matching, Dressing and Re-sawing

done in Transit at Lowest Prices

We are Equipped to Dress and Bore  
**Heavy Georgia Pine Timbers**



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President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

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BRAESIDE, ONT.  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

**RED PINE**

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Planing Mill, Yard & Office  
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**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubushene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

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Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



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## Saw Mills Running All Winter

**Cedar  
Shingles**

Large stock of dry mill run and cull and box Spruce on hand for water shipment to Montreal, St. Lawrence River and Lake points, Boston and New York City.

Place orders early for Spring delivery.

Few cars 1 and 2 inch M. R. and cull Hemlock yet to move.

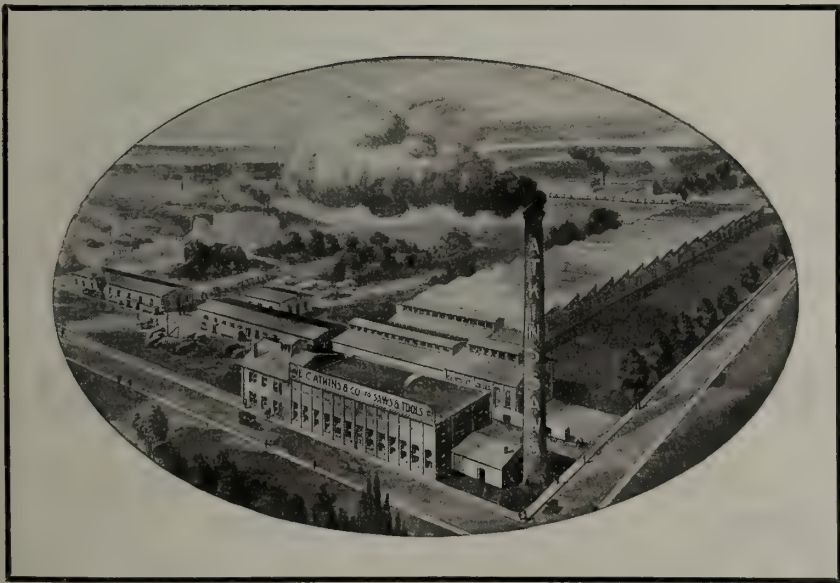
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Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

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Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

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# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

Toronto, Canada

801-2 C. P. R. Building

**The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited**  
Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

We have of 1911 sawing:

A few cars each 5/4", 6/4", 8/4" S. C. Strips 12/16  
" " " " " " " " Shorts 6/11  
" " " " " " " " Sdgs. 12/16  
1 x 6 and 1 x 7—12/16 Small Log Mill Run  
1 x 6—12/16 Shipping Cull  
2/3 cars each 2" and 3"x 5" and up Merch. Tamarac

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

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Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## Knowles & O'Neill

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## Lumber, Ties, Pulpwood

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COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber**  
ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale,  
also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.

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OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**

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Manufacturers of

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**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**

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Mills at:

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On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
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Lumber and Timber

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Head Office for Canada, Rooms 12-13 Citizen Building, Ottawa

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Limited

Everything in Lumber

Rough and Dressed  
Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

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OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

A Limited Stock 1912 cut to offer in  
**Pine, Spruce, Hemlock,  
Basswood, Lath**

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**C. A. SPENCER**

*Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
Dressed Lumber, Lath  
and Shingles*

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*Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.*

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
cutting up in above.

*Write us for prices*

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

==== All grades of =====

**WHITE PINE**

and

**Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs**

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

A fine block of 2", 3" & 4" Norway at Lumsden's Mills, Que.

The best block of Basswood in Ontario at Golden Lake on G. T. R.

White Pine and Norway at Midland. Ask for list of any stock, it will interest you.

**Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario**

## The Long Lumber Co.

Hamilton, Ont.

**Must Move Quick**

160,000 1x10 and 12 No. 1 Mill Culls  
300,000 clear and clear face Norway  
2x8 and 2x6 Red Pine

In Transit

10 cars A. Cotton's XXX B. C. Shingles



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

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149 Broadway, New York City

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand

**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**

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**Hardwood Flooring**

The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

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**Saddle Tank Locomotives  
Geared Locomotives  
Steel Rails  
Flat Cars**

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

# Tenders For Purchase of Machinery and Timber

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Tenders will be received for the purchase of the following Sawmill Machinery:

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.

1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.

1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.

1 Log Loader for right hand mill.

1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.

1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.

1 left-hand steam nigger.

1 Log-loader.

1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.

2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.

1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.

2 2-saw trimmers.

1 16-ft. Slash table.

1 20-ft. Slash table.

1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.

1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.

1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.

1 Lath Mill with bolter.

2 Lath Trimming Saws.

## FILING ROOM

1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.

1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.

1 Lap Grinder.

1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.

## POWER PLANT

1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.

2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.

5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.

2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.

1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.

1 10 h.p. Engine.

1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.

1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.

1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.

1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.

1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.

1 30 light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

**The Meaford Lumber Co.**

want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock.

Let us quote you prices. We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber.

Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements.

We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood.

Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**The  
North Channel Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

**Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.**

Mills at Thessalon Ont.

**W**E Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

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QUEBEC

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.  
LUMBER AND TIMBER**

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

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**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**

LIMITED

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**The  
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Address on and after April 1st., 26 Ernest Avenue

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## James W. Sewall A. B.

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
ing Plans—Men Experienced  
in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Town, Maine,  
U. S. A.



**GEO. I. McCLURE**  
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties  
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails  
Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
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Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
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### SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood  
**Lumber**  
Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

### Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

*Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker*  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## Special Stock Offer

3 Cars 6/4 common and better Beech  
8 M ft. 1x12 select mill run White Pine  
9 M ft. 5/4x8 " " " " "  
1 Car 2 inch C. & C. F. Norway  
1 " 2x6—10/16 ft. mill run Norway  
1 " 2x8—10/16 ft. " " "  
3 M ft. 2x6/12 inch—22/24 M. R. Norway

F. O. B. 8c. rate to Toronto.

4 Cars 1x4 No. 1 Spruce  
5 " 1x5 "  
4 " 1x6 "  
2 " 1x10 "  
2 " 1x12 "

F. O. B. 10½c. rate to Toronto.

**Above stock all dry and well  
manufactured.**

7 cars 8 ft. dry cedar posts.  
Sound and straight.

Write, 'phone, or wire your enquiries.

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
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A1 and A B C Codes used

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Agents for Shippers of  
**SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.**

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

26 Chapel St., LIVERPOOL

## FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

**WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
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Dealer in All Kinds of

**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

Office and Yard:  
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Our increased business has  
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quarters in the new DIME  
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING  
where we will be pleased to  
receive our customers as also  
inquiries and orders for B. C.  
X X X Red Cedar Shingles,  
Southern Pine, Finishing Joists  
and Timbers.

**MILLS PRODUCTS CO.**

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Long distance phone Main 472



# TORONTO WHOLESALERS

**Full Stock of White Pine, Norway,  
Spruce and Hemlock**

BILLS IN

**Hemlock and Pine**

CUT TO ORDER

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

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MILLS:  
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**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

**Dry Hemlock and Spruce**

**White Pine 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2" No. 1 and 2 Culls**

**Red Pine Strips**

**White Pine and Spruce Lath**

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

**GOOD BETTER BEST**

Various kinds of roofing that are on the market may be **Good** but good B.C. Red Cedar Shingles are **Better**. If you want the **Best** get our 16" Extra Clear XXX 6 to 2" B.C. Red Cedar Shingles, you will then have the **Best** Shingle and can guarantee your customer the **Best** Roof.

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**LEAK & CO., LIMITED**

18 Aberdeen Chambers

TORONTO, ONT.

**We are in the market for Hemlock,  
Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.**

Send us list of anything you have to offer

**Do You Want a Salesman?**

- ☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.

**Spears & Lauder**

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

We are in a position to furnish bill timbers in White or Red Pine to be cut during the present winter.

*Let us quote on your requirements.*

**Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., - TORONTO**

We are in the market for

**Hemlock, Spruce and  
Norway**

Either manufactured or in the log

The

**Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.**

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

**We want to move at once the following:**

|                |                   |               |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 130 M 3" No. 1 | common and better | Hard Maple.   |
| 77 M 4" No. 1  | "                 | " " "         |
| 100 M 1" No. 2 | "                 | " Soft Maple. |
| 50 M 2" No. 1  | "                 | " " "         |
| 50 M 3" No. 1  | "                 | " " "         |

Will sell as above, or on grade, **National Inspection**, dry, high grade.

—Get our Prices.—

**C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO., LTD.**

Manning Chambers, TORONTO



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## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

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### Casey-Shaw Lumber Co. Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

### We offer for sale:

37,000 ft. of 6/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
40,000 ft. of 8/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
60,000 ft. of 4/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak 1s and 2s.  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak No. 1 common.  
10,000 ft. 2 in. clear Spruce.  
2,000 ft. 3 in. clear Spruce.

We can make quick shipment on the above stock.

We have XXX B. C. Shingles in transit all the time.

Also N. B. clear Whites.

If you want quick delivery on clear Whites call us up.

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

### Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

#### Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

#### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

#### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

#### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

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CLARENCE A. TURNER, VICE-PRES.

STANLEY F. TURNER, SECT-TREAS.

## The **Turner Lumber Co.** Limited

25 Toronto Street - Toronto, Ontario

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Merchants.

Dealers in Timber Limits.



# FIR TIMBERS

**HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES

**TIMMS, PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.**

Metropolitan Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.,

**The Fernie Lumber  
Company, Limited**

**FERNIE, B. C.**

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**Rough and Dressed Lumber**

**Tamarac, Spruce and Cedar**

**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles**

**Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

**A. McDOUGALL, President**



**A  
Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?

IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?

WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.

**OUR MESSAGE TO YOU — DEAL WITH US.**

**Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited** HEAD OFFICE : 530-1-2-3 Rogers Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Douglas Fir Timbers**

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.**

EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS

**FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.**



# MARITIME PROVINCES

## Maritime Lumber Company, Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

## Lumber and Laths

Main Office: **Globe Atlantic Building,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

Branch Sales Office: **180 St. James Street,  
MONTREAL, P. Q.**



View of yard and mill—J. B. Snowball Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## The J. B. Snowball Co. Limited

Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada

Manufacturers of:- SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and LATHS  
Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock cut to order. Correspondence solicited.

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

## Fraser Limited

Fredericton, N. B.

SELLING AGENTS FOR

**Donald Fraser & Sons, Limited**  
Cabano, P. Q.

**Fraser Lumber Co., Limited**  
Plaster Rock, N. B.

**F & M Lumber Co., Limited**  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

**Spruce Lumber**  
Rough and Finished

**Shingles, Lath, Piano  
Sounding Board Stock, etc.**

## Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Co., Limited

Head Office, St. John, N.B.

Mills: St. John, N.B. Blackville, N.B. Marysville, N.B.

Manufacturers of

## Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Laths  
Hardwoods



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## Young & Cutsinger

EVANSVILLE INDIANA

Send us your inquiries for:

1/4 SAWED WHITE OAK POPLAR ASH  
HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

We make a specialty of quick shipments and standard grades. Let us quote you on your years requirements.

Canadian Sales Agent—

Frank L. Donnell Greensburg, Ind.

## Hardwoods for Quick Sale

We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood ;  
4/4 No. 2 Common and Better Brown Ash ; 4/4 and  
5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Birch, strictly unse-  
lected for color ; 4/4 and 5/4 No. 1 and 2 Common  
Flooring Maple ; and 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4  
and 16/4 Firsts and Seconds Maple. All stock dry  
and in shipping condition, and either car or cargo  
shipments.

**W. H. White Company** Boyne City Lumber Co.  
Wholesale Yards at Buffalo, N.Y.  
Mills at Boyne City, Michigan

Phone Main 6386

Mills: Knoxville, Tenn.  
Walland, Tenn.  
Franklin, Va.

## The Atlantic Lumber Co.

Incorporated

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers Southern Hardwood Lumber

Canadian Branch

211 Kent Building, 156 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Robert Vestal, Manager

ANYTHING IN OAK LUMBER

## J. M. Clifford & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
all Kinds of

### Hardwood Lumber

Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried.  
Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on  
mixed cars.

Best Quality

Uniform Grades

Low Prices

GET OUR QUOTATIONS BEFORE BUYING

Detroit

Mich.

## Yellow Pine Timber

And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

**E. C. BRADLEY LUMBER CO.**

Ellisville  
Miss.

and

Cincinnati,  
Ohio

## Pearl City Veneer Company

Manufacturers of

### Veneers and Panels

IN ALL NATIVE WOODS

We have for quick shipment Three Ply End Panels,  
Drawer Bottoms, and Glass-backs

Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

Factory and Office, Steele St., JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

## Reach Furniture Factories and Woodworking Plants Through This Department

- ☐ All the leading Canadian furniture manufacturers and woodworking establishments are regular readers of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.
- ☐ Many of them have been subscribing to this paper for a quarter of a century. They are big buyers of hardwood lumber. Reach them through these columns. Write for rates to

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

Toronto, Canada



# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

## The Tegge Lumber Co.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

700 Park Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

3400 North Hall Street ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Band Mills - Belzoni, Mississippi

*Wholesalers and Manufacturers*

## Southern Hardwoods

*Our Specialties:*

Red Gum

Sap Gum

Quartered White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Sawed Oak

Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

## LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

QUARTERED OAK PLAIN OAK  
POPLAR ASH

Yards at Nashville, Tenn.

We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected  
WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

## Wistar Underhill & Nixon

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Representatives:

W. J. ANDERSON : 288 Ottawa Avenue, : PHONE 4170  
G. H. JOHNSON : LONDON, ONTARIO

## Hoffman Brothers Company

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Manufacturers of Hardwoods—Any Thickness From

1/30" SLICE CUT VENEER

1/20" SAWED VENEER

to

2" BAND SAWED LUMBER

*Specialty:*

**QUARTERED WHITE OAK**

W.M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

### CHESTNUT—

No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 3 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 5/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 2 carloads.  
No. 1 Common strips, 3 to 5 1/2 in., 4/4, 1 Carload.  
Quartered sound wormy No. 1 Common and better,  
pin worm holes no defect, 4/4 reg., 3 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 10/4, reg., 2 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 12/4, reg., 3 carloads.  
Sound wormy, high grade, 5/4 reg., 4 carloads.

### BASSWOOD—

No. 1 Common Basswood Strips, 4 to 6 in., 4 carloads.  
Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of  
the following:—  
1 car 5/8, 18 to 23 in. Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
2 cars 5/8, 24 to 27 in., Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
1 car 5/8, 28 and up, Poplar Panel and No. 1.  
3 cars 4/4, 12 to 17 in., Poplar Panel, 1's and 2's.  
2 cars 7 to 23 in. 1's and 2's Poplar Panel, av. 14 ins.  
All our own manufacture, band sawed, and thoroughly  
seasoned.

Ontario Representative:

John Hall, Box No. 32, Toronto, Canada

Phone Parkdale 3222

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## If You Need a Position

a classified advertisement in the Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker will find one for you.

## If You are a Capable Man

no matter how small or how big your present position may  
be, an advertisement in **this paper** will put you in touch  
with every existing possibility.  
The rates are most reasonable, write us.

**Canada Lumber and Woodworker - Toronto**



ESTABLISHED 1870

**G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited,** 1112 Notre Dame West,  
Montreal, P. Q.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Sawn Lumber, Softwoods and  
Hardwoods, Dimension Timber**

Dimension Timber in Stock at  
Montreal for Prompt Shipment

Mills at Lachute, P. Q.

Manufacturers Birch Flooring

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BUCKEYE CYPRESS MAHOGANY

**Need any Oak ?  
Need any Poplar ?  
Need any Chestnut ?**

*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of  
high class lumber—at right prices.*

*Shipment direct from mill—good grades.*

YOU CAN'T AFFORD to manufacture Oak  
Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—  
at our prices.

CAN MAKE PROMPT DELIVERIES

**THE F. T. PEITCH CO.,**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NWOOD GUM POPLAR SYCAMORE

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**D. G. Cutler Company**

Duluth, Minn.

Jobbers of—

Kelley Island Lime

Huron Portland Cement

Keen's Portland Cement

Hard Wall Plaster, Etc.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers**

**Short Leaf Finish**

**Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash**

**Cypress**

**New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

Box 1600

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, Que.**

Manufacturers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and  
Hardwood Lumber**

We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

Rough and Dressed



# E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd.

**Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Finish, etc.**

**Specialties: AAI BRAND HIGH GRADE SHINGLES  
LONG FIR TIMBER**

**Mills at  
Vancouver and Ruskin, B. C.**

**Head Office: 445 Hastings Street West  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

## Lumbermen's Supplies

We are more than ever prepared to cater to the Lumber Trade this Season with a full line of Lumbermen's Supplies. When you buy from us goods backed by our guarantee, you buy from a firm with over fifteen years' experience which has placed us in the front rank of the supply trade.

CRANBROOK, B.C.

### Tents

We carry a full line of all kinds of Tents suited to the lumbering trade. Tobin's tents need no recommendation—they are known from coast to coast.



### Blankets—Horse & Shanty

We have stocked a full line of all kinds of blankets from the lower grades to the best wool Shanty blanket. Our horse blankets are of special quality and make. We carry also all kinds of waterproof coverings, tarpaulins, etc.

### Oilclothing

No better value in this line can be found than in our stock. A special line of goods, glossy finish, is a particularly good seller among lumbermen. Send us your inquiries. We can ship from stock on short notice.

**Tobin Limited, Ottawa**

**THE PETER GERLACH CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND BUILDERS OF

**SAWS**  
CIRCULAR AND CYLINDER  
**MACHINERY**  
STAVE HEADING AND BARREL  
**TOOLS**  
SAW AND LOGGING

*For the Manufacture of the Following:*

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| STAVES       | HEADING     |
| BARRELS      | KEGS        |
| COOPERAGE    | WOODEN WARE |
| HOOPS        | HANDLES     |
| PAIS         | TUBS        |
| CHURNS       | FREEZERS    |
| CANDY PAIS   | FISH KITS   |
| BOX BOARDS   | BOTTOMS     |
| CHAIR STOCK  | SHINGLES    |
| CLOTHES PINS | LUMBER      |

**COMPLETE PLANTS**  
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF  
**BARRELS, KEGS, STAVES AND HEADING**  
**OUR SPECIALTY.**  
FOR PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS,  
ADDRESS  
**THE PETER GERLACH CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.**

## Pine Larch

Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
and  
Mouldings



Timbers  
Yard Stock  
Clears  
and  
Mouldings

**The East Kootenay Lumber Co. Limited**

Head Office: JAFFRAY, B.C.

Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

We Offer—Several Cars

## "CLEAR WHITE" CEDAR SHINGLES

At Special Price For Shipment to  
**POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO**

**Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited**

Dalhousie, New Brunswick

Agents for Ontario **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
Toronto



The doorway of prosperity opens  
to the Lumber Dealer who sells

## DAVIDSON DOORS

Carried in stock in  
all standard sizes.

Write us.

ESTATE  
JAMES  
DAVIDSON  
—  
OTTAWA

THE BEST EQUIPPED DOOR PLANT IN CANADA

PATENTED IXL BIT PAT. No. 92426

THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
Solid and Inserted  
Tooth Circulars,  
Bits and Shanks

Carried in Stock at our Ottawa Branch.  
Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

# The A. J. Burton Saw Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

**VANCOUVER, B. C.**

BOX 848

Phone 1748

EASTERN OFFICE, SALES-ROOMS AND  
REPAIR WORKS

**374 Sparks St., OTTAWA, ONT.**

Phone 7458



# AUCTION SALE

## White Pine Timber Limits and Mill

### Province of Ontario

The undersigned has received instructions from G. T. Clarkson, Assignee to offer for sale by public auction, in the Board Room of the Queen's Hotel, in the city of Toronto, on Thursday, April 24th, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, the assets of the

## STONE-GRANT LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Successors to Loveland & Stone  
of Cutler, Ontario and Saginaw, Michigan

Consisting of:

**Lot 1.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of twenty-seven square miles, more or less, and being the west half and the northeast quarter of the Township of Ermatinger, held under licenses from the Province of Ontario, being Nos. 197 and 198 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 50,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine of good quality.

**Lot 2.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles and being the Township of Dowling, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 514 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 3.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, and being the Township of Fairbanks, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 423 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 4.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, being the Township of Drury, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 422 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,200,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 5.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, more or less, being the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Trill, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 424 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 1,200,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 6.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, and being the S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Perkin, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 342 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 3,000,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 7.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of nine square miles, more or less, and being the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Township of Hutton, held under license from the Province of Ontario, being No. 341 for the Season 1912-13. The Berth is estimated to contain 500,000 feet B.M. of white pine.

**Lot 8.**  
Timber Berth, having an area of thirty-six square miles, more or less, being known as Berth No. 131, Sable River, being No. 390 for the Season 1912-13. The Company's records indicate that the Berth contains a considerable amount of spruce and a small amount of pine.

**Lot 9.**  
Lumber mill at Cutler, on the Georgian Bay, Ontario, with approximately two hundred acres of land and water rights, together with dockyard and surrounding buildings, including stores, boarding house, office premises and a number of dwelling houses. The mill is situated within a reasonable distance from the mouth of the Spanish River, and has a capacity of 200,000 feet per day—is fully equipped—has two double cut band saws, circulars and gang saws, also edgers, trimmers, etc. There is also a complete electric light plant, steam plant and machine shop. The property is adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is valued on the Company's books at \$147,000. Mill supplies inventoried at \$3,290, will be included with the mill property.

**Lot 10.**  
General Stock and Merchandise in Company's store at Cutler, amounting as per inventory to:—

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Groceries     | \$2,170.87 |
| Drugs         | 328.81     |
| Hardware      | 458.38     |
| Dishes        | 50.98      |
| Dry Goods     | 316.73     |
| Clothing      | 610.42     |
| Hats and Caps | 348.78     |

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Rubbers and Shoes | 1,295.55   |
| Dry Goods         | 2,601.39   |
|                   | 8,181.81   |
| Fixtures          | 1,340.35   |
| Total             | \$9,522.16 |

**Lot 11.**  
Camp equipment, consisting of sleighs, blankets, cooking utensils and supplies in camps in the Township of Hutton, amounting as per inventory to approximately \$6,603.17.

**Lot 12.**  
Tugs and equipment of the North Channel Towing Company, Limited, Cutler, being:—  
Tug "W. H. Seymour," valued at ... \$2,500.00  
Tug "Alert," valued at ... 800.00  
Tug "Lighter Hampey," valued at ... 1,000.00  
Booms and Chains, valued at ... 2,500.00

Total ... \$6,800.00

This lot will be offered subject to prior sale.

All the Lots will be offered separately and subject to a reserve bid.

With respect to Lots 1 to 8, the same shall be accepted subject to the terms and conditions of the Licenses under which they are held and the restrictions in respect of lands withdrawn for settlement or other purposes by the Province of Ontario.

In event of no satisfactory offer being received for Lot 1, the Vendor reserves the right to offer it for sale in either two or three parcels.

#### Terms of Payment:

**For Lot 1**—One-third cash and the balance upon approved security in one and two years, with interest at seven per cent. satisfactorily secured.

**For Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8**—One-third cash and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 9**—One-third cash and the balance in one and two years with interest at six per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 10**—One-quarter cash and the balance in two, four and six months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 11**—One-half cash and the balance in three months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

**For Lot 12**—One-half cash and the balance in six months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, satisfactorily secured.

With respect to Lots 1 to 9, further particular conditions of sale will be read at the time of the sale.

With respect to Lot 10, the purchaser must accept it as it stands, offering a lump sum for the same, accepting the benefit of the sales since the assignment and paying expenses in regard thereto, including the rental for the use of the premises.

With respect to Lot 11, the purchaser must accept the same as it stands, offering a lump sum therefor.

With respect to Lot 12, the purchaser must take the same as it stands, accepting the title of the North Channel Towing Company, Limited, thereto.

Further particulars as to the properties, together with estimates as to the timber, inventories and conditions of sale, may be had upon application to—

**BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT, FASKEN  
& RIDDELL, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

**E. P. STONE, Saginaw, Michigan.**

**R. F. LINDSAY, Sudbury, Ontario.**

**E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS,  
33 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.**

or the undersigned,

**PETER RYAN, Auctioneer, Toronto, Ont.**



13 FT. STOCK  
GOOD GRADE AND  
MANUFACTURE

# SPRUCE

1x9, 1 1/4 x9 and 2x9.  
SEE STOCK LIST  
BELOW

For Quick Shipment from Stock in Yard. Rail or Water Deliveries.

| Merchantable | Merchantable | Merchantable | Merchantable | Merchantable | Merchantable | Clear & No. 1 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1x4          | 1x9          | 1 1/2 x7     | 2x4          | 2x9          | 3x7          | 1x4           |
| 1x5          | 1x10         | 1 1/2 x8     | 2x5          | 2x10         | 3x8          | 1x6           |
| 1x6          | 1 1/2 x4     | 1 1/2 x9     | 2x6          | 3x4          | 3x9          | 1x7           |
| 1x7          | 1 1/2 x5     | 1 1/2 x10    | 2x7          | 3x5          | 3x10         | 1x8           |
| 1x8          | 1 1/2 x6     | 2x3          | 2x8          | 3x6          | 3x11         | 1x9           |
|              |              |              |              |              | 3x12         | 1x10          |

DRY SPRUCE, 10 to 13 feet LENGTHS (mostly 13 feet).

We also solicit Special Sawing Bills of 13 foot Spruce for future delivery.

QUEBEC & ST. MAURICE INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Portland, Maine

## Mack Axes

*The World's Best*

HERE are six styles of axes that are made from special crucible steel bit and capable of retaining an edge longer than any other axes made.

**FELLER, MAXAX  
CHIPPER  
BEAVER**

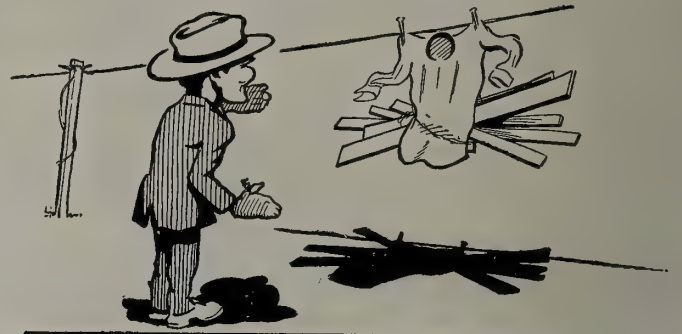
**"66"  
OTTOWA CHIEF**

Our motto of "Quality and Workmanship" is the foundation of our success and every axe we make can be depended upon to make good our motto.

Get our Prices and Particulars.

**The Mack Axe Works**  
Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

15,000,000 Feet Always on Hand.



### A SHIRT-TAIL FULL OF LUMBER

Is no place to look for your requirements. We manufacture 40,000,000 ft. annually of band sawn southern hardwoods. Our lumber is dry Full Thickness, is of pine, average widths and lengths and we make strictly high grades.

#### "Wislumbco Standards"

100,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17-in. Box Board Cotton wood.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 x 13-in. and wider 1st and 2nd Cottonwood.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.  
200,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Shop Cypress.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cypress.  
50,000 ft. 4/4 x 13-in. and wider 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 12-in. 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap Gum.  
75,000 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Gum.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.  
45,000 ft. 5/4 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.  
50,000 ft. 6/4 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.  
100,000 ft. 4/4 x 13-in. to 17-in. Tupelo Box Boards.  
150,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 12-in. 1st and 2nd Tupelo.

We also carry a good stock of Elm, Maple and Sycamore

**Wisconsin Lumber Company**  
CHICAGO

Mills  
Huttig, Ark.  
Deering, Mo.

## "Teon" Belting



Heat, Steam, Acid  
Alkali and water-  
proof.

Specially suited for  
Saw and Pulp Mill  
Drives.

*Sole Canadian Representative*

**E. N. JONES**  
21 Brussels Street, St John, N. B.  
Wholesale Dealer in Lumber Mill Supplies

## California White Pine California Sugar Pine and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET**  
Room 716 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





Single Arm Bender

## Machines that confer distinction on every plant in which they are used

Every manufacturer speaks with pride of the

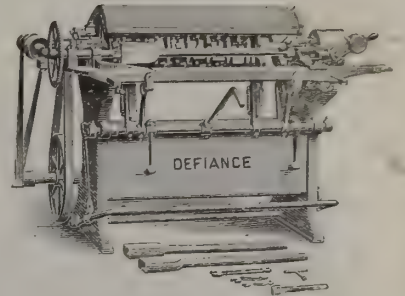
### "DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINES

The manufacturer installs them and advertises the fact. They are so accepted because they long since have proven their right to the fullest confidence of the modern woodworker.

Recollection will tell you that their reputation is high—they are regarded as good machines wherever they are placed. Write us for catalog describing them in detail.

**Representatives:**—A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto (Ontario), St. John (New Brunswick), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Vancouver (British Columbia), Reid-Newfoundland Co., St. John (Newfoundland), Williams & Wilson, Montreal (Que.), W. L. Blake Co., Portland, Me. (Maine, New Hampshire & Vermont).

**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS - DEFIANCE, OHIO, U.S.A.**



"D" Handle Turning Lathe

## An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine



Made only by—  
Send for Descriptive Price List.

**Butterworth & Lowe**

221 Huron Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## International

**Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee**

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

### International Stock Food

We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

### International Silver Pine Healing Oil

Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

### International Worm Powder

Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

### International Distemper Cure

For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

### International Colic Cure

Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

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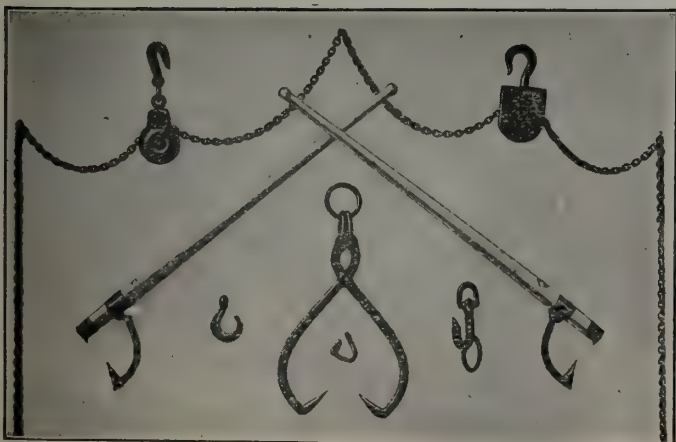
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By the old method the tempering of circular saws was to a great extent a matter of chance.

By our Patent Process that uncertainty is entirely avoided.

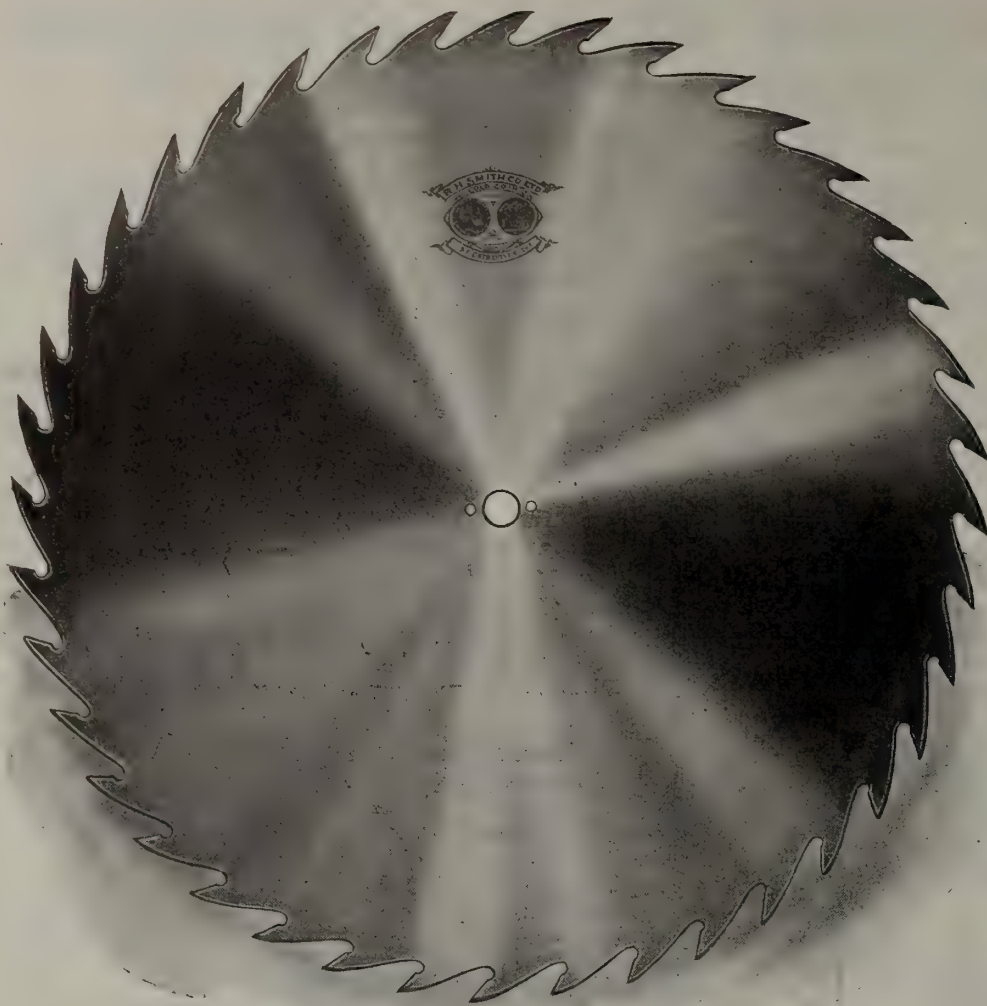
Being tempered and straightened by heat and pressure in air-tight ovens at a uniform heat between heavy revolving plates, we produce a perfectly even temper throughout the plate, and being free from that uneven strain or tension caused by so much unequal hammering they are not so liable to buckle, which was a great source of trouble and expense in the old style of saw.

These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

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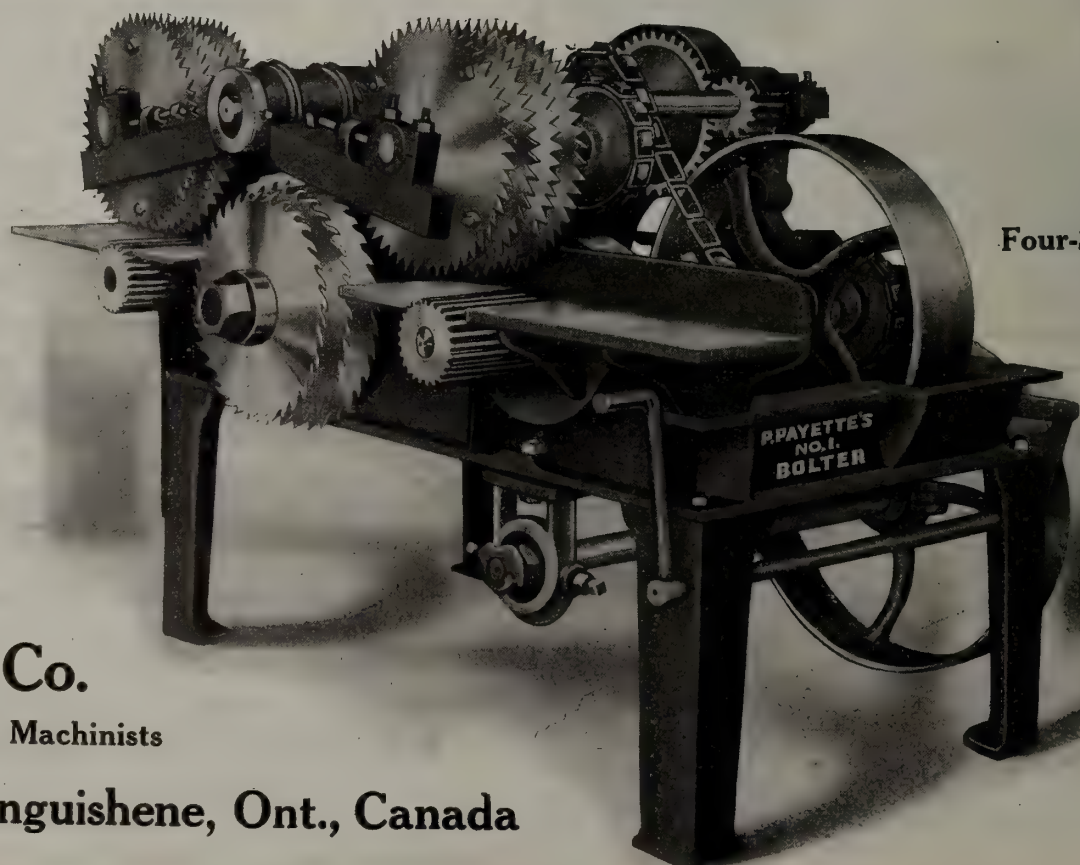
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Engineers and Machinists

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**Four-Saw  
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# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Railway ties, nine feet long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord.

And 5 per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth.

## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

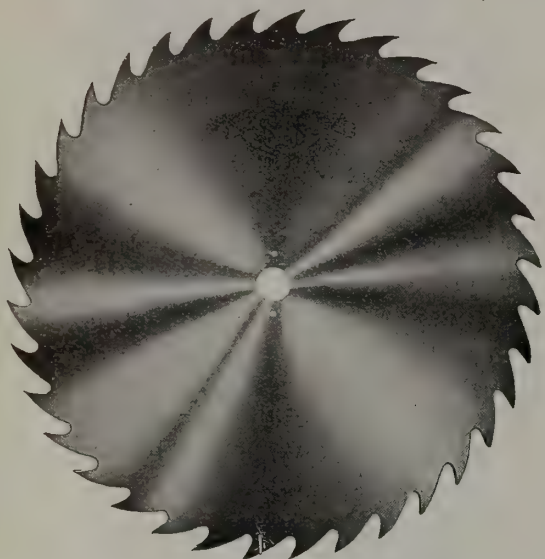
Deputy Minister.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

December 20th, 1912.



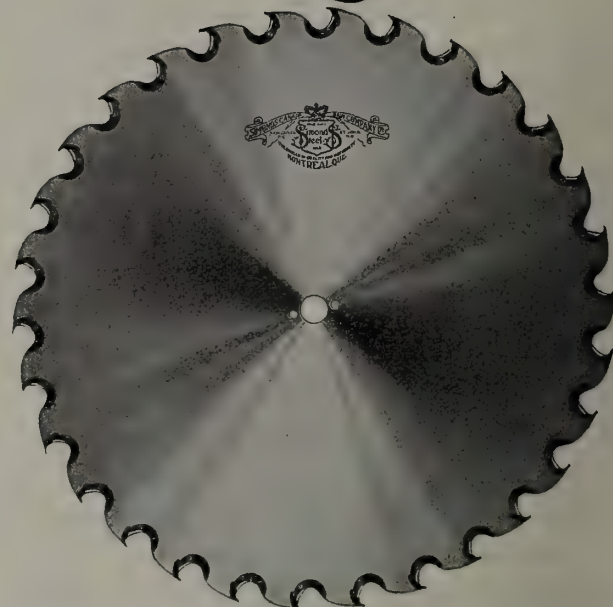
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, April 15, 1913

No. 8

## Free Lumber For United States

The proposed new tariff act which has been introduced by the United States government at Washington, contains provisions which are of much interest to the manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber in Canada. Ever since the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in Canada and the success of the Democratic party in the United States it has been generally believed that the duty upon lumber entering the United States would be removed as soon as a new tariff act could be enacted. It would never do, of course, to conclude that because the proposed act includes free lumber, the duty will certainly be removed. There is many a slip in connection with tariff measures, between their proposal and enactment. Unquestionably a determined fight will be put up by all who are interested in the protection of lumber in the United States. The indications are very favorable however, for the enactment of the act in much the same form as that in which it has been submitted to Congress. The Democratic party have an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives and also control the senate. Under these conditions, unless they can be persuaded that they have made a mistake in providing for free lumber, it appears certain that the duty will be removed.

The effect of the removal of the duty upon lumber in the United States is problematical. Various opinions are expressed by those who are closely in touch with the trade. Under present conditions the demand for lumber in Canada is so strong that it is not considered likely that our exports to the United States will be very much increased. When Canadian markets are quieter it is quite possible that free entry into the United States will have an important influence upon trade. It will have a tendency to improve the market for the low end of Canadian stocks. Just at present the low end is enjoying a record demand in Canada and there is not much of it left for export to the United States. A few years ago however, when the low end had ac-

cumulated, on account of poor demand, free entry into the United States would have been an important factor and would have assisted Canadian mills in getting rid of stocks which they were obliged to accumulate. Such conditions may develop again in the future and the free entry of Canadian lumber in the United States would then be of considerable importance.

The most satisfactory feature of the present situation is that Canadians may in future obtain some compensation for the ready access which United States lumber manufacturers have secured of late years to Canadian markets.

Frequent reference to this situation has been made in the Canada Lumberman and statistics have frequently been published showing how rapidly the invasion of United States lumber into Canadian markets has increased. During 1912 the imports of sawn boards, etc., into the prairie markets increased by 53 per cent. over those of 1911. The imports of shingles into the same markets increased by 381 per cent.

The present duty upon lumber, lath, shingles, etc., and the situation as it will be under the proposed new tariff is shown in the following table:—

| Article                                                                                                      | Present Duty       | Proposed Duty |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Rough lumber . . . . .                                                                                       | \$1.25 per M. feet | Free          |
| S. I. S. . . . .                                                                                             | 1.75 " "           | "             |
| S. I. S. and T. & G. or S. 2 S. . . . .                                                                      | 2.00 " "           | "             |
| S. 3 S. or S. 2 S. and T. & G. . . . .                                                                       | 2.37½ " "          | "             |
| S. 4 S. . . . .                                                                                              | 2.75 " "           | "             |
| Cabinet woods . . . . .                                                                                      | 15% ad.v.          | 10%           |
| Paving, posts, ties, etc. . . . .                                                                            | 10%                | Free          |
| Clapboards . . . . .                                                                                         | \$1.25 per M. feet | "             |
| Hubs, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks, etc. . . . . | 20% ad.v.          | "             |
| Laths . . . . .                                                                                              | 20c per M. pieces  | "             |
| Pickets, palings, staves . . . . .                                                                           | 10% ad.v.          | "             |
| Shingles . . . . .                                                                                           | 50c per M. pieces  | "             |
| Casks, barrels, hogsheads, boxes, etc., empty . . . . .                                                      | 30% ad.v.          | 14.77%        |
| Furniture of wood . . . . .                                                                                  | 35% ad.v.          | 15%           |

Canadian exports of wood and manufacturers of wood to the United States during the month of December, 1912, were valued at \$2,892,146. During December, 1911, the total was \$2,331,963. During the nine months ending December the exports were as follows:—1912, \$28,728,191; 1911, \$25,131,365; 1910, \$28,924,613.

During the month of January, 1912, the United States imported from Canada printing paper for books and newspapers valued at not above 2½c a pound, to the amount of 6,031,202 pounds valued at \$108,904. The act throwing open the United States market to Canadian paper had become law in July, 1911. In January, 1913, similar exports to the United States from Canada aggregated 21,372,940 pounds valued at \$406,672. During the seven months ending January, the exports were as follows: 1912, 30,489,044 pounds, valued at \$575,855; 1913, 106,930,521 pounds, valued at \$2,026,000. In addition to this Canada exported to the United States during the seven months ending January, 1913, "other paper and board valued at not over 4c a pound" 1,255,079 pounds, valued at \$41,936. These exports were all duty free.

The exports of mechanical pulp for the period ending January, 1913, to the United States amounted to 244,604,633 pounds, valued at \$2,033,496. The exports of chemical pulp during the same period to the United States amounted to 37,453,282 pounds, valued at \$722,503. These also entered the United States free of duty. During the same period the United States exported to Canada 4,909,775 pounds of newsprint paper, valued at \$99,487. This was subject to duty when entering Canada.

From the United States manufacturer's point of view the above figures may not be satisfactory. From the Canadian point of view they show that Canada sent to the United States paper and pulp to the value of \$4,823,935 which entered that country free of duty, and purchased from the United States paper and pulp to the value of \$99,487, on all of which a duty was collected. Some of the United States trade journals complain bitterly of this situation, failing apparently to realize that it is the natural result of economic conditions. Free entry of Canadian pulp and paper into the United States will unquestionably cause still greater increases in Canadian exports to that country.



## Free Lumber—A Question of Markets

The fact that the United States Government has decided among other things to remove the duty upon pulp and paper and also the duty upon lumber entering that country puts into the background all the discussion which has taken place of late regarding the prohibition of the export of logs grown upon Crown Lands in several of the provinces of Canada. Likewise it renders unimportant for the time being, the requests of the lumber industry in Canada for a duty upon rough lumber entering this country from the United States, a request which is based upon a desire to counteract the duty which, up to the present, has been charged upon Canadian lumber entering the United States. Lumber manufacturers and exporters in Canada are content to watch the situation silently and are prepared for any result that may develop. The same may be said of the pulp and paper industry. Each however, is hoping that the duty will be removed so that its markets may be enlarged. Behind the whole question lies the problem of markets. Many of the manufacturers and dealers in the United States are opposed to the removal of the duty, while others who can make a profit out of handling Canadian products are anxious to have them enter the United States free of duty. In Canada much the same situation prevails in regard to the prohibition of the export of raw material in log form. We desire to build up great industries in this country and we are not to be blamed for adopting any reasonable means to this end, even though it may bear a little severely upon the people of the United States.

The question is entirely one of business. Some of the trade journals in the United States have been criticising Canadians for their objections to permitting the export of logs but the criticism is without foundation. The course which we have adopted in several of our provinces is exactly the course which has helped to establish the in-

dustrial prominence of the United States. Protective tariffs have encouraged the development of great industries in that country. For the same reason we have prohibited the export of our raw materials because we want to build up industries in this country. With a country like the United States adjoining us, whose appetite for manufacturing is ravenous and almost uncontrolled, we would be open to genuine criticism if we left the way clear for the export of our raw materials. We would soon have nothing left, either raw materials or great industries to use them. Business principals alone must dictate the policy of Canada in this regard. The people of the United States would be the first to ridicule us for our simplicity, if we permitted them to exhaust our raw material for the development of their industries, instead of inducing them to bring over their brains and their money and develop the resources of Canada for the benefit of the people of Canada.

In connection with the proposed reduction of the tariff on lumber entering the United States it is interesting to note the course of lumber tariff legislation in that country. The Act of July 4th, 1789, placed a duty of 5 per cent. upon lumber. Later, this was increased to 7½ per cent. and in 1832 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. The Act of 1841 put lumber on the free list, but that condition lasted only one year, after which a duty of 20 per cent. was imposed. In 1854 the Canadian reciprocity bill put lumber from Canada on the free list. This continued until 1866, when a 20 per cent. duty was again imposed on rough lumber. The duty remained at this figure until 1872, when the rate was made \$2 a thousand feet. In 1890 the Dingley bill reduced the rate to \$1, and in 1894 the Wilson-Gorman bill put rough lumber on the free list. In 1897 the Dingley bill restored the duty of \$2 and it remained at this figure until the Payne-Aldrich bill reduced the rate to \$1.25, at which figure it remains to-day.

## May Lower St. Lawrence Insurance Rates

An interesting despatch from London, England, was recently published in the Canadian newspapers, stating that there is a possibility of an improvement being made in connection with the heavy insurance rates charged upon vessels trading with British North America. An agitation has been in progress along this line for some years. Vessel owners and Canadian business men have long felt that they were subject to unfair discrimination in this matter. The St. Lawrence route obtained a bad name in its early days, and the high rates of insurance have continued down to the present, in spite of the fact that large sums of money have been spent by Canada in making navigation on the St. Lawrence safe. A number of representatives of leading London insurance companies held a meeting on April 1st when the matter was discussed with one of the foremost representatives of Canadian insurance. The result was that it was decided to appoint a small committee to consider whether any improvement could be made in the clauses governing the situation. At present, vessels on which additional rates are paid are permitted to trade with British North America between May 1st and September 1st. It is now suggested that this period could be altered so as to include the months of April and September. This alteration would enable shippers to ex-

port a large quantity of the crops which are available in September. A proposal was made that the Canadian Government might agree to encourage owners to send their vessels to Canadian ports by compensating them for any additional premiums charged, or that it might assume responsibility for 50 per cent. of the claims for damage due to negligence by pilots. It was proposed also to call the attention of the Government of Canada to the defects of the pilotage system as disclosed by the findings of recent courts of enquiry.

The proposals to have the Canadian Government reimburse vessel owners for the extra premiums might give the desired result of encouraging additional vessels to enter the Canadian trade, but after all, this is not what Canadian exporters and importers desire. Those who have studied the situation closely declare emphatically that the insurance charges for vessels coming to Canadian ports are now decidedly unfair. If this is the case, neither the Canadian Government nor merchants engaged in the Canadian trade should be required to pay an additional tax for insurance. It is encouraging however, to note that the question is being taken up seriously by insurance authorities in the old country and Canadians will hope that this step will, in the end, result in a more satisfactory condition of affairs.

## Deterioration of Fire-Killed Timber

In the announcement which the British Columbia Forest Branch is making regarding timber for sale along the G. T. P. between Yellowhead Pass and Fort George, there appears an item of "5,000,000 feet of timber killed in 1912." The Government is anxious in the interest of the country to have the timber taken out and used before decay and insects get a firm hold. As is well known, dead timber is not able to resist either of these enemies and it is only a matter of time before what was perfectly healthy wood is filled with a net-work of insects' borings and fungus growths. Damages to the extent of over \$5,000,000 annually are estimated to take place in Eastern Canada and the United States, in this manner. These losses may not be paralleled

in the west, but there is undoubtedly vast depreciation going on at all times and it will become more and more noticeable as time goes on and timber values increase.

The rate of deterioration of fire-killed timber depends a great deal on the size of the timber and proportion of sapwood. Trees under 3 feet in diameter, if killed outright by a crown fire, are usually unmerchantable in 8 or 10 years. Larger trees, with thin sapwood, may remain merchantable for 15 or 20 years.

Logging fire-killed timber involves losses in many ways, particularly in bringing useless parts of the tree to the mill, and in the danger of breaking when the trees are being felled. There are difficul-



ties in milling, in that the soft punky outside layer of decayed logs take up gravel which is bad for the saw.

The average results of tests of small specimens free from defects indicate that the wood of fire-killed Douglas fir, after a considerable number of years, is slightly weaker than that cut from green timber. The difference, however, is not great, and in structural sizes containing the defects ordinarily found in timber, very largely disappears. In tests which have been conducted bridge stringers of fire-killed wood proved to be somewhat less strong than the green stringers with which they were compared; while the floor joists (of both kinds of

wood) were about equal in strength. In stiffness, the fire-killed wood was fully equal to the green wood for all sizes tested.

In general, tests indicate that the sound wood from fire-killed Douglas fir of the Pacific Coast may safely be used for general construction purposes and that its merits are nearly if not quite equal to those of material from green, growing trees. It should be emphasized, however, that these results apply only to sound wood. Pieces showing indications of decay, whether cut from green or from dead trees, should be rigidly excluded where the strength or durability is important.

## The Camper Causes Many Forest Fires

In the past year, according to the statement of the Chief Forester of British Columbia, over twenty per cent. of the fires which the forest rangers had to fight were caused by campers. The list which appears in the annual report of the Forest Branch shows that fires originated as follows:—

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Campers                   | 38 |
| Railway locomotives       | 34 |
| Lightning                 | 23 |
| Donkey engines            | 11 |
| Railway construction      | 11 |
| Public road construction  | 9  |
| Uncontrolled permit fires | 8  |
| Smokers                   | 7  |
| Accidents                 | 6  |
| Logging railways          | 6  |
| Prospectors               | 3  |
| Indians                   | 3  |

How many of the 188 fires of which the causes are still unknown were the result of an untended camp fire is open to surmise, but as in most of the other risks such as railway and road construction, and logging operations, the existence of fire is at once known, the camper may be justly held to account for a very large proportion of the season's conflagrations.

Stringent regulations have been passed by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to cover the risk of new railroads under construction in the province. The patrol has been doubled on the rights of way, and every possible precaution urged upon logging operations. The Forest Branch is endeavoring to co-operate in every way with those who have work to perform which is attended with danger to the forest. But the greatest danger of all—that of the man who is

careless with his camp fire, still remains open, and it can be removed only by increased watchfulness on the part of every individual who uses the woods for pleasure or profit.

This year the officers of the Forest Branch expect a harder season than ever before. The very conditions of dampness and consequent heavy growth of grass and weeds which made the year 1912 one of the best in the history of the Province from the standpoint of fire protection, will combine to make a great fire hazard this spring.

The rangers now appointed by the Branch are being given particular instructions with regard to warning campers and securing their co-operation in keeping down the danger to the forest.

The six simple rules which the rangers will impress upon all those they meet in the woods, are:—

- (1) Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.
- (2) Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.
- (3) Don't build a camp-fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it out with water or earth.
- (4) Don't build a camp-fire against a tree or log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.
- (5) Don't build bonfires. The wind may come up at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.
- (6) If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, get word of it to the nearest forest ranger or fire warden as quickly as you possibly can.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

At the suggestion of the transportation committee of the Chambre de Commerce, Montreal, a resolution has been passed authorizing the sending of a request to Mr. Tiffin, president of the Commission of the Intercolonial Railway, for a better car service for the lumber trade. Complaints have been made by members of the Chambre engaged in the lumber trade that the defective service on several of the railways, and especially on the Intercolonial, is injurious to their business, the lack of cars and engines often resulting in inability on the part of the trade to fill orders. It was decided that similar complaints should be lodged with other railways at a later date.

A special report affirming the efficiency of the top lopping law in the prevention of forest fires has been transmitted to the New York State Legislature by the Conservation Commission. The efficacy of top lopping was questioned by opponents of the law, so the commission ordered a thorough investigation by the State Superintendent of Forests. In substance, the State foresters report: That the top lopping law does very materially increase fire protection, because the period of danger after lumbering is greatly shortened; that the thoroughness with which top lopping is done has much to do with future results; that a limitation may be made beyond which it is not necessary to lop, namely, limbs of tops less than 3 inches in diameter; that on account of bark peeling operations, which must be done within a limited time, this commission should be given power to grant reasonable extension of time in order that the operators may accom-

plish their work at the minimum expense. In accordance with this report amendments to the top lopping law are recommended, and these have been embodied in a bill already introduced in the Legislature.

United States imports of boards, planks, deals, etc., for the month of February, 1913, totalled 49,307,000 feet, as compared with 29,683,000 feet during February, 1912. For the eight months ending February the figures were as follows: 1913, 774,047,000 feet; 1912, 610,214,000 feet. Imports of pulpwood for February were as follows: 1913, 66,370 cords; 1912, 49,630 cords; eight months during February, 1913, 674,172 cords; eight months ending February, 1912, 614,452 cords. The imports of woodpulp for the month of February were as follows: 1913, 101,831,909 lbs.; 1912, 67,484,140 lbs.; eight months ending February, 1913, 811,721,206 lbs.; 1912, 776,146,308 lbs.

The exports of timber sawed and hewn, from the United States, during February, 1913, amounted to 35,371,000 feet, as compared with 33,103,000 feet during February, 1912. For the eight months ending February the exports were as follows: 1913, 332,580,000 feet; 1912, 245,603,000 feet. Exports of boards, planks and deals for February were as follows: 1913, 202,712,000 feet; 1912, 150,223,000 feet. During the eight months ending with February the exports were as follows: 1913, 1,642,140,000 feet; 1912, 1,451,755,000 feet.

Exports of staves were as follows: February, 1913, 9,027,427; February, 1912, 4,503,792; eight months ending February, 1913, 58,948,959; eight months ending February, 1912, 41,600,533.



# Lumber Transportation by Sluiceway

Unique Method Adopted by Nova Scotia Firm for Shipping Product of Mill to Railway—Natural Obstacles Cleverly Overcome

If one undertook to write anything in the form of history of the lumbering industry in Nova Scotia he would have to tell a very long story. There are, however, certain features of it which can be described in a brief manner and at the same time furnish an interesting bird's eye view, as it were, of the lumbering industry today and the operations of the early days which led up to the present. No one in the lumbering industry needs to be told what an important part the manufacturing and selling of lumber occupies in the business life of Nova Scotia. From the earliest days, its splendid forest products have been known in many parts of the commercial world and have been especially popular on account of their excellent quality.

The first settlers who came to Nova Scotia found the uplands covered with a growth of tall timber, which they naturally com-

tions to such an extent that hauling along the roads is now a very expensive undertaking as they quickly break up and become practically impassable for logging loads.

Under these conditions it was natural that those who owned timber in districts upon which it had become too expensive to operate, should put their heads together and seek out a plan for getting timber to the mill more cheaply. One of the most interesting solutions of this problem and perhaps the most successful of them has been developed by the River Philip Sluice and Lumber Company of Oxford Junction, N.S. The solution is so simple as to make one wonder why it has not become more general. In order to transport their timber from the mill to the railway, a distance of eleven miles, the company have built a giant sluiceway from the north side of the mountains in Cumberland County to the Intercolonial Railway. They have built their mill in the forest and send the lumber to the railroad in this manner, instead of having their mill on the railroad and transporting the heavy logs over the old difficult roads.

The sluiceway, of which illustrations are published herewith, is built of lumber on trestlework and fed with water from a reservoir up in the mountains and by leaders throughout its course. The plan has proved not only workable, but simple and profitable. It permits quick despatch of the lumber from the saw to the railroad. Lumber leaving the mills goes direct into the sluice, travels the entire distance of eleven miles and is piled up alongside of the railway ready to be shipped, in four hours from the time when it leaves the saw. At the mill, the lumber is sawn into pieces of various dimensions; deals for the European market and boards and scantling for the American market. These are all put into the sluice one after another and are tacked together by small strips of leather from the end of one deal to the next. In this way it is arranged that a steady procession of lumber floats down the sluice in an orderly manner without any pieces passing others and binding in the sluice. When the lumber reaches Oxford Junction the tacks are withdrawn and it is piled ready for shipment to Pugwash or to Halifax, a distance of thirteen miles and one hundred and eight miles respectively.

The construction of this sluiceway solves the problem of transportation so successfully that one is led to wonder whether it will not bring about another change of much greater importance. When the lumber reaches Oxford Junction the railway takes charge of it and it is shipped to foreign countries to be manufactured into finished articles. It seems more than likely that those who have overcome great natural difficulties in so effective a manner will not be content



Lumber Transport by Sluiceway in Nova Scotia—Where the Deals are Tacked Together.

menced to cut and hew, so as to obtain material from which to erect their houses. As the country became more thickly settled, those who had already learned to fell and hew the forest trees found that there was a market for more timber than they could use for their own purposes. They naturally commenced to make a business of timber manufacturing. Ships were built and the timber carried to other countries, becoming quite an important source of income to the people of the province. Once the timber manufacturing business had commenced, its growth was rapid. The two chief problems which had to be faced were those of transportation and power. To facilitate the driving of logs and the production of power, dams were built across the swift running brooks and rivers. Water mills were then erected and the power from the streams was used to operate the old up-and-down saws which subsequently gave place to the rotary.

These conditions continued for some time until an era of invention in machinery arrived. Then the water wheels were replaced by steam portable mills and the old rather sleepy lumbering industry took on new life. The growth of this industry and of many others made necessary the building of the Intercolonial Railway, which passes through Nova Scotia, running north of the Cobequid range of mountains. The railway crosses the mountains at Folleigh, then runs along the side to Truro. All along this range of mountains the lumbering industry has been carried on for many years. The timber consists of birch, beech, pine, hemlock and fir, all of excellent quality, growing tall and straight and impressing lumbermen with an immediate appreciation of its high grade and value. Timber growing in the forests, however, is a very different thing from lumber on a railroad car on its way to market.

In the part of Nova Scotia under discussion the land is of a rough and broken nature intermingled with swamps and ravines. In some cases the timber is as much as fifteen miles distant from the railway. In the earlier days this was not a serious drawback. The timber was felled in the winter and hauled to the main highway when the swamps were frozen and the ground was covered with snow. In summer the logs were hauled along the roadway to the mill. These roadways for the most part are built of mud and clay and when the winters were hard the roads remained pretty firm even in the summer time. The clearing of the forests, however, has altered the climatic condi-



Lumber Transport by Sluiceway in Nova Scotia—Typical View of Sluice.

with this measure of success but will naturally desire to manufacture the lumber into finished products and make an additional profit. Why should this lumber be shipped to the markets of the world as raw material? It could be manufactured at Oxford Junction and furnish employment to many men. Power is cheap at that point. Coal mines are located within thirteen miles and natural materials are at hand for the construction of factories. Skilled carpenters and mechanics are available and in fact all the conditions point logically to the creation of a large woodworking plant at that point. Oxford Junction, which is little more than a railroad crossing point is apparently a



natural location for such an industry. There is raw material at hand sufficient to last for generations. Exceptional facilities are available for shipment both by rail and water. Only thirteen miles away, lies Pugwash with its splendid harbor, capable of handling large ocean-going steamers.

Those who have been instrumental in the development of the sluiceway proposition are deserving of great credit. The River Philip Sluice & Lumber Company is comprised of young men, men of forethought and business ability and with energy and confidence sufficient for dealing with just such difficulties as they are confronted with today. They should unquestionably carry on their work to its natural conclusion and make Oxford Junction a busy manufacturing centre.

A good concrete conception of the results which have been secured by the construction of this sluiceway can be obtained from considering its capacity. In a day of twelve hours the sluiceway will handle seventy thousand feet of lumber. To transport the same quantity of lumber in the old-fashioned manner would require the combined efforts of seventy men and one hundred and forty horses.

### Tobique Drive About 31,000,000 Feet

The annual meeting of the Tobique Log Driving Company was held on April 2nd at the Queens Hotel, Fredericton, N.B. The contract for the corporation drive on the river was sold to J. D. McLaughlin, of Red Rapids, Victoria Co. Mr. McLaughlin has held the

contract during the last three years and the new agreement is for three years more. The following officers were elected; President, Chas. Miller, St. John; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Hartley, Woodstock; directors, D. Fraser, Sr., D. Fraser, Jr., Fredericton; Chas. Miller and F. C. Beattay, St. John, and J. D. McLaughlin, Red Rapids. It is estimated that the Tobique Corporation will this year handle 31,000,000 feet, made up as follows: D. Fraser & Sons, 15,000,000; J. D. McLaughlin, 12,000,000; Chas. Miller, 4,000,000.

### Important Future for N. B. Pulp and Paper

Premier J. K. Flemming, New Brunswick, predicts that within five years, between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 will be invested in pulp and paper mills in New Brunswick, employing thousands of men. The Bathurst Lumber Company is endeavoring to secure capital for an enterprise which would require about \$1,000,000 for the development of power on the Nepisiguit River, and the erection of pulp and paper mills at Bathurst requiring a capital of about \$5,000,000. There is also the projected development of pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls on the St. John River, in which Sir Wm. Van Horne is largely interested, and several other projects are under consideration. A representative of upper province pulp and paper interests has lately made a thorough examination of the plant of the Miramichi pulp and paper mill, and it is believed that this industry, which has been idle for a considerable time, will once more be set in operation.

# N. B. Stumpage Receipts Show Reduction

## Annual Report of Crown Land Department Indicates More Economical Methods of Cutting Timber—Total Absence of Forest Fires

The fifty-second annual report of the Crown Land Department of the Province of New Brunswick for the year ending October 31st, 1913, has just been published. It shows a falling off in revenue to the extent of \$6,000, as compared with the previous year. Honorable J. K. Fleming, Surveyor General, in his report says:

The principal shortage was in receipts from stumpage which was \$28,075 less than the year previous. I feel it a matter of congratulation as regards the lessening of the cut of lumber for the reasons contained in my last annual report, when it was pointed out that we were closely cutting up to the annual growth and in some sections exceeding it. A large area of our Crown Lands where hard cutting has been carried on for a great number of years would in the best interests of the Province be left to grow and rotate, or what is preferable be withdrawn altogether from lumbering operations, if such an arrangement could be carried out with the present lessees. It might be of interest to note there was a corresponding falling off during the past year of about 20 per cent. in the lumber cut on the lands belonging to the New Brunswick Railway Company. The collection of stumpage has been faithfully carried out under the new system inaugurated by my predecessor and supplemented by myself. We feel that there has been a just return of the lumber cut largely brought about by the complete system of the Department and as a result of the system I was called upon only in a very few instances to adjudicate on any claims for over-scaling. The stumpage dues were well met on the first of August and in this respect I think I am safe in saying payments were more promptly made than in any previous year, notwithstanding the dullness of the market, necessitating many operators on Crown Lands being compelled, owing to high freights, to hold over their lumber until these abnormal freight rates had subsided.

It will be observed from the comparative statement that a new source of revenue has been brought into effect by law, whereby a tax of \$4 per mile is exacted in the transfer of timber licenses. Over \$4,000 was received from that source alone.

### Total Absence of Forest Fires

I am glad to report that there was a total absence of fires during the year, owing to the extremely wet season. The absence of a calamity of this kind will not deter the Department from making all the provision we can, with the funds available, in preventing the dread enemy. I have now under consideration proposals from the Railway Commissioner to co-operate with them in the protection of forests from fires along lines of railways. A considerable portion of the regulations adopted by that Commission have already been enacted into law by this Province. It is felt however, that it would be a distinct advantage to work mutually with a body that is clothed with such large powers. Therefore it is essential to put into effect such regulations as will be the means of diminishing fires started along lines of railway. We are met, however, with a serious difficulty in the working out of any progressive policy in this regard as we find the Intercolonial and Transcontinental Railways are not amendable to the fire regulations of any

of the Provinces or of the Railway Commission. It is hoped that some change will be made in regard to the latter condition.

The receipts of various kinds from timber licenses, stumpage, etc., during the year and during the year previous were as follows:—

| Receipts                               | 1911                | 1912                |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Sales of timber licenses . . . . .     | \$ 2,176.00         | \$ 3,145.00         |
| Renewal of timber licenses . . . . .   | 81,206.00           | 80,708.00           |
| Stumpage . . . . .                     | 376,679.14          | 339,604.18          |
| Transfers of timber licenses . . . . . | 644.00              | 4,037.00            |
|                                        | <u>\$460,705.14</u> | <u>\$427,494.18</u> |

The following table shows the quantities and kinds of lumber cut from Crown Lands, for which stumpage bills were rendered during the year ending October 31st, 1912, with the amount charged thereon:—

| Kinds of Lumber                 | Stumpage   | Quantity                  |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Spruce and pine logs . . . . .  | 250,854.56 | 190,163,601 S. Ft.        |
| Fir logs . . . . .              | 47,827.12  | 59,783,902 "              |
| Cedar logs . . . . .            | 22,399.62  | 17,919,701 "              |
| Hardwood logs . . . . .         | 4,159.29   | 5,199,114 "               |
| Hemlock logs . . . . .          | 2,503.77   | 6,259,437 "               |
| Hemlock logs (peeled) . . . . . |            | 2,993,646 "               |
| Poplar logs . . . . .           | 458.99     | 573,740 "                 |
|                                 |            | <u>282,893,141 S. Ft.</u> |
| Hardwood timber . . . . .       | 226.09     | 240 29-40 Tons            |
| Hemlock bark . . . . .          | 428.40     | 535½ Cords                |
| Wood (fire and pulp) . . . . .  | 258.16     | 610 Cords                 |
| Sleepers . . . . .              | 9,539.72   | 381,589 Pieces            |
| Posts . . . . .                 | 93.75      | 6,250 "                   |
| Telegraph poles . . . . .       | 551.05     | 2,418 "                   |
| Boom Poles . . . . .            | 92.46      | 4,623 "                   |
| Brackets . . . . .              | 25.32      | 2,532 "                   |
| Barrel wood . . . . .           | 102.88     | 11 Cars                   |

|                                           |                     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                           | \$339,521.18        |
| Add old accounts . . . . .                | 5,871.63            |
| Less allowances and overcharges . . . . . | 2,382.83            |
|                                           | <u>3,488.80</u>     |
|                                           | \$343,009.98        |
| Deduct unpaid accounts . . . . .          | 3,405.80            |
|                                           | <u>\$339,604.18</u> |

I had the pleasure during the past summer of attending the meeting of the Forestry Association at Vancouver, B.C., and was greatly impressed with all I saw and heard respecting the great Forest problems particularly referring to forest fires. The Province of British



Columbia, largely through the influence of this association has embarked on the most progressive forest policy of any Province or State in America. I am more than ever convinced that a careful expenditure of money in the protection of our great forest domain, is a pressing necessity. Having that feeling I am going to ask the Legislature for a special appropriation to erect a few fire signal stations on some of our highest lands to be connected by telephone; together with a vote for fire fighting tools, as has been previously recommended by me in the annual report.

#### Forestry Department, University of New Brunswick

I have the feeling that the services of those graduating from this department of the University might be used with great advantage in the survey of our public domain. A practical test of their work has been made during the past summer by the Deputy Surveyor General, who, I am informed, is thoroughly satisfied with the character and scope of the work undertaken. The work referred to included a topographical survey, estimating the timber on a 3,000 acre block by means of the strip system; the different varieties of the stand, barometer heights and contours, together with a concise report of the total quantities of merchantable and smaller growths, accompanied by the necessary plans. I take this means of drawing the attention of lumbermen, timber land owners and others to the fact that we have within our borders a class of young men well qualified to undertake work of this nature and as I am informed at a reasonable rate.

## Much Maple Made into Last Blocks

An Interesting Quebec Province Industry which is Commencing to Feel the Shortage of Raw Material

The special uses to which woods of various descriptions are put in the production of manufactured articles are so numerous that no one ever could appreciate them without making a special study of the subject. One of the interesting facts in this connection is that an almost infinite number of small, but extremely useful articles are manufactured out of the various hardwoods which are native to Canada. As a single instance of this, the following article, dealing with the manufacture of last blocks for the boot and shoe industry is published.

Lasts, up to the present, have been almost entirely of maple. Of late years the diminishing supply of maple has compelled manufacturers to look around for a substitute wood. One of the largest firms manufacturing maple last blocks in Canada is that of Geo. Willard & Son, McNeil's Crossing, Que. This firm now has on order five car loads of birch last blocks which are being used as an experiment to find out if they can take the place of maple.

Last blocks, as most people know, are the forms upon which shoes are manufactured. The great demand for them is the result of the continual increase and alteration in the styles of shoes. Dur-

last season no less than 125,000 feet of maple, all of which was converted into last blocks. The mill operated by the company has a capacity at present of 4,000 blocks every ten hours. It is run night and day whenever the company can secure sufficient hands for the purpose.

A maple log is rolled on to a saw carriage and cut into cart wheels by a sixty-inch circular saw. The log is fed to the saw by steam feed, in the same manner as in an ordinary sawmill. The splitting operation is done with a fifty-six inch circular saw, the wheel of maple being placed on a platform running upon trucks which are placed on



Where Last Blocks are Produced—Geo. Willard & Son's Mill  
McNeil's Crossing, P. Q.

a V-shape track. The platform is pushed to the saw by the operator's knee. The pieces of maple after being split are next trimmed or shaped for the roughing lathes, of which the equipment includes four, and one bench saw.

The lathes have a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 blocks every ten hours, depending upon the ability of the operator. After this operation the block is in shape roughly conforming to the outline of the finished last. It is then placed in a car and carried to the storage sheds to be piled up "cobhouse" style for drying.

Seven years ago Mr. Geo. Willard found that the demand for last blocks in the Canadian market was not sufficient to keep his mill running to its full capacity. He made a trip to England, therefore, to see if stock could be disposed of in that country. The trip was very successful and Mr. Willard has been able to contract every year since that time for the sale of all the blocks that he can manufacture, his contracts being with the most reliable last makers in England.

During the winter which has just passed the firm was fortunate in having sufficient snow to haul in their complete stock of logs, some of which came a distance of eight miles.

#### Laurentide Company Going After More U. S. Business

The Laurentide Company have decided upon a more energetic policy with regard to United States business, and with this end in view have secured offices in the new Aeolian building, New York, in which city they have been represented for some time. Mr. J. F. Patten, who has been appointed manager, was formerly in Montreal with the firm of McFarlane, Austin & Robertson, subsequently he was agent for a number of paper concerns, and went later to London, Eng., as manager for J. R. Booth. At a later date he was New York manager for the American paper firm of S. D. Warren & Co. The Laurentide Company have also decided to establish a traffic department in Montreal, which will necessitate further office accommodation in the Canada Life Building. The traffic department will be concerned with matters of rates and routing, and the appointment of an experienced railroad man to the office of manager is to be made.

#### Price Brothers and Company's Output

The following table gives a comparison of the sales of Price Brothers & Company for the past two years:—

|                                 | 1911       | 1912       |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Lumber—feet . . . . .           | 84,682,116 | 87,623,317 |
| Shingles—pieces . . . . .       | 81,308,000 | 33,827,000 |
| Ties " . . . . .                | 48,966     | 52,326     |
| Lath " . . . . .                | 14,232,000 | 14,921,000 |
| Rossed pulpwood—Cords . . . . . | 5,595      | 4,260      |
| Peeled " " . . . . .            | 6,125      | 9,366      |
| Cardboard—tons . . . . .        | 4,569      | 5,673      |
| Paper " . . . . .               | 3,675      | 4,633      |



Raw Material for Last Blocks—Geo. Willard & Son's Mill,  
McNeil's Crossing, P. Q.

ing the past fifteen years these increases and alterations have been going on at an almost incredible rate. Methods of manufacture have necessarily been changed to keep pace with the increased demand. Fifteen years ago, methods were rather primitive, compared with those of today. In those days a camp outfit was got together, consisting of bedding, sundry cooking utensils, eatables, axes and manufactured the season's cut. This was done by cutting down the large maples and sawing them into wheels or cross sections which were then split up with a broad axe and maul, the bark being peeled off by striking it with the back of the axe. Geo. Willard & Son, who operated in this manner fifteen years ago, took out and manufactured



# Lumber Consumption in Toronto

**HIGH GRADE WOODS  
USED IN MAKING BIL-  
LIARD TABLES, ETC.**

Lumber plays a large part in the manufacture of sporting goods and the growing popularity of sports and pastimes among the people of Canada, especially during the last decade, has materially increased the consumption of lumber of every variety.

Probably the most widely patronized indoor games are billiards, pool, bagatelle and bowling. Billiards especially has taken a firm hold as a favorite with Canadian people and this is emphasized by the fact that to-day twenty billiard tables are supplied to private houses where one was installed six years ago. This involves a great increase in the amount of lumber consumed by manufacturing of billiard tables.

A good idea of the consumption of lumber in billiard tables may be secured at the plant of Samuel May & Company, of Toronto, who manufacture billiard, pool and bagatelle tables, billiard cues, bowling alleys and ten pins. Mr. Samuel May founded this company in 1864. He was at that time engaged in the building business, but one of his favorite recreations was a game of billiards. He was an expert amateur player and had in consequence a thorough knowledge of what a billiard table and its accessories should be. This led him to go into the business of building billiard tables and the firm which he founded in 1864 is still carrying on business under the same name.

The factories of the company are situated on Pelham avenue, West Toronto and Adelaide street west, Toronto. The preliminary work of manufacture is carried on at the former factory while the finishing work and assembling is done at Adelaide street west.

A great variety of lumber is consumed in the manufacture of these products. It is essential that the lumber should be of first-rate quality, without flaw, and thoroughly seasoned. It is, of course, apparent that the hard usage to which ten pins, for instance, are subjected would in a very short time render them perfectly worthless if any but the very best lumber were used in their manufacture. This is equally true of their other products. All the lumber used with the exception of that which is made into billiard cues and ten pins, is kiln dried. Prior to this it is seasoned for from one to two years before it is considered in a fit state to be manufactured.

The total quantity of lumber consumed by the firm annually exceeds 300,000 feet, the majority of which is put into billiard tables. This amount however, does not include about 100 tons of rare wood which is imported only for special billiard tables. These latter woods, which comprise ebony, rosewood and mahogany are very costly.

Some of the different kinds of lumber used are maple, basswood, birch, oak, chestnut and whitewood. 5-in. x 5-in. maple is used for ten pins, 2-in. for billiard, bagatelle and pool tables, 1-in. x 1¼-in. for bowling alleys, 1-in. x 1⅝-in. for billiard cues. Soft maple 4-in. x 8-in. is also used in billiard tables. The slate frames of the billiard tables are manufactured of 1-in. wood, 2-in. 1½-in. and 1-in. birch and oak, 2-in. and 1¼-in. chestnut and 2-in. No. 1 whitewood are also used for billiard tables. Bowling alleys are also made in pine of the following sizes: 1¼-in. and 1½-in., 2-in. x 6-in. and 4-in. x 4-in. Over and above these 300,000 feet of lumber used in actual manufacturing, about 60,000 feet of 1 inch pine is made up into boxes, and 120,000 feet of various veneers are used, the greater part of this amount being quarter cut oak.

Messrs. Samuel May and Company confine their business to high grade production and the tests to which all their goods are subjected are very severe. All the cues which they manufacture are entirely hand-made at the Adelaide street factory. They make a specialty of manufacturing high class billiard tables to a customer's own design, one which has been specially admired was lately manufactured by them for Mr. J. C. Eaton, of Toronto. This table was built of circassian walnut.

The manufacture of billiard cues is a long process. The shafts, which are made of maple, have to be planned by hand in order to obtain the fine balance which is so much appreciated by players of ability. All the wood put into cues has to be air dried for a period of from 3 to 6 years, as kiln drying would remove the resiliency which is absolutely necessary in a faultless cue. After the drying out is completed, the lumber is sawn into pieces of 1 in. to 1½ in. in size, and the rough turned on a specially designed lathe. It is placed in racks for a period of from six months to a year so that, should there be any warping, it can be detected. The butts and shafts are then joined, rough turned and spliced.

The Dominion Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is preparing a report upon the wood using industries of Ontario. Under the head of sporting goods it will contain the following, which is of interest in connection with the above article:—

The varieties of material used in making bowling, billiard and pool tables, baseball bats, hockey and lacrosse sticks, billiard cues, toboggans, bicycle rims and gun stocks in the Province of Ontario are shown in the accompanying table under the name of sporting goods.

Elm and maple form two-thirds of the wood used and head the list of fourteen species. Rock elm is the best hockey stick material, and over half a million feet of rock and white elm are used annually for

| Kind of Wood.  | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value. | Average Value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS |                 |          |          |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|                |           |           |        |                | Ont.              | Eastern Canada. | B. C.    | Foreign  |
|                |           | M Ft.B.M  | \$     | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M          | M Ft.B.M        | M Ft.B.M | M Ft.B.M |
| Total.....     | 100.0     | 1,870     | 70,091 | 37 48          | 1,355             | 60              |          | 455      |
| Elm.....       | 37.7      | 705       | 23,950 | 33 97          | 945               | 60              |          |          |
| Maple.....     | 28.8      | 539       | 15,884 | 29 47          | 345               |                 |          | 194      |
| Ash.....       | 6.7       | 126       | 5,535  | 43 93          | 126               |                 |          |          |
| Hard Pine..... | 6.0       | 112       | 4,341  | 38 75          |                   |                 |          | 112      |
| Tulip.....     | 5.0       | 94        | 3,378  | 35 91          |                   |                 |          | 94       |
| Oak.....       | 3.5       | 65        | 2,250  | 50 00          | 65                |                 |          |          |
| Basswood.....  | 2.9       | 55        | 1,650  | 30 00          | 55                |                 |          |          |
| Birch.....     | 1.8       | 34        | 1,190  | 35 00          | 34                |                 |          |          |
| Hickory.....   | 1.6       | 30        | 2,100  | 70 00          | 30                |                 |          |          |
| Pine.....      | 1.6       | 30        | 660    | 22 00          | 20                |                 |          | 10       |
| Mahogany.....  | 1.3       | 25        | 5,625  | 225 00         |                   |                 |          | 25       |
| Walnut.....    | 1.1       | 20        | 1,000  | 80 00          | 20                |                 |          |          |
| Chestnut.....  | 1.1       | 20        | 660    | 33 00          |                   |                 |          | 20       |
| Hemlock.....   | 0.8       | 15        | 270    | 18 00          | 15                |                 |          |          |

Wood Materials used in Sporting Goods in Ontario

this purpose. Maple is used chiefly for billiard cues and some toy baseball bats. Billiard tables are built like any other heavy table with a frame of oak, maple, hard pine or rock elm, finished in quartered oak, black ash, mahogany or walnut, with inside work of birch, tulip or basswood and chestnut and tulip for core-stock.

Bowling alleys are built of maple, hard pine and hemlock. Second growth white ash and hickory are supposed to be the best material for baseball bats and 20,000 feet of hickory are used annually for this purpose and for lacrosse sticks. Yellow birch for toboggans, maple for bicycle rims and walnut for gun stocks complete the list.

Nearly two million feet of material is used annually for this class of goods, and the prices on the whole are above the general average. The material is purchased in all forms, grades and sizes and in many respects closely resembles the handle-making industry, purchasing squares or billets for bats, hockey and lacrosse sticks and billiard cues. Billiard table and bowling alley material is purchased in the form of dimension stock, lumber or veneer. Maple, hard pine, tulip, mahogany, white pine and chestnut are imported to the extent of a quarter of the total consumption.

Hockey and lacrosse sticks are exported to all parts of the Empire, but the heavier articles are made for home consumption and are sold in Canada only.

## Quarterly Report of Glasgow Trade

Messrs. Calder, Henderson & Livingston, Glasgow, in their quarterly timber market report under date of March 31st, say: It was generally expected that the active conditions prevailing towards the close of the year would continue in evidence for some time. Instead, the demand has been quiet. High prices, a weakening in freights, and the serious dislocation of trade caused by a strike of carters contributed to the lack of animation. The drop in freights chiefly affected c.i.f. transactions in pitch pine, and the uncertainty of a further fall added to the hesitation in fixing for new requirements. Contracts for Canadian timber and deals have been fixed at prices that show an advance on last season's high figures, but the total quantity ordered was smaller than usual. The import has been moderate, and stocks in the aggregate are not heavy, although some items appear to be much in excess of probable demands. Values on the whole have been maintained on a high level and are at present steady, and their future course will, to some extent, be determined by the trend of freights. Shipbuilders continue to be busy, and the tonnage launched for the past three months amounted to 118,458 tons, compared with 136,340 tons for the corresponding quarter last year. Other wood consuming industries, apart from housebuilding, are fairly well employed.

## Death of Widely Known Lumber Writer

Met L. Saley the widely known writer of "Realm of the Retailer" in the American Lumberman, died on March 30th at his home at Hampton, Iowa, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mr. Saley's loss will be greatly felt by all who knew him or his writings. He had been a member of the staff of the American Lumberman and its predecessor for thirty-four years and his work was admired by all readers of that journal.



## Important Georgian Bay Mill Sold

Waldie Brothers Dispose of Spragge Plant—Will be Operated this Season—J. J. McFadden the New Owner

J. J. McFadden, Renfrew, Ont., has purchased from Waldie Bros. the mill at Spragge, Ont., on the North Shore of Georgian Bay. Mr. McFadden will operate the mill this year and will commence sawing early in May. A number of the old staff of Waldie Bros. will be taken on to run the mill. The mill will be operated upon logs belonging to J. J. McFadden and also upon contract work. A sufficient supply of



Purchased by J. J. McFadden.—Waldie Bros. Mill at Spragge, Ont.

logs for the present year has already been ensured. Mr. McFadden also reports that the future supply is guaranteed.

The mill at Spragge is one of most modern and thoroughly equipped on the Georgian Bay, and, under the management of Waldie Brothers, had the reputation of producing a class of lumber unexcelled by any other in Ontario. The equipment is thoroughly up-to-date and is capable of turning out 150,000 feet of lumber in a ten-hour day. It includes two double-cutting Waterous band saws and a Wm. Hamilton



View of Shipping Dock at Spragge, Ont.

gang saw in addition to a gang edger. The gang edger is an extremely useful machine with Simonds inserted teeth and is used for cutting with Simonds inserted teeth and is used for cutting the 4 in and 5 in. cants. The equipment also includes two lath machines furnished by P. Payette and Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont. The power for the mill is furnished by six Waterous boilers of the latest improved type with Dutch ovens. The equipment includes one of P. Payette and Company's latest patent mill dogs, which dogs equally well in frozen or wet timber.

The mill at Spragge was purchased some years ago by Waldie

Bros., Limited, from Cook & Bros. Lumber Company. The machinery in the original mill was all built by the Wm. Hamilton Company, Limited, of Peterboro, Ont., who have also supplied much of the machinery which has been installed since its erection. Before the plant was purchased by Waldie's the Cook estate remodelled it and put in a new outfit of boilers of the most expensive kind. After the sale to Waldie's the latter put in new engines and remodelled the mill to a great extent, making it more modern. It was then considered to be at least the equal of the very fine mills operated by the Waldie's at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

The facilities for water shipment at Spragge are splendid. The large lumber carrying vessels plying on the Great Lakes can load at the company's dock. The harbor is one of the finest on the Georgian Bay for storing and safe holding of logs. For securing stocks of logs the mill is also splendidly situated, being at about a half way point on the North Channel. From the Spanish river or from the Mississauga and Blind rivers to Spragge is only a short tow. Spragge is also conveniently located in connection with the C. P. R. Soo line.

### A Relic of Early Hoo-Hoo Days in Canada

One used to hear occasionally and also to read in the papers, criticisms of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, based upon the supposition that whenever a group of lumbermen got together for any purpose whatever, they must be combining to raise the prices of lumber. Even in these enlightened days when Hoo-Hoo has established itself throughout the lumber industry in many parts of the world, a few outsiders are occasionally rash enough to make a fuss and try to create the impression that Hoo-Hoo is a secret society formed practically for the purpose of maintaining lumber prices. Fortunately such unfounded reports cannot have any ill effect today, because the truth is so widely known that Hoo-Hoo is respected by all who know anything whatever about it.

An interesting instance of the reception which Hoo-Hoo secured when it invaded Canada some eleven years ago is afforded by a clipping from an old Toronto newspaper, which announces the formation of the first branch of the great order in Canada. The Toronto paper in question was not expressing its own views but reproducing those of another newspaper, the Bobcaygeon Independent. Without further comment we reproduce the article, knowing that it will be read with a great deal of interest by Hoo-Hoo both in Canada and in the United States. The article commences under the heading, "What is the Hoo-Hoo? and the sub-heading "Bobcaygeon Independent pretends to see a combine in it." The balance of the article with most of its inaccuracies reproduced in their original form is as follows:—

"Bobcaygeon Independent: Thruout this district of Ontario one of the most important sources of wealth and industry is lumbering, therefore anything connected with the lumber business is interesting. For this reason just a passing notice is due to the establishment in Toronto of a lumberman's fraternity of a social idea, but tho nominally for social purposes it will exert more or less influence on lumbering engagements and business. The organization is practically a secret society and calls itself the Hoo-Hoos. The order has existed for some time in the United States and is there a strong organization and it was a Buffalo contingent of the order which last week came over to Toronto to do the installation of the members of the new branch. Twelve members were initiated, all leading members of large lumber firms, and the indications are that the order will rapidly increase in strength and members thruout Ontario. The effort is being made to pass the order off as merely a joke, and absurd names are given to the officers, but joke or no joke the fact remains that the lumbermen of the United States are united in a fraternal organization, and the lumbermen of Canada are about to unite and co-operate with them. Among the members who are said to have been initiated in the new organization in Toronto, were Messrs. D. L. White, of Playfair & White, Midland; W. D. Lummis, president of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Ontario; Ald. J. Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Co.; H. Munro, of the Oliver Lumber Co.; G. Nicholis, of Regan & Nicholls; A. R. Riches, of the S. C. Kanady Lumber Co.; H. K. McIntosh, of the Hardwood Lumber Co.; W. J. Hetherington, of the Wm. Laking Co., Hamilton; W. P. Bull, of the Mississauga Lumber Co.; R. Locke, of the Rathbun Co., Deseronto; W. J. MacBeth, of the J. D. Shien Lumber Co., Bracebridge. These gentlemen are all well known in the lumber business and such a combination, tho it represents itself to be merely for fun, may exercise a very important influence in the lumber business.

The Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine, Mr. Frank E. Mace, has issued an excellent bound volume containing his report for the year 1912, and also a report of the wood using industries of the State of Maine prepared by J. C. Nellis of the United States Forest Service. The report is amply illustrated and contains a great deal of exceptionally valuable information for all lumbermen and foresters who are interested in the forest products of that State.



### Wm. Milne and Son's Operations—Autocratic Railways

Martin Kehoe, of William Milne & Son, Limited, North Bay, Ont., was in Toronto on a business trip during the second week of April. He reports that the company have only taken out about one-third of their usual cut. They will have about 17,000,000 feet for their Spanish mills, about 3,000,000 feet for the mill at Sellwood Junction and about the same quantity for the North Bay mill. Although the company will only have about one-third of their regular cut of their own logs they expect to take on sufficient contract work to make their output this year about three-quarters of the usual quantities.

Mr. Kehoe reported a slight falling off in the trade activity during the early part of April, partly on account of the disagreeable weather. Prices, however, were well maintained in all respects. There was not quite so much activity in "cuts" on account of the large quantity of doors which are being imported into Canada from the United States.

Mr. Kehoe recently had an experience in connection with lumber shipments which makes one wonder whether the railroads are conducted for the convenience of shippers or for the benefit of the companies alone. The C. N. R. took a car load of lumber from Sellwood Junction for Toronto on a rate of 11½ cents. This car was to be placed upon the G. T. R. Woodrow siding at Toronto. The C. N. R. undertook to make delivery in this manner. The car arrived at Toronto and the G. T. R., for reasons best known to themselves, refused to have it placed on the Woodrow siding by a foreign company. The result was that the shippers of the car were obliged to hunt up some other destination for it, and the purchaser of the lumber had to go without it. Naturally there was a good deal of indignation developed among the parties concerned and some pretty hot correspondence was interchanged.

### A Sample Case of Demurrage Trouble

Editor Canada Lumberman: Utterson, Ont., April 7th, 1912.

We shipped from here on January 6th, 1913, a car of slabs, containing eighteen cords and we sent an invoice to the party to whom the car was consigned in Oshawa, on the same date. They advised us to the effect that they would not require the car. We turned the car over to another party and gave them authority to receive it from the G. T. R. This dealer advised the G. T. R. that he would look after the car when it arrived and asked them to notify him. We heard no more of this until February 15th. Our agent at Utterson then gave us notice that there was \$35 demurrage on the car in Oshawa. We let them sell the car and are seeking redress from the G. T. R. which is very hard to recover.

Utterson Lumber Company.

### Reciprocal Demurrage Case Postponed

Montreal, April 7th.—The reciprocal demurrage case, which was down for hearing for April 15th, before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa, has been postponed. Some of the Boards of Trade who are supporting the demand for reciprocal demurrage are not ready with their figures, and the railway companies' data is also incomplete. The Railway Commissioners have requested that the railway companies and the Boards of Trade complete their data and forward it as early as possible. When this has been received the Board will fix a special date for the hearing.

### Reduction of Cut on the North Shore

One of the large manufacturers upon the North Shore of Lake Huron, in a recent letter to the Canada Lumberman reports that the prospects for getting all this season's logs to the mill are as good as during any average year. It is very rarely, he says, that any logs are stuck in the streams tributary to Georgian Bay. The cost of operating during the past winter has been about the same as during the previous winter. The same writer estimates that the output of logs for the season of 1912-13 between River and the Soo will, be about 35 per cent. less than during the previous season, which was about 30 per cent. less than during the season before. Several mills on the Georgian Bay did not run last year, for various reasons, and he reports that this year there will be still less. "This is not for the reason that there is not a good market for lumber at good prices, but because in most cases, the operators are going out of business owing to the high prices of stumpage and to the extreme cost of logging, which is not in proportion to the prices obtained for the output in lumber, and is therefore, very discouraging.

The Ontario Government is understood to be considering the advisability of repairing Dollar's Dam on the Pickering River. This would be a great advantage to the lumbermen in that district as it would afford twenty-eight miles of navigable water upon the dam.

The first cook of pulp at the new mills at Dryden, Ont., was made recently with entire satisfaction.

### J. R. Booth Celebrates 86th Birthday at Work

Ottawa, April 7th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—On Saturday, April 5th, J. R. Booth, millionaire lumberman, manufacturer and owner of railways, celebrated his 86th birthday in the same way as he has spent the anniversary of his birth since he was a boy, that is, at work, in his mills. In spite of his advanced age, Mr. Booth is enjoying as good health as he did sixty years ago. On Saturday his staff presented him with 86 magnificent roses.

"No, Mr. Booth is not celebrating his birthday. He has gone down to his work as usual," was the laconic statement given out to the correspondent of the Canada Lumberman when an inquiry was made at his home.

No man in America has contributed more to the common good than J. R. Booth. He was born in Shefford County, Que., on April 5th, 1826, of poor parents, and has in turn been successively river driver, lumberman, railway builder and owner. Messages from all parts of the world flooded in on Mr. Booth on Saturday wishing him many more years of good health and happiness.

Guy H. Long, of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., gave a complimentary banquet to a number of local contractors and builders at the Commercial Hotel on March 25th. An enjoyable evening was spent and a number of interesting speeches were delivered after the banquet. Most of the speakers referred enthusiastically to the splendid outlook for Hamilton's building trade during the coming season.

### Some Splendid Elm Logs

The accompanying illustration shows a load of elm logs recently taken out by J. P. Newman, Wiarton, Ont., from the township of Keppel. The load was made up of five elm logs and contained 2,987



A fine load of Elm Logs at Wiarton, Ont.—2987 feet from one tree

feet. The smallest log on the load measured 31 inches in diameter and the largest 33 inches. They were cut from one tree. Every log was perfect as may be seen from the illustration. A number of other loads were brought out at the same time. One of these was made up of three elm logs containing 1,708 feet, the logs being 31 inches and 32 inches in diameter. The timber will be cut up into the standard thicknesses from 1 inch to 2 inches.

### Firm Prices at New York

Chase, Talbot & Company report under date of April 1st as follows:—

Spruce, both Eastern and West Virginia, as well as hemlock from the same sections, hold firm at highest prices quoted, with the supply very limited. White pine and cypress hold their own with a firm grip. Long leaf and short leaf yellow pine salesmen continue to dictate to the buyers. Eastern spruce laths have advanced rather violently in price, the market being variously quoted \$4.50 to \$5.00 per M. with excessively light supply.

The tonnage market must again be given consideration, and as the season approaches, when sailing vessels return to the East from the Southern winter cruising, it is noted that maximum rates are still demanded. As to the action of Congress in June on the tariff issue, we venture the prediction that possible legislation can affect the prices of Eastern spruce, pine, and hemlock, little if any.

The annual drift of the St. John River Log Driving Company was commenced on April 3rd in charge of Mr. Murray Glasier, of D. D. Glasier & Sons.



# The Veneer Industry at Montreal West

A Complete Illustrated Description of the Factory and Equipment of the  
Dominion Mahogany and Veneer Company, Limited

Among the new industries which have arisen in the district of Montreal is the Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, Limited, of Montreal West. There are other concerns making veneer in Canada, but the Dominion Company is the only one manufacturing mahogany veneers in addition to other varieties. The president is Senator N. Curry, the vice-president and managing director Mr. Arthur Rushforth, the assistant general manager Mr. Geo. Kersley, and the superintendent Mr. W. Stadden.

The company, which employs seventy men, have one of the finest factories, if not the best factory, on the North American continent, both for the manufacture of lumber and for making veneers. It is a concrete building 220 x 75 with three floors on one side and two on the other. The offices are ample and nicely fitted up. Everything is substantially built, and the equipment is of the best. Shipping facilities are excellent, both the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. serving the factory. The chief trade catered for are the piano and furniture makers, contractors and railway car establishments.

Mahogany, circassian walnut, English brown oak sawed and sliced, rotary cut birch, maple, elm and beech for drawer bottoms, panels and centres for furniture manufacturers, are the chief woods used. Some of the veneers are magnificent in their figuring, and are utilized for the highest class of work.

Although the company have been manufacturing only since November, 1912, the factory has been running to its capacity and the output is booked up for the next four months. The company's customers extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mahogany is shipped from Liverpool, the centre of the world's trade in this wood, and the company gets logs from various parts of the world, including South Africa, South America, Cuba, etc. The company have also timber limits in the province of Quebec for birch and maple, and manufacture these logs into veneers for drawer bottoms; panel stock and centres for the furniture trade; and pin block stock for the piano trade. The logs are cut into thickness of veneer from 1-24 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, both sawed and sliced. All mahogany logs are quartered, and all lumber is piled on sticks. The refuse is taken by a blower system to the boilers and burned. As an indication of the solid type of construction it may be mentioned that the foundations for the machinery go down fourteen feet.

The logs, on arrival, are placed in the yard, where they are cut

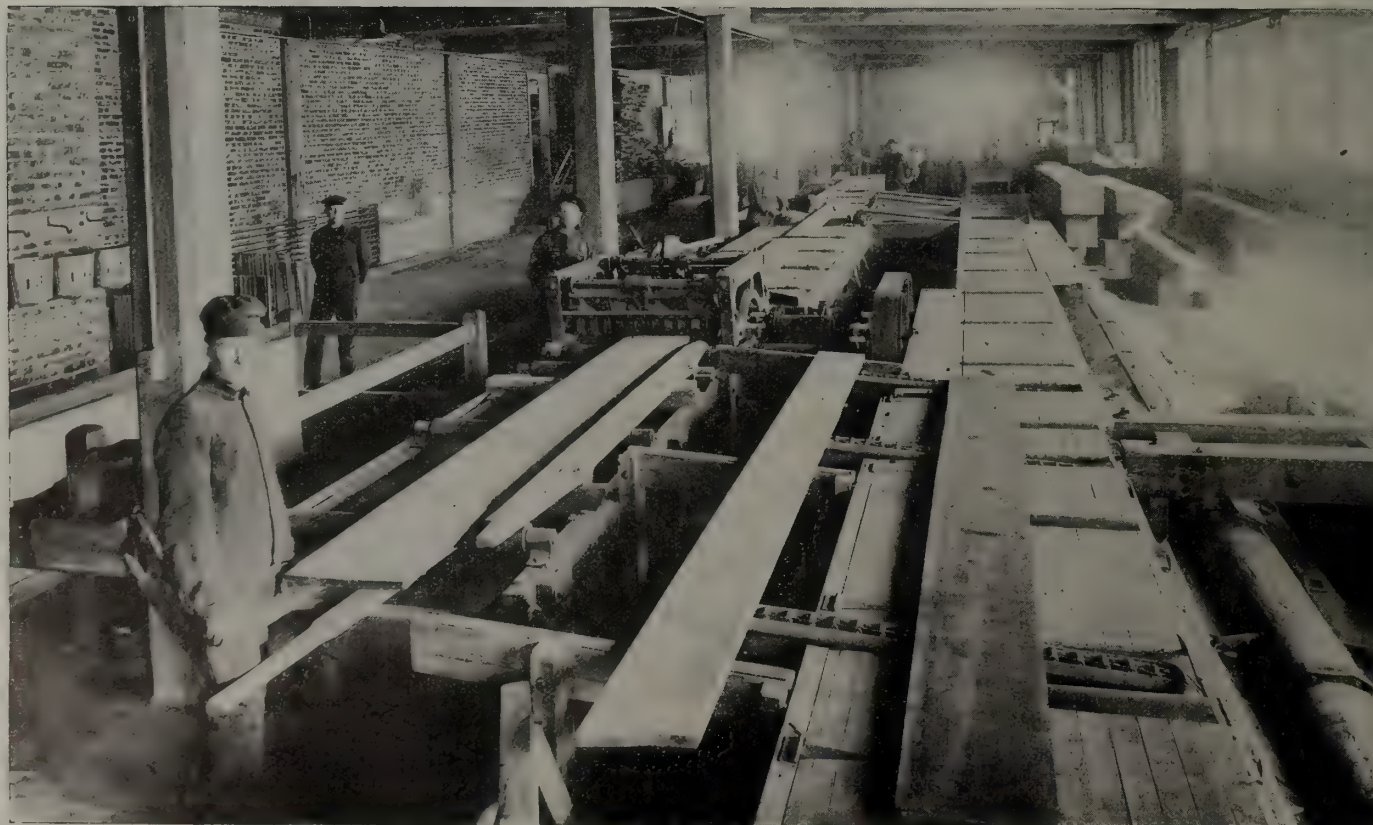


Front View of Plant—Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Montreal West.

into lengths by a drag-saw lifted by derrick to the mill room, and then moved on a truck, which runs on rails to the saw carriage. This takes the logs to the big band sawmill, where they are cut into whatever thickness of plank is desired. That dust drops down and is carried away by suction. The boards are conveyed on rollers and then by means of conveyors to the edgers; they are fed through these after having the edges removed, and go to the trimming saw. Afterwards, still by means of rollers, they are sent to a sorting table in the yard below, where they are sorted. The saws in the edgers are movable and thus adjustable to the sizes required.

The logs which are required for veneers come into the mill by the same means, and are cut by the same process. The flitches are then conveyed to the sawmill, where they are manufactured into the different thicknesses of veneer and are afterwards rack-dried.

On the ground floor logs are brought in the round from the yard and put into a tank, where they are boiled for twenty-four hours. The logs are then placed in a rotary lathe and the veneers made by the rotary process. The veneers are taken to the clipper and cut to size,



One End of Band Mill, Showing Edger and Live Rolls.





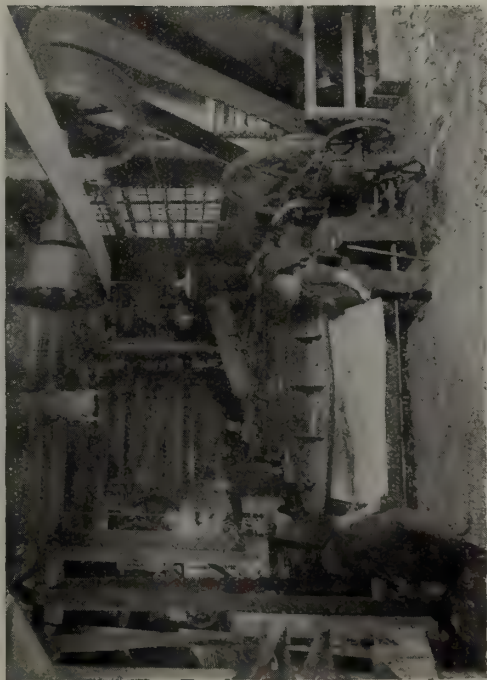
View of the Filing Room.



Rear View of Plant and Log Yard.



Band Mill Showing Log Ready for Cutting.



Rotary Lathe Cutting Drawer Bottom Stock.



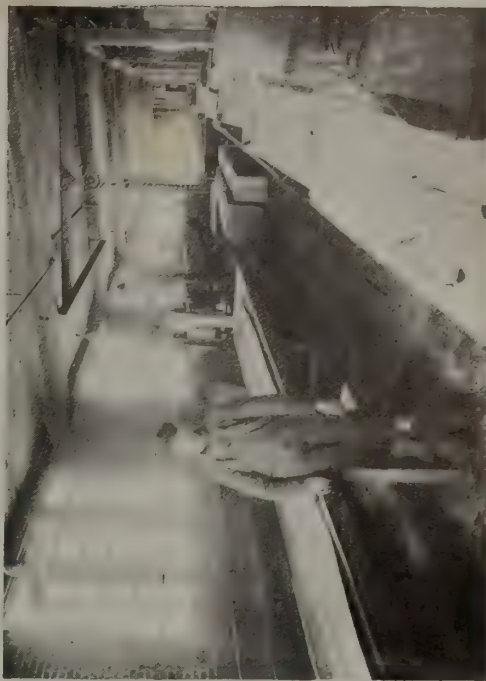
A Corner of the Lumber Yard at the Dominion Mahogany &amp; Veneer Company's Plant.



One End of the Stock Room.



Veneer Slicer Machine.



Veneer Saw.



hence into the automatic dryer and after being crated are ready for shipment.

Mahogany, after being steamed, is taken to a slicer, where it is cut into veneer. The machine is very substantially built, the logs being held by dogs, and the knife automatically brought into contact with the lumber. The veneers then go to the dryer, which consists of a series of layers made of chain, and the veneer is fed through this until it comes out at the other end, meanwhile receiving treatment by hot air fanned into the machine. The filing room is on the top floor and very well equipped with the most modern machinery by experts.

There are two sample rooms, where are kept over one million feet of veneer in stock. Each log is carefully tagged and tallied. From every log three samples are furnished to the traveller, each sample being hinged into lengths, and these are so arranged as to fold into trunks.

The company supply a special filtration system for drinking water and also a luncheon room. There is a telephone system right through the building.

The Watrous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., supplied the sawmill machinery; band saw, edgers, engine of 250 horse-power and boilers of the Dutch oven type; the Capital Machinery Company, of Indianapolis, the slicer, rotary, and veneer saws; the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, the other saws; the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal, the trucks; and the Philadelphia Textile Company, the dryer.

Building and specifications were designed by E. & W. S. Maxwell, architects, Montreal; while F. J. Jago & Company were the contractors for the reinforced concrete; McGregor, Reed & McGregor, the brick work; Hickey & Aubut, the steam fitting.

### Canada's Lumber Production

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has issued a report on the manufacture of lumber for 1911. Statistics compiled from reports received from 2,871 firms operating sawmills give the total production as follows: Lumber, 4,918,202,000 feet, valued at \$75,830,954; square timber, 34,847 tons exported, valued at \$766,406; shingles, 1,838,474,000, valued at \$3,512,078, and lath, 965,235,000, valued at \$2,212,226. The total lumber output is an increase of 466,550,000 feet, or 10.48 per cent. over the cut of 1910. The Province of Ontario still maintains the lead in lumber production, with a cut of 1,716,849,000 feet, but British Columbia is advancing towards the head of the list, the production of that Province being 1,341,942,000 feet, an increase of 14.7 per cent. over 1910. The increase in the cut of Ontario was only 4.5 per cent. Quebec is the only Province showing a decrease, which amounted to 4.3 per cent. Saskatchewan showed the greatest increase in annual cut, with 77.5 per cent., and the production of Nova Scotia increased by 48.8 per cent.

As regards the species of woods, spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar retained their relative positions in the order given, at the head of the list of 26 kinds of wood sawn. Spruce, with a production of 1,600,054,000 feet, made up nearly one-third of the total cut,

increasing by 27.5 per cent. from 1910. The output of white pine was 1,038,542,000 feet, the increase being 3.8 per cent. The production of Douglas fir was 845,936,00 feet, an increase of 32.9 per cent., and hemlock was produced to the amount of 476,239,000 feet, or 16.5 per cent. of an increase. Among the hard woods the most noteworthy change was the increase in the cut of birch, the output being 98,811,000 feet, an increase of 38.8 per cent., giving it the seventh place on the list. Maple, basswood, elm, ash, beech and oak show decreases.

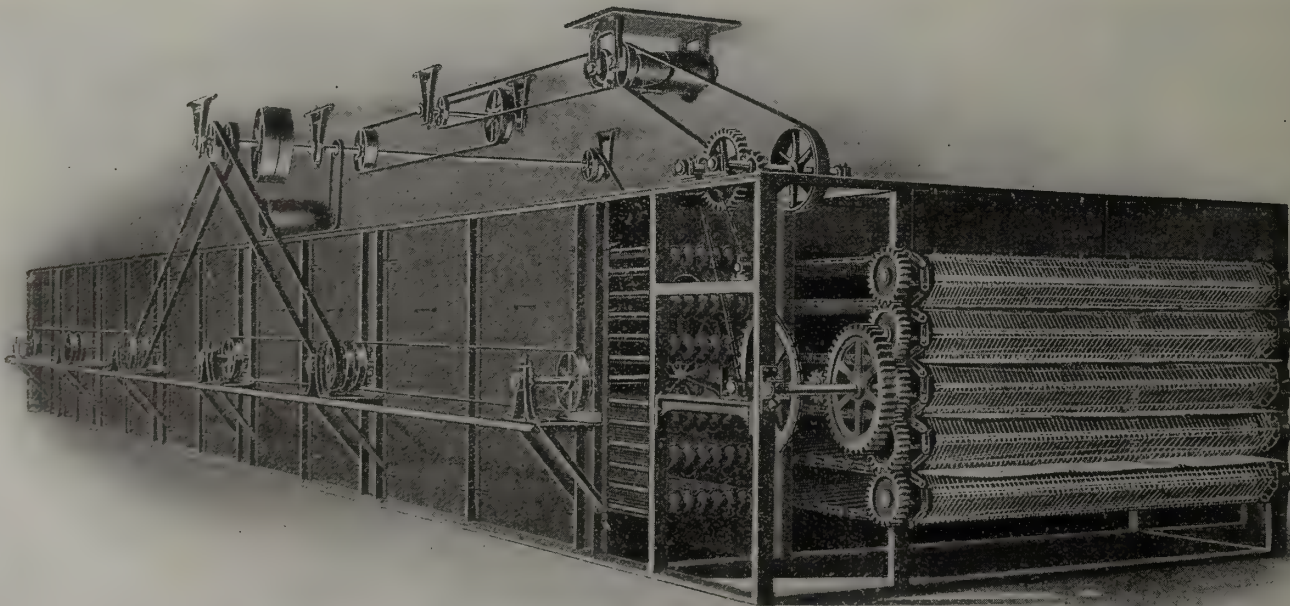
The figures for square timber exported were supplied by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Of the total quantity of 37,962 tons, 21,500 tons were white pine, 8,390 tons birch and 6,095 tons elm.

The cut of shingles showed a decrease of 7 per cent., being most apparent in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario, which together supply nearly 70 per cent. of the total production. Though 10 kinds of wood are used in this industry cedar is still by far the most important, forming over 95 per cent. of the output. The production of lath increased by 13 per cent., owing to the greater output in British Columbia and Ontario.

### Why are Houses Costing More to Build?

The newspapers of Canada have published a good deal of material of late, referring to the increased cost of house building. With remarkable unanimity they put all the blame upon the lumbermen and the other manufacturers of building material. A little further enquiry would show them that they must go a step further still if they want to be logical. Unquestionably the increased cost of building is largely due to the increased cost of lumber and other materials. But the lumbermen are not getting any greater profits than they used to get. The higher prices of lumber, as everyone in the business knows, have been accompanied by equal increases in the cost of manufacturing. It would be interesting to the reading public if the daily press, having now put all of the blame upon the lumbermen, would go a little further and publish a series of articles showing how the expenses of getting out logs, manufacturing them into lumber and delivering the product on the job have increased. They would find that the lumberman had been very modest in the increased prices which he has asked, and that the cause of the increased cost of building is that our standards of living have advanced, and that the cost of everything which the poor consumer requires has gone up in a most remarkable manner of late years, so that the man who is engaged in manufacturing is obliged to raise the price of his product in order that he may buy the more expensive products of other companies, all of which are being consumed today in far greater quantities than ever before.

British Columbia timber and lumber alone are to be used in the construction of the Forestry building to be erected in Hastings Park for the Vancouver Exhibition Association. As much as possible will be used in the natural state. It is expected that the material will be donated to the Exhibition Association by the lumbermen of Vancouver. The interior of the building will be given over to one large room will be used for the display of every known wood found within the borders of the province. The building is to cost about \$22,000.



Proctor Automatic Veneer Dryer made by Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., installed at Plant of Dominion Mahogany and Veneer Co., Ltd. Montreal, West.



# Wholesale Lumber Prices in 1912

Average Level Reached Equal to That of 1907—Advance of Nine Per Cent—Government's Report on Course of Prices

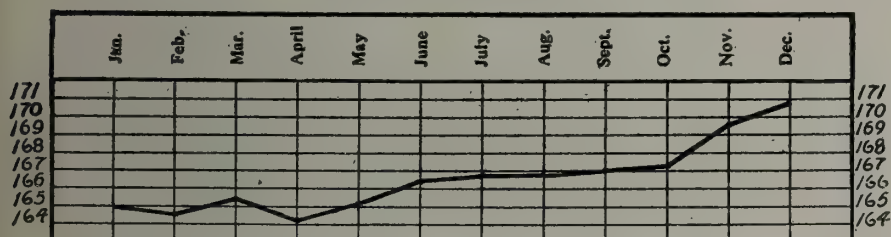
... The Department of Labor of the Dominion of Canada has issued its report upon wholesale prices during the year 1912, prepared by Mr. R. H. Coats, editor of the Labor Gazette. The report contains statistics giving most valuable information relating to the cost of living. It is shown that wholesale prices advanced over nine per cent. during 1912 and that retail prices did not advance so rapidly. Since 1897, the report says, prices have advanced by nearly sixty per cent. in Canada.

The lumber market, according to this report was firm, generally speaking, throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The department index number, which takes the average price prevailing during the decade of 1890 to 1899 as its basis, is used to afford a comparison with the prices of 1912. Placing prices during this decade at 100, the index number for fourteen different varieties of lumber rose from 165 in January, 1912, to 170.9 in December, 1912. During the year 1911 it was 165.5. This brings the level of prices up to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. "The demand for lumber for construction purposes" says the report, "was probably never so large as in the year just passed. British markets were partially closed in the early part of the year by the coal strike, and later in the year scarcity of space in vessels and advancing freight rates hampered exports from Canada. Prices, however, strengthened in Britain toward the end of the year. The United States demand was good. The cut of Ottawa Valley mills was reported to have exceeded all records."

## The Course of Wholesale Prices

"New Brunswick lumber products went up rapidly in 1912. A line of spruce deals at St. John, quoted at \$13.25 in January, reached \$15.75 in December. The highest prices previously quoted were \$16.00 in 1910, \$15.50 in 1909, and \$15.25 in 1906. There was some overstock-

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



ing in this line early in the year, and the British coal strike interfered with shipments, but the year closed with trade conditions very buoyant and stocks reduced. N. B. shingles advanced from \$2.25-2.60 to \$2.50-3.00, averaging \$2.645 for the year, as compared with \$2.46 in 1911, on active demand in the United States market and limited supplies; tendencies at the end of the year were very firm and advances were promised, mills having closed down with low stocks and reports from the woods not being altogether favourable.

"In the Ontario and Quebec product, the year appears to have been one of steady prices for medium qualities, but low grade material advanced as did certain high grades. As illustrating the general tendency of prices of Ontario lumber the Department has obtained information from year to year as to the average price at which the cut of certain mills in the Ottawa Valley was sold. In 1910 this approximated to \$20.50, but in 1911 the level was down to \$20.00. The effect of the 1912 price movement was to bring the level back to that of 1910, namely, \$20.50. A feature of the year was the scarcity which developed in hemlock and the high percentage of stained stock caused by the wet weather of June and July. Spruce was in exceptionally good demand.

"The hardwoods were very firm, and oak and birch advanced. Basswood and elm also were higher. Furniture manufacturers reported supplies scarce and prices advancing. Car building materially increased the demand.

"B. C. fir quoted at Winnipeg remained steady, but B. C. shingles went up. Consumption in the prairie provinces has been very heavy, and the car shortage impeded deliveries. Though B. C. supplies at the beginning of the year were ample, the building season absorbed them without difficulty."

## Details of Lumber Prices

The course of prices in various lumber products is shown in separate tables. Spruce deals per thousand feet at St. John, N.B., merchantable, 3 x 7, 9 and 11 in. and up are shown to have opened the

year at \$13.25, to have advanced to \$14 in April, \$14.50 in May, \$15 in June, to have fallen off a little during July and August, returning to \$15 in October, and finishing the year at \$15.75. The average for the year being \$14.45, compared with \$9.93 during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

New Brunswick cedar shingles, "clear" and "extra" per thousand on the wharf at St. John are shown to have been quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.60 in January, and to have advanced to \$2.50 to \$3 by June at which figure they remained for the balance of the year. The average for the year was \$2.64, as against \$1.81 during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

Pine, good sidings 1 x 7 in. and up per thousand feet at Ottawa are shown to have been quoted at the beginning of the year at \$54 to \$58 and to have eased off to \$53 to \$55 by the month of April, at which figure they stood during the balance of the year. The average for the year was \$54.50, as against \$34.84 during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

Pine shipping culls, sidings, 1½ in. and 2 in. are shown to have commenced the year at \$26 to \$30 per thousand feet at Ottawa and to have remained at that figure until September when a gradual advance commenced. In December the figure was \$29 to \$32. The average for the year was \$28.41, as compared with \$13.91 during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

Pine box boards 1 x 4 in. and up to 6 feet to 11 feet per thousand feet at Ottawa, commenced the year at \$13.00 to \$14.00, at which figure they remained until December, when the price was \$15 to \$17. The average price was \$13.70, as against \$12.50 for the decade from 1890 to 1899.

No. 1 white pine lath 1¾ in. x 4 ft., per thousand at Ottawa, commenced the year at \$4 and varied between \$3.75 and \$4 throughout the year, the average being \$3.90, as against \$1.47 during the decade from 1890 to 1899.

Hemlock, 1 in. culls, per thousand feet at Ottawa, commenced the season at \$10 to \$12 and continued at that price throughout the rest of the year. During the decade from 1890 to 1899 the average price was \$8.74.

Spruce 1 x 4 in. and up 6 feet to 11 feet, mill run, at Ottawa, opened the season at \$14 to \$16.50. In April the price was \$14 to \$15 at which it remained until November when \$15 to \$16 was the market price and in December a further advance occurred to \$16 to \$17. The average for the year was \$14.93.

Pine, No. 1, cuts and better, at Toronto, were quoted at \$60 to \$65 in January and remained at that price throughout the year, the average being \$62.50. The average for the decade from 1890 to 1899 was \$33.15.

Red oak, plain, first and seconds, 1 in. was quoted at \$54 in January, \$52 from February to June and \$55 for the balance of the year, the average being \$53. During the decade from 1890 to 1899 the average was \$27.07.

Birch, common and better, 1 in., opened the season at Toronto at \$29 per thousand feet, and advanced to \$30 in May, at which figure it remained for the balance of the year. The average was \$29.66. During the decade from 1890 to 1899 the average was \$19.34.

Common and better soft maple, 1 in., went through the year at \$25 per thousand feet, at Toronto, from 1890 to 1899 the average price was \$16.49.

British Columbia fir 2 x 4 in. and up, 8 to 16 feet, S. 1 S. and E., commenced the year at Winnipeg at \$21.50 per thousand feet and remained at that price. The average for the decade from 1890 to 1899 was \$14.90.

British Columbia cedar shingles, XXX, at Winnipeg, commenced the year at \$2.90 per thousand and remained at that figure until November when they advanced to \$3. The average for the year was \$2.91. The average for the decade from 1890 to 1899 was \$1.66.

## Pulp and Paper

"Newsprint opened the year high, but almost immediately declined, recovering somewhat in June. Contracts over considerable periods were made mostly at the same figures as in 1911, in which year prices for odd lots advanced materially during the summer on account of drought, but were slightly lower than in 1909 and 1910. Wrapping paper, Manila No. 1, was characterized by strength in the autumn. Pulp, ground wood, was strong in the summer, but weakened somewhat in November. Bleached sulphite was weaker until August when there was a pronounced upward movement, but it declined thereafter. Unbleached sulphite, on the other hand, was stronger at the end of the year than at the beginning.



# Forest Areas and Problems of Canada

About 600 Billion Feet B. M. of Available Coniferous Saw Timber—Ownership and Disposal Conditions Far From Ideal

An interesting publication dealing with the forest resources and problems of Canada, written by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto, has just been published. The publication is a reproduction from the report of the proceedings of the Society of American Foresters, November, 1912. The address having been delivered by Dr. Fernow before that society. Some of the interesting facts brought out in the address are as follows:—

"Anything like statistical knowledge regarding Canadian forest areas is lacking, but by subdividing the country into types, measuring the areas occupied such types, and estimating their probable production, the writer has come to the conclusion that as to area capable of producing commercial timber (not merely woodland) Canada may not claim much more than half that of the United States, say 250,000,000 acres, and as to quantities of available saw timber, not more than one-quarter now still to be found in the States, say 600,000,000,000 feet B.M. of coniferous material.

"Half of this timber may be accredited to the Pacific; the other half to the Atlantic side. In addition, a large amount in the aggregate of pulpwood and of inferior saw material, needful for local development, is found scattered through the middle portion.

"While an enumeration of species occurring in Canada would develop the respectable number of 150, less than one-third are of commercial value, and, indeed, if frequency and quantity of occurrence are kept in mind as factors in determining economic importance, the number of important species will be found within 30, namely, 18 conifers and 12 broad-leaf species."

## Distribution of the Forests

Discussing the distribution of the forests of Canada Dr. Fernow says in part:—

"On the southern slope of the 'Laurentian Shield' south of the Height of Land is located the true commercial forest area of eastern Canada, a country fit mainly for forest use. If we take the white pine as the most important timber, this area is still further confined in its eastern portion, for while in the western portion the northern limit of this pine very nearly coincides with the Height of Land, in the east the limit of its occurrence is climatically still further limited, and lies far south of the Height, namely, on a line from the headwaters of the Gatineau to Seven Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"This is a country of lakes and swamps alternating with low hills and plateaus, most variably forested, although the flora is limited to few species. It would be difficult to pick the leading species in this territory of approximately 150,000 square miles extent. There is still a hardwood basis, in which maple, elm, basswood, and paper birch, with beech, red oak, yellow birch, ash, balm of gilead, besides the ever-present aspen on burnt areas, play a part. Of the conifers, balsam fir is probably numerically the most frequent, with white spruce a close second, and in the swamps the almost useless black spruce is prominent, with the more valuable white cedar and tamarac according to the character of the swamp. White pine and hemlock, the two most valuable species, and the red pine occur much more localized, mainly along the water and on the better drained sandy hills. A century of logging has removed the accessible pine very nearly, and while it is impossible to make even a guess of the amount still standing, the fact that hemlock is cut in ever-increasing amounts sheds light on the situation. The Ontario portion of this area has always been reputed to be better stocked with this class of timber than the Quebec portion. Yet the government officials, claiming on the unlicensed territory—which, by the way, in Ontario comprises still 140,000 square miles—10 to 12 billion feet of standing white pine (or one-third of the annual consumption of coniferous material in the United States), seem to think this a large amount.

"Those who realize that the commercially available and accessible saw timber is near exhaustion point to the enormous amount of pulpwood material as the value of the future. There are undoubtedly large and for the present unmeasured amounts, but it should also be realized that a large portion of this, perhaps more than fifty per cent., is balsam fir, which, although according to the writer's contention superior to spruce for pulp, is not advantageously floated, and since the rivers are the only means for getting it out at present, and probably for a long time to come, it will remain unavailable until other values invite railroad development.

"The cut-over lands are treated no better or worse than in the States. Fire sooner or later ravages them, and on the thin siliceous soil destroys not only the young growth, but the mould; the waters

soon wash the soil, and the bare rock comes to view. Thousands of square miles have been and are being burned over repeatedly, and while the aspen and the banksian pine struggle to keep a forest cover, in many places the value is gone. The characteristic attitude of the authorities to this spoliation policy is exhibited in the declaration of a high official in charge of timberlands, that the extensive fires of the last season did not do much damage, since they occurred mostly on cut-over lands, i.e., destroying only young growth."

"Looking at the economic value of the northern woodlands, beyond the height of land, everybody must agree that their timber, although of inferior character, is of utmost value for home use by the prospective settler and miner, and of no commercial value to our eastern civilization, especially as the direction of down grades is away from markets. Nevertheless, that vast area of these woodlands, probably 50 per cent., are destroyed by fire and are annually burned over must be considered an incalculable loss for the future."

In reference to the timber of British Columbia, Dr. Fernow says:

"A rough estimate of the acreage and stand of merchantable timber made by the writer a few years ago brings it to between 30 and 50 million acres (estimated as 15 million acres, besides the railway belt, by the B. C. Forest Commission based on present standards of merchantableness) and between 200 and 300 billion feet (192 billion feet and 40 to 50 billion feet in the railway belt, according to the Commission report). Of this, one-quarter may be assigned to the Rocky Mountain types, leaving the bulk of the magnificent southern coast types. It may be broadly stated that British Columbia now contains about half the merchantable timber of the Dominion."

## Ownership Conditions in Different Provinces

In conclusion Dr. Fernow devotes considerable space to a discussion of the political advantages connected with economic development of the forest resources of Canada. Upon this he writes as follows:—

"The ownership and methods of disposal of public timberlands need explanation. Ownership of timberlands, except in Nova Scotia, is still for the most part in the Crown, i.e., they are State property, either under provincial or federal control, and hence, apparently, a rational forest management could be inaugurated at any time, if the owner so wished. Actually, however, this ownership is a snare and a delusion, at least for the largest part of the more valuable portions of the State property, for these portions are rented away for the cutting of timber under conditions which make the ownership of doubtful value.

"The conditions vary somewhat from province to province, but are similar in principle; the timberlands are managed under a license system.

"In New Brunswick, for instance, licenses or permits to cut the timber on certain tracts, called limits, are given for a series of years, renewable for 25 years. In Quebec and Ontario the license runs nominally for only one year, when it can be renewed, and is, in fact, regularly renewed as long as the licensee pays the ground rent—a certain sum annually per square mile—and the timber dues, a certain amount per M. feet, etc., for all the wood actually cut. So far the license system seems unimpeachable; the government retains ownership, and leaves it to private enterprise to secure for it a revenue from its property. But there are three features added which vitiate the beauty of the plan.

"It would, of course, be proper to prescribe certain regulations as to the manner of cutting the timber, with a view to preserving the productive value of the State's resources. It is, therefore, a commendable condition, practiced in Quebec, to restrict the cut to a diameter limit, differing for different species. But it must be considered an entirely immoral contract, when conditions are imposed which cannot possibly be carried out by any one who is not with certainty in continuous possession, as, for instance, the erection of mills of given size; and still more immoral, if the one contracting party, the government, reserves, as it does, the right at any time to change the conditions of the contract without timely warning. The lessee then is placing himself in the condition of being in the hands and good will of the lessor—a dangerous proceeding!

## Increased Government Regulations

"It is no argument against this charge of immorality that the government of Ontario, e.g., has, as a rule, not taken advantage of its right, except to slightly increase ground rents and dues and to impose the duty of protecting the property against fire in a certain man-



ner. Another not less immoral feature in the handling of the timber limits has been the practice of allowing pseudo-settlers to locate on portions of the limits, and thereby curtail the timber of the licensee. Even so, the license being only an annual one, there would appear little hardship in imposing these conditions; but there was introduced a worse feature, which practically forced the government to renew licenses as a matter of fairness, and thereby curtail morally its ownership rights. After 1867 the limits were placed on the market at auctions, and the so-called "bonus" paid by the highest bidder represented, as nearly as could be ascertained by cruising, the difference between timber dues and actual stumpage value, so that practically the owner of a one-year license to cut timber had paid full stumpage value for all the timber on the limit, which it would take years to remove, and thereby had a moral claim on the government to leave him undisturbed in possession, to renew his license.

"This would still have been a condition with which the government could have dealt fairly, because the amount of the bonus paid was known, and could have been taken into consideration if any change of conditions had been contemplated. But the third and worst feature is still to be related. It became not only the practice to renew the annual license, but also to permit transfer of licenses to others. In this way timber limits became quasi private property and objects of speculation. Banks advanced money on the limits to the leaseholder for the bonus or otherwise, as if they were his property, and not the State's; and not licenses, but limits, were handled and changed hands in the market as if they were property, at prices paid by the purchaser, which would fairly represent full stumpage value.

"In this way the hands of the government were tied by the equity which the license holders and banks had acquired in its property. The licensees claim, so to speak, property rights in limits which actually they had acquired only a right to cut for one year. It would take an unusually strong Minister of Crown Lands who could recover in an equitable manner possession of the State's property with a view to introducing a conservative management.

"These worst conditions refer to licenses issued in Ontario from 1867, when the bonus was introduced, to 1904. The licenses issued before that time, still held sometimes by original lessees, are at least minus the "wages of sin" represented in the bonus, and it should be easier to adjust them and remove the claimed ownership to the second and third growth. Since 1904 the bonus bid is made not as formerly in a lump sum, but by the M. feet, in addition to the ordinary dues, the timber to be removed within a given time—not much of an improvement on older methods.

"The government has lost its power to regulate the proper use of its property, except on the unlicensed lands and forest reservations. This condition of things, which refers more particularly to Ontario, is repeated in somewhat different detail in other provinces.

"In British Columbia, where the limits have been handed over to

speculators mostly without a bonus payment for 21-year licenses, lately the licenses have been made perpetual and the stumpage dues fixed at 50 cents, under the idea that owners will therein find an inducement for conservative use—a perfectly hopeless expectation and a perfectly unfair deal for the people. This year, however, a vigorous attempt has been made to organize a strong forestry department, which may be able to work out a scheme by which the damage may be undone.

"The Crown Lands of the Dominion, located in the new middle provinces and unorganized territories, are in a more hopeful condition as regards the possibility of applying management, for they are mostly not yet under license and the Forestry Branch has really possession of them.

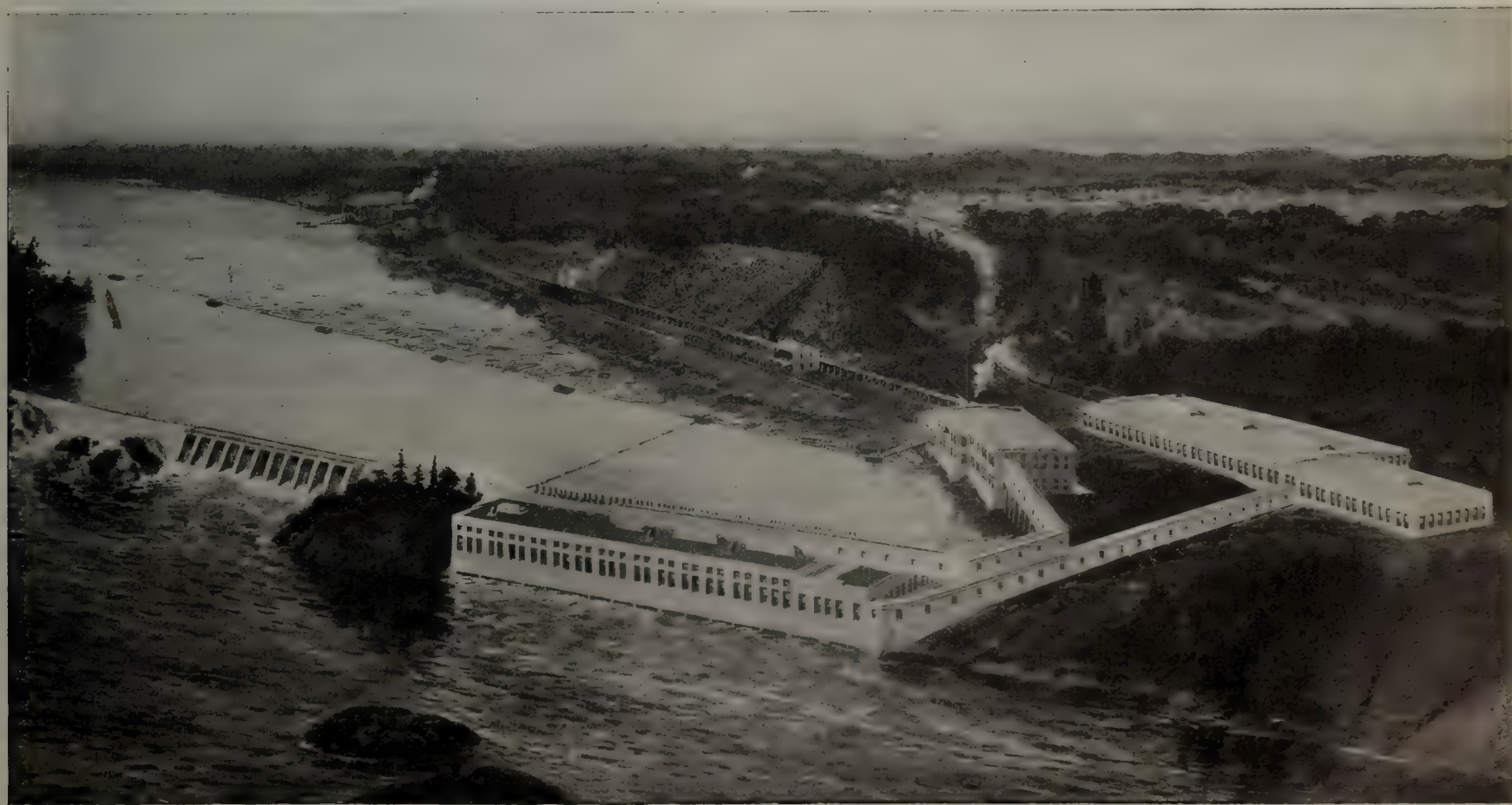
"There is, however, a move on foot to hand over the public lands to the provinces in which they are situated. Indeed, within a few weeks it was decided to transfer the so-called railway belt to the province of British Columbia. The same reasons which are against handing the National Forests over to the States are valid against such transfer to the provinces. The Federal government in both cases can better afford financially the difficult task of starting a forest management, while either States or Provinces would surely resort to the policy of exploitation.

"There is still to be added to these inherited and natural ones the third difficulty, which hampers the speedier progress in forest reforms wherever they have been begun. It is baneful influence of personal politics, the blight from which all public business suffers, wherever there is a lack of a standard for the appointment of civil servants.

"The influence of the Civil Service Commission does not reach the so-called "outside service," the field force, which is appointed, as a rule, for political reasons, or is at least under political influence. The U. S. Forest Service has been lucky in having from the start been able to avoid this influence, and to divorce appointments, at least to a large extent, from political considerations. The Forestry Branch of the Dominion has had to steer through political waters, and while it has been allowed to employ technical men without reference to their politics, the politics of other appointees rather than their fitness had to be considered, with the inevitable result of leading to inefficiency rather than to efficiency.

"So far, technically educated Canadian foresters have been few, and, with the sudden development of the British Columbia Forestry Branch, the market is indeed for the time undersupplied. With the increase in the number of professional foresters, however, it is to be anticipated that reform in organizing the forest service will grow apace, and that Ministers of Crown Lands will be forced by public opinion to divorce technical administration from political influence.

"Only a radical change in attitude, a realization that forest conservation is a present necessity, and that existing methods are destructive of the future, will bring forward the needed reform."



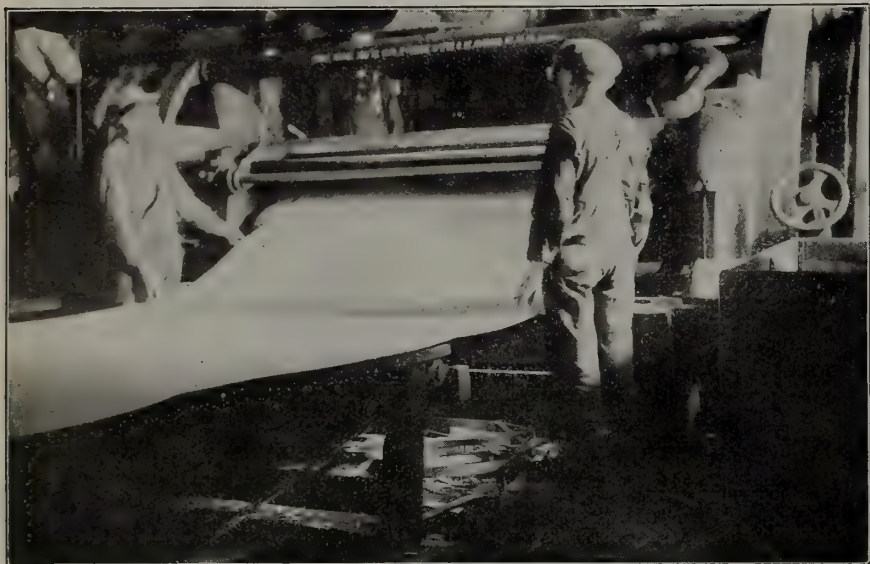
Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company's Plant, Iroquois Falls, Ont., as it will appear when completed next December



# Modern Door Manufacturing Methods

Importance of Organization and Good Machinery in Producing High Quality Goods—The Paine Company's Plant Oshkosh, Wis.

Everyone in the business of making or selling doors has heard of the wonderful and enormous plant of the Paine Lumber Company at Oshkosh, Wis. One of the most interesting departments of this plant is the one which is devoted to the making of veneers for use in veneered doors. The employees of the veneer mill number three hundred. Altogether the Paine Lumber Company has in its employ, in its various departments, three thousand people. In the old and new sash and door plant and planing mill two thousand three hundred of this total are employed. The executive office of the company gives employment to sixty-five people. We might go on at considerable length giving statistics of this nature in order to tell our readers of the ability of the company who turn out products in great quantities. This is not the object of the present article, however. The principal



Cutting out sheets of veneer at Paine Door Plant

idea is to tell the readers of the Canada Lumberman some of the interesting points in connection with the veneer plant and the door making plant.

When it comes to doors, this company stands pre-eminent among all the manufacturers of doors in the world. This truth is readily appreciated when one considers that, according to statistics gathered by the company, it makes two-thirds of all the standard veneer doors in the world. It has a capacity for turning out the surprising quantity of one million five hundred thousand doors in the course of a year. A Globe-Trotter would probably open and close quite a number of Paine doors during the course of his travels. Canadians may not realize it but they handle a great many Paine doors during the course of their ordinary business affairs. In many of the prominent hotels throughout North America these doors are to be found, and also in public buildings of various descriptions, a notable instance being the Parliament Buildings of Canada at Ottawa.

## The Making of Veneers

In the making of veneers the company uses birch, oak, mahogany and basswood. Each wood gives its own distinct class of veneer. The logs which are to be manufactured into veneer are re-sorted at the plant, after a preliminary sorting which has divided the veneer logs from the sawmill logs. An electric railway carries the veneer logs to a cross-cut saw which cuts them into the proper sizes for the veneer machines. Then the logs are rolled into the boiling vats, which are arranged in a series. Each vat holds a number of logs and the water in it is kept continually at boiling point by a series of steam pipes down in the water. The logs remain in this for twenty-four hours and come out steaming hot, boiling water having reached every nook and corner in the wood, clear to the heart. The logs have actually been "cooked tender," and are ready for the hungry veneer machine with its one sharp tooth, a long knife of steel.

An electric hoist lifts the logs from the vat and they are then stripped of their bark and rolled along and hoisted into position for the veneer machine. The heart of the log is marked on each end so as to determine its exact centre. Then the log is lowered into the machine the ends being fastened into a heavy chuck. Lengthwise of the machine is a knife one hundred inches long. The chuck is revolved after the manner of an ordinary turning lathe. As the log

turns around on the chuck it is pressed against the long knife and a sheet of veneer of the standard thickness of an eighth of an inch is peeled off like paring an apple. The sheets of veneer appearing like a huge sheet of leather, one hundred inches wide, and some times one hundred feet or more in length, is moved along smoothly over a long table by travelling steel chains. As the veneer sheet leaves the machine it passes beneath a row of huge lead pencils which mark black lines lengthwise of the sheet. These are necessary to indicate the outside face of the veneer, so that when the veneer pieces are glued up, this outside surface will be on the outside to prevent checking. As the sheets of veneer move along, big knives descend at intervals and cut them into large sections. Other knives again cut these sections into smaller portions of suitable size for the panels, stiles and rails of doors.

The core of each log is transported to a miniature sawmill to be cut into lumber. Nothing is wasted. The bark and other trimmings are sent to the "hog," a machine that cuts and grinds the pieces into smaller bits which are then fed into the furnaces.

After they are cut into the proper sizes, the veneers are carried in conveyors to the drier, where the pieces move slowly along between innumerable iron rollers that are heated. The atmosphere in the dryer remains at a temperature of 240 degrees. It is like a great oven, with asbestos lined walls, and is of such size that it takes just forty-five minutes for each piece of veneer to pass through. When the veneers come out they are dry and baking hot. The heat warps the eighth of an inch veneers somewhat, but not enough to retard handling. Steps are being taken to add a quick cooling arrangement to the dryer, so that the pieces will keep perfectly flat, the absence of any warping facilitating the handling of the pieces.

## Assembling the Veneers

Next in its adventurous journey from log to door, the veneers upon leaving the drier, get a free ride on conveyors to the gluing department. Here men and women, in making the panels, run the veneers through a machine that spreads a glue upon the surfaces to be



Section of veneer showing grain of the wood

glued together, and three pieces are assembled to make each panel. Each piece being an eighth of an inch thick, the resulting panel is three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The grain of the middle piece extends in a direction opposite the grain of the two outside pieces, and this crossing of the grain is the secret of the non-warping quality of veneer doors. The glue used is secured in South America. As fast as the employees place the three layers of veneer for each panel, these three thicknesses are laid upon large sheets of metal, and piles of these sheets are squeezed in hydraulic presses that exert a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch. The panels remain in these for several hours, until the glue has become thoroughly dry. Finally, the panels, which come out of the presses perfectly flat, are trimmed at sawing machines and are then ready for the door department. For any one piece of veneer to pass through the evolution from log to panel requires in all only about eight or ten hours. There is no wasted energy, no pronounced interruptions in the various steps of the process. Everything moves along at a certain steady rate of speed, and not a hitch occurs all day long, except on rare occasions,



when some certain machine balks or needs repairs. Clock-work precision is maintained and the result is a constant stream of panels turned out each working day.

### Making the Doors

No less interesting is the door-making department to which the panels are taken from the veneer mill. In making the stiles and rails for the doors, small pieces of soft wood are glued up in strips and dovetailed together by eleven Linderman Dovetailing Machines and the veneers then glued upon these fillers, as in making the panels. The outside edges of the stiles are strips of the same wood as the veneers, so that the soft wood filler does not show at all. Cull portions of logs are used for the filler, thus utilizing what would have been unavailable years ago when a carpenter spent days making a single door of the old style.

Machines bore holes in the rails for the dowels, which are little round sticks of hard wood that are turned out by other machines, and also glue the dowels in to the rails. Other machines place glue in the holes in the side lengths or stiles and all the parts—panels, stiles and rails—are properly assembled and a power clamp, or "squeezer" presses all the parts together tightly. The door is now ready for finishing. The surfaces are sanded smooth by powerful machines that sand both sides at once. Some doors have six panels, others have two. Some have one large one, and still others have none, depending upon the styles catalogued or specially ordered. The no-panel door is used considerably in hospitals, on account of being without surfaces that would catch dust, and are therefore more sanitary. Some veneered doors have handsome inlays put in. Others have openings of various shapes for glass. When finished, the doors present a most beautiful appearance on account of the rich effect in the grain of the veneer. A popular door turned out by the company has veneered panels, with the stiles and rails of solid spruce. Not a few birch doors are stained to represent mahogany, the resemblance being striking. Wisconsin birch is called the American mahogany, and it deserves the term applied.

The Paine plant at Oshkosh is one of the wonders of modern manufacturing skill. The greatest wonder is how one firm can have worked up so widespread and good a reputation that can sell such a large output.

### E. C. Atkins & Company Not Interrupted by Flood

E. C. Atkins & Company, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A., write us under date of March 28th, as follows: "The reports that have gone out from this city in regard to the situation caused by the recent floods in this district, may have caused some of our customers and friends to think that we would not be able to fill their orders promptly, but we are pleased to state that, fortunately, our plant was not affected by the high waters and as we have our own water supply and lighting system we have been able to run along without any interruption. Traffic is now fast resuming its normal condition and all orders and inquiries will have prompt attention."

### A Valuable Hardwood Consumers' Register

The National Hardwood Lumber Association have published Volume I. of the "Consumers' Register" of the Association. The register consists of a tabulation of the annual hardwood requirements of consumers in the United States and Canada, secured through the reporting department up to March, 1913. The book is one which speaks for itself. Its distribution will be confined exclusively to members of the Association. The arrangement of the register is such that one can obtain from it in a few minutes, information of great importance as to where he can either buy or sell the stocks in which he deals. Volume I. occupies no less than twenty pages all of which is devoted to the presentation of information regarding stocks wanted and for sale, in a practical and condensed form.

### Metal Insurance

The importance of using good paint for the protection of metal surfaces is discussed in a brief article by L. M. Stocking, in a recent issue of the Dixon "Crucible" published by The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, at Ticonderoga, N.Y. "Metal insurance" may be an unfamiliar term, says the writer, yet it is of great importance to all owners of property. If the rate for fire or life insurance is too low, one thinks twice before giving risks to a company, because its ability to carry out its contracts is doubtful. If the rate is too high, one shuns such a company on account of the expense. A fair price for the best protection in the company with a reputation, is the ideal one should follow in insurance matters. In the same way one should consider the question of insuring metal surfaces by the use of protective paint. Structures should not be painted spasmodically. Metal surfaces should be inspected regularly and a paint applied which will give the longest service, thereby saving expense in repainting. A structure

well painted is insured against decay and depreciation. In this way the value of property is maintained and the profit and loss account shows more on the credit side. Painting should be done regularly so that a structure will not depreciate and involve a fruitless effort to bring it up to efficiency. This is waste of money and bears hardest upon the owner at his weakest time. The best paint should be used and regular inspection should be made. Dixon's Silica-Graphite paint has a splendid reputation for the qualities which enable it to fulfil the requirements of effective metal insurance. It is made in four colors, but one quality only. It is equally suitable for metal or wood. As an endurance paint it is highly commended by all who have used it, especially by leading railroads and manufactories which have adopted it after exhaustive tests, as their maintenance paint.

### Sees Prosperity Ahead

Alexander Maclaren, the well-known lumberman, of Buckingham, P.Q., is visiting Vancouver on one of his annual business trips. In a recent interview he spoke of the tight money situation in eastern Canada but said that he looked for improvement during the next few months. So far as he could learn, collections in the east were better than to the west of Lake Superior. He looked for marked improvement on the prairies after the opening of navigation. Speaking of the lumber situation he said that eastern lumbermen were enjoying exceptional prosperity, as prices had advanced \$3 per thousand over those of a year ago. Most of the mills in the Ottawa Valley have already disposed of the coming season's cut at the prevailing prices. The Pacific Coast lumber industry looked promising to him, although there was no increased demand from the prairies at present. Immigration, however, promised to be large.

### United States competition in the Prairies

The following table shows for 1911 and 1912 the United States lumber and shingles shipped into the market upon which British Columbia manufacturers depend:—

|                                                           | 1912.              |             |                | 1911.              |             |                | Percent Increase 1912 over 1911 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                           | Feet B.M.          | Value.      | Average per M. | Feet B.M.          | Value       | Average per M. |                                 |
| Planks, boards, etc., dressed one side, not dutiable..... | 207,762,000        | \$2,377,262 | \$11.44        | 190,768,000        | \$2,324,994 | \$12.13        | 9                               |
| Sawn boards, etc., dutiable.....                          | 49,291,000         | 645,670     | 11.07          | 31,348,000         | 390,866     | 12.11          | 53                              |
|                                                           | 257,053,000        | \$3,022,932 |                | 222,116,000        | \$2,715,860 |                |                                 |
| Laths.....                                                | Pieces. 63,720,000 | 134,624     | 2.11           | Pieces. 58,220,000 | 134,795     | 2.31           | 9                               |
| Shingles.....                                             | 82,887,000         | 152,402     | 1.84           | 17,206,000         | 32,781      | 1.90           | 381                             |
| Total.....                                                |                    | \$3,309,958 |                |                    | \$2,883,436 |                | 14                              |

### A Good Cut in Saskatchewan

Reports from Prince Albert, Sask., state that the logging operations of the Prince Albert Lumber Company were favored with the best logging weather that they have ever had during the past winter. The cut was about two-thirds as large as last year, the company having curtailed its operations as it had a quantity of logs held over from the previous season. The logs taken out last winter will amount to 30,000,000 feet. The production of the mill during 1913 will be about 50,000,000 feet. It is intended to commence sawing operations about April 20th. The mill will employ about five hundred men.

### Is Your Fire Risk Serious?

The Ontario Fire Prevention Association has taken steps to draw to the attention of the public the great importance of proper inspection of premises, in order to prevent fire loss. A red card has been distributed broadcast throughout the province, containing the following notices:

"On April 19th, 1904, Toronto was visited by a conflagration in which \$10,350,000 of property was destroyed. We urge you on or before the anniversary of that day to see that your premises are clean and in proper conditions as regards fire hazard.

"Remove all inflammable litter, giving special attention to the basement and cellars.

"Inspect your lighting, heating and power equipment. Also your fire escapes and fire protective appliances."

The Secretary of the Association is Mr. W. Walker, 706 Lumsden Building, Toronto.

Mr. Allan McPherson, of Longford Mills, Ont., who was shot in the leg by a burglar on March 23rd, is reported to be making favorable progress towards recovery.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-tf

### Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, 4½-in. and up at top, 8 ft. long. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Spruce Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. cull and common. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

Stock of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock logs, G. T. R. points preferred. Canada Pine Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

1-in. and 2-in. Hardwood, common and better and cull. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 common and mill cull, winter cut preferred. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

First Quality Rock Maple Logs, 23-in. and up, and 30-in. and up, diameter at small end. Quote delivered Montreal. Box 760, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

### Wanted to Buy

Pine, spruce, hemlock, railway ties, common and better, and cull basswood and birch. M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 8-13

### Wanted

Three hundred thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 698, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

### Cull Maple, Beech, Birch

100 cars 1-in. Mill Cull Maple, Beech or Birch. Highest cash prices paid for entire output of mill in Hardwood, Pine or Hemlock. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

## Wanted

One-inch cull elm, deads out and dry. Write P. O. Box 892, Smiths Falls, Ont. 5-8

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 8-11

## Wanted

One million feet 1-in. and 1½-in. Elm. Will pay \$26.00 per M. at shipping point for good stocks, log run. Box 746, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

## Wanted

One million to two million feet of Hemlock or Pine Logs, on the shore of the Georgian Bay. Advise, stating particulars and locality. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 6-T.F.

We want to purchase a quantity of dry maple, elm, basswood and birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of hardwood lumber. Address The London Lumber Company, Limited, London, Ont. 6-9 6-7

Wanted, White and Red Pine, 2-in. and 3-in. tank stock. Communicate with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

## Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

We use yearly five hundred thousand to one million feet of Birch, Basswood and Ash in our business and are open to contract with responsible mill men for same. We would be willing to advance money on the logs and also on lumber as sawn. Write us, Manufacturer, Box 619, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 20-37 T.F.

## Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## Wanted — Cedar Telegraph Poles

1000 poles, 25 ft. x 6-in. tops.  
500 poles, 25 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 30 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 35 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
400 poles, 40 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
Quote price and quantity for sale, also delivery date.

HORACE HARTLEY,  
Wholesale Lumber,  
19 Mayor Street, Montreal.  
7-10

## Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.  
1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1½ x 42.  
1 x 1½ x 48.  
1 x 1¾ x 42.  
1 x 1¾ x 48.  
Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.  
Quality—Free from all defects.  
Can take delivery of green or dry stock.  
Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1½ in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

60 M. 2-in. Birch, No. 1 com. and better.  
60 M. 1-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
25 M. 3-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
50 M. 2-in. White Pine, L.R. M/C out.  
All good dry stock.  
Apply Box 755, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

### Saw Mill For Sale

Huntsville Lumber Company, Limited, will in the future only run one of their two double cutting Band Mills, which is now cutting fifty thousand feet per day.

They will sell the same with engine, boilers and all other machinery along with building. Also will sell blacksmith's tools and a number of saw-log sleighs and chains.

Huntsville Lumber Company, Ltd.,  
22-42 T.F. Huntsville, Ont.

### Spruce Box Lumber

100,000 ft. 2x4 and up 6/16 ft. Quebec "C" Culls.  
100,000 ft. 3x4 and up 6/16 ft. Quebec "C" Culls.  
For quick shipment from mill. Good average widths. Ask prices.

THE A. SHERMAN LUMBER CO.,  
8 Potsdam, N.Y.

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

One "Hamilton" Circular Resaw with two 44-in. inserted tooth saws. New; never used. Address Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 7-11

### For Sale

One second-hand fifty-eight inch Leffel Water Wheel, made by Paxton and Tate; in good repair. Apply to I. C. Prescott, Albert, Albert County, New Brunswick. 8

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. A1 references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-10

Position or partnership by manager of woods and mill operations of 20,000,000 feet annually. Ten years' experience in manufacture, wholesale and retail lumber business. Excellent references. Apply Box 763, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—Position in saw or planing mill, office and mill experience, could take charge of sales or act as mill foreman or yard foreman. Excellent references. Apply Box 743, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

Wanted, one first class sawmill millwright, experienced with care of steam feed niggers, loaders and steam set works, also circular sawyers for steam feed and Kendall nigger. Two setters for Prescott steam set works, two doggers and one first class edgerman. Mill starts May 1st, closes December 1st. Nothing but first class sober men need apply. The Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Co., La Tuque, P.Q. 6-8

## Business Chances

### For Sale

Must be sold—\$2000 off—planing, saw and chop mill. Full particulars apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont. 3-8

### Wanted

To contract for stocks of birch, maple, elm, ash and basswood, dry or green, for cash. Correspondence solicited. Box 268, North Bay. 6-9

### For Sale

An up-to-date planing mill and sash and door factory; 150 horse power; in a large town, Western Ontario, Box 721, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

### For Sale

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

### For Sale

Rare bargain. Band mill located in best lumber and log center on Puget Sound. Rail and cargo shipping facilities. Excellent log pond. Ten and a half acres of land. Price one-fourth of appraised valuation. Must sell quick. Box 765, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-tf.

## The Town of Thessalon

Offers opening for woodworking plants of any kind. Lake and rail shipments. A.1. hardwood timber in close proximity. Address, R. C. Dobie, President Board of Trade, Thessalon, Ont. 8

## Wanted — To Buy a Good Timber Tract

Of White and Norway Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Would consider buying first-class running operation. In replying, give full details of what you have to offer and your lowest price and terms. Address Box 615, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ontario. 3-8

### For Sale

On easy terms, sawmill, new; just installed 50 h.p. Water Power, with electric plant. Good location for pulp mill. Good quantity of pulpwood close to C. N. R. and station; on river. Two million feet timber and 600 acres of good land. Townsite laid out. Sawmill and power or land sold separately if desired. For further information write J. H. Latremouille, Mount Olie Power Co., Box 48, Kamloops, B.C. 8-13

## Rebuilt Band Resaws

Mershon, New England Ideal Resaw, 46-in. Mershon Horizontal Sawmill Resaw, 66-in. Connell & Dengler Resaw, 60-in. Berlin Band Resaw, 44-in. Mershon Standard Perfected Resaw, 54-in. American Band Ripsaw, 42-in.

WM. B. MERSHON & CO.,  
8-11 Saginaw, Michigan.



**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

**Sawmill For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

**For Sale—On Georgian Bay Eighty Miles East of Soo**

Mill site, railroad, locomotives, cars, docks, trams, camps, equipment with 125 million feet White Pine, Hemlock, Hardwood. Large piling capacity, low taxes, employees' cottages, etc. This operation is first class in every respect, and ready to start any time. Box 727, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

**Miscellaneous****Do You Need Help?**

If so let us know. We can furnish any amount of skilled and unskilled labor at shortest notice.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,  
116 Wellington St. West,

Toronto, Ont. 7-10  
Phone Adelaide 3919.

**Mail Contract**

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 2nd of May, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route from Severn Bridge (via Hamlet) Ontario, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Severn Bridge, Hamlet, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, March 15th, 1913. 7-8

**Artificial Ebony from Oak**

A process for converting oak into artificial ebony, which prevails in France, is as follows: The blocks of wood are immersed 48 hours in a warm saturated solution of alum and sprinkled several times with a decoction of logwood. Smaller pieces may be steeped for some time in the decoction, which is prepared in the following manner: One part of logwood of best quality is boiled with 10 parts of water. It is then filtered through linen and the liquid evaporated at low temperature until its volume is reduced by one-half. To every quart of this bath is added 10 to 15 drops of a saturated solution of soluble indigo. After having watered the block several times with this solution, the wood is rubbed with a saturated and filtered solution of verdigris in warmed concentrated acetic acid. This operation is repeated until a black color of the desired intensity is obtained.

**A New Timber World**

Away up in the northern part of Canada, somewhere around what is known as Spirit Lake, the Canadian Government reports an area of 2,400 square miles on which timber three to four inches in diameter is growing. The rangers report that this area has been covered several times with forests which have been burned off. The present stand of timber has grown up since the last fire. If this area can be protected from flames a large population and an immense lumber industry will spring up in that country after the forests now growing have become large enough for manufacturing. Some of the area has merchantable timber growing in protected places, the soil is deep and can always be counted upon to grow another crop of trees if the fires are kept out.

While this area is not extensive, it shows what the possibilities of what is known as the Hudson Bay region are. If the theory of German geologists is correct, that the world is starting towards one of the long summers, estimated to be about 25,000 years, the timber belt of the United States will gradually move north, and in a few thousand years Alaska will be covered with the dense growth of trees now found in the warm climates, the icebergs gone, the Polar bear extinct, and all the unpleasant features of hot weather to be found as far north as the North Pole. If the prophesies of the German scientists turn out to be correct, it is going to be most too hot.

**Beetles in Lumber**

The same kind of beetle that has cost the builders of the Panama Canal thousands of dollars was responsible for an unusual suit begun in the Queen's County Supreme Court. The beetle laid its eggs in a boat-load of lumber brought here from Panama last June, and when the eggs hatched out the insects began to bore. To protect the rest of its lumber yard the Astoria Lumber Company, which was storing the original shipment, was forced to burn it up. Now the Astoria Company is suing J. A. Horsey & Company, with whom it had storage contracts, for \$1,500,000 damages and further relief. The Horsey Company asserts it was not responsible for the beetles and seeks to hold the Astoria Company liable for the loss of the lumber.

**America Uses Many Barrels**

Upwards of 150,000,000 barrels and circular packages are manufactured in the United States annually. Few people, except those whose business it is to know, realize the extensiveness of the cooperage industry in this country.

The heaviest demand comes

from the cement business. The flour business ranks next, closely followed by sugar. Containers for fence staples, bolts, nuts, nails, and packages for roasted coffee, spices, crockery, fruits and vegetables, follow in the order named, while glass manufacturers, baking powder companies, liquor distillers, and candy, tobacco, and cheese packers are big users of barrels. The demand for barrels for molasses, oil, lard, and pork, is also enormous, while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings, and general hardware articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be quite closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade, but this is far from true. A majority of barrels are used many times. They begin as sugar or flour barrels, and are then sold to the farmer for shipping his produce to the market. It may be that they are returned to him several times, carrying potatoes to the market on the first trip, and tobacco or lettuce on the next, each cargo being lighter in weight than the previous one, owing to the weakened condition of the barrel. Finally the barrel may serve out its life work as a refuse receptacle, and in the end can be used for fuel. Thus, it may be said, that a barrel fills as useful a career as almost any other manufactured article, and its life is much longer than a season.

The demand for barrels is steadily growing because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of durable package. That it is the most convenient form of package has long been acknowledged. The timber used in tight barrels has to be selected with care, as it must not only be water-tight, but barrels for the oil, whiskey and paint trades in addition must be capable of resisting high internal pressure. The lumber used for this work must be carefully selected, that cured by slow air-drying under shelter being the most satisfactory.

**Driving Centres of Shafts**

A factor of immense importance in the transmission of power by means of belts and driving pulleys is the driving centres or distance apart the shafts are placed. Driving centres either too short or too long are both bad, although short centres are the worst, as they mean slipping belts and greatly increased wear on both belts and bearings. In arranging a drive for high-speed machinery—such as woodworking—a number of points should be carefully considered. In the first place, the main should be run at a good

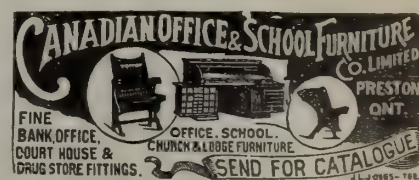
speed, say 250 to 350 revolutions per minute, as this in some cases will allow of direct driving, and do away with countershafts altogether, and the size and weight—and consequently the tension on the belts and wear on the bearings and shafting—of the pulleys and shafting necessary will be reduced in proportion. Again, pulleys of largely varying diameter should never be used for getting up speed, and in any case the ratio should never exceed 4 to 1, and less than this is the better practice.

The driven pulleys on the machines are sometimes too much stinted in diameter, consequently belt-slip and other troubles arise from the belt contact being insufficient for the work, and the writer, during a lengthened experience, has increased the size of many of these with very satisfactory results.

Another point that must not be lost sight of is the rounding on the pulley faces, and some rounding is, I think, necessary with high-speed machines to keep the belt in the centre of the pulley. This rounding, however, should be as small as possible, and be exactly alike on both driving and driven pulleys. A flat-faced pulley should never be used in conjunction with a rounded one, as this means injury to the belt and a reduction of its driving power.

I need hardly say that it is absolutely necessary that the driving and driven shafts and pulleys are fixed parallel and dead true with each other in every direction.

As regards the distance apart or driving centres at which shafts should be placed, no arbitrary rule can be made, as it will depend in a measure on the power to be conveyed and the nature and speed of the machinery. The writer has, however used the following rule for many years, which he has modified according to circumstances: Take the circumference of both the driving and driven pulleys and add them together, and place the shafts not less than this distance apart. This rule will be found suitable under ordinary conditions for most classes of machinery, but for heavy powers or very high speeds the driving centres may sometimes be increased with advantage, but each case must be judged on its merits.



James F. Lawson      Henry J. Welch  
**LAWSON, WELCH & COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
TRUSTEES AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTS  
Crown Life Bldg.,  
Yonge and Colborne Str. - Toronto



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The heavy rain and bad weather which was prevalent a week or so ago left the roads in an almost impassable condition throughout Ontario, so that the yards were unable to team any of their stocks. The result was that business was practically at a standstill, although a good number of orders were waiting to be delivered. Under these circumstances wholesalers were unable to take fresh orders and consequently no appreciable change has taken place in the market.

The money situation has improved somewhat but reports seem to indicate that collections are still rather slow. One of the causes of this is possibly that dealers, being uncertain as to what conditions will be a little later on, are taking longer credit so as to have a surplus to fall back upon in case of emergency.

The great wind storms which prevailed in many parts of Canada during the third week of March caused wide-spread damage to roofs. The result was an abnormal demand for shingles. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Lumbermen from the northern woods of Ontario reported that practically all of the snow had disappeared by the second week of this month. Early in the month a very heavy snowfall took place which isolated many of lumber camps for the time being.

A prominent lumber manufacturer in the Bruce Peninsula reports that the past winter was a bad one for taking out timber, as there was very little snow until February and after that there was snow and wind every few days. This kept the roads full and made it impossible to use the tank for icing the roads. Most of the roads in the Bruce Peninsula are open or through burns, so that storms blockade them worse than if they were protected by green timber. The cutting and skidding operations in the Bruce Peninsula were carried on under ideal conditions. The lack of snow in December and January was a great help in this work. The cost of woods operations on the whole was therefore less than usual. No logs were left in the bush, but the quantity of timber taken out on the Peninsula by most of the mills was less than during the winter previous.

Quiet trade continues at Ottawa. Good grades of white pine are a little easier, but culls are moving rapidly. Export trade with South America is quiet, largely on account of scarcity of vessels.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal has shown little or no change during the past fortnight, although a few wholesalers report less activity in the local market. Other firms report that they could sell all the lumber they wanted but that they are not pushing the trade, as collections are bad. The tightness of the money market is the chief factor in this connection. Prices continue strong and dry stocks are scarce. Stocks of lath in particular are scarce. The same applies to the common ends of lumber. Building activity in Montreal is more extensive than ever. The market for ground wood shows much improvement.

The milling season at St. John, N.B., commenced on April 1st. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Company and Warner & Company are sawing entirely for the American market. Randolph and Baker and Murray and Gregory are sawing for the English market. Labor for the mills is rather scarce and as usual, of a poorer quality than in former years. There are indications of labor unrest which may extend to the sawmill hands. Under present conditions, mills would have to stop operating if wages were to be increased. All cuts of English deals have been sold for the coming season at prices quoted in the Canada Lumberman a fortnight ago. Other stocks continue in a strong position and scarce. In the course of a few days all old stocks of English deals will have been shipped on the liners. American sizes are being shipped as fast as vessels can be secured.

It is thought that about 10 per cent. of the logs taken out in the New Brunswick woods during the past winter will be left on the yards. Freight rates to the English market show a little easier tendency, but to the United States ports they are stiffening. It is not unlikely that \$4 will be the standard rate for New York freights from St. John this summer. The drive on the St. John this year will be about seventy millions if it all comes out. Last year it was about one hundred and five millions. On the Tobique River about thirty-three will be driven.

Prices of eastern spruce at New York continue firm although the demand for general yard stock is quiet. The yards, however, are showing a tendency towards a little more activity. The general situation is satisfactory and the indications are that there will be a firm market in the spring. Hemlock continues strong at New York with the yards taking whatever stock is offered. The mills are holding out for top prices. Boards are practically out of the market. Hardwood stocks at New York continue strong, stocks are limited and enquiries

are plentiful. Birch and maple are in good demand and some sizes are very scarce. The manufacturing trade is very active.

At Boston, some improvement is reported in the spruce market. There is a firmer tone for frames and retailers are obliged to buy at a \$27 base. There is a fair demand for random at steady prices. Boards are very high and firm. The demand for eastern hemlock at Boston is good and stocks are extremely scarce. Prices are firm at \$24.50 for eastern clipped boards. Some people are quoting \$25. White cedar shingles at Boston are rather quiet although a more active demand is expected shortly. Prices are at \$4.25 for extras and \$4 for clears. Red cedars are firm. An encouraging demand is reported for 1 3/8-in. lath. A little improvement is also noted for 1 5/8-in. Hardwoods at Boston are not quite so active, but prices are firm. Plain oak is moving well.

## United States

More favorable conditions are reported in the lumber business in the United States than was the case a fortnight ago. There is practically no important weakness in any branch of the trade. Yellow pine dimension is about the only stock that is long in manufacturers' hands. The recent heavy loss on account of floods and tornadoes will probably eat up the surplus in this stock. Milder weather during the past week has improved the outlook for building operations, so that the construction demand is making itself felt. Yard buying has been for current demand up to date. With the opening of the spring demand the yards will probably be obliged to replenish their low stocks. Railway material is selling actively and all kinds of railroad and car stuff are scarce and firm.

The heavy rains in most of the southern pine producing territory have checked the output of lumber. This will interfere with current business activities but will also prevent the accumulation of mill stocks, so that the result in the long run will be to strengthen the situation.

In connection with northern pine, the logging season in the northern States has come to an end and estimates indicate that the input this year in Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan will be heavier than a year ago. The lumber fleet at the Tonawandas and Buffalo commenced to stir, about the first week of the present month. It was not expected, however, that navigation from Lake Superior would be open before May 1st. There is still an excellent demand for low grade northern pine and stocks are very scarce. Number 5 boards are bringing \$16.50 at Chicago. Reports from the producing district of Georgian Bay indicate that prices will be increased 10 per cent. this spring on account of the unfavorable logging conditions of last winter.

## Great Britain

The Easter holidays interfered greatly with trade conditions in Great Britain and business was only commencing to become active again at the date of latest reports. Quite a cheerful tone however, prevails in the chief lumber markets. In London the holders of stock are not worrying about the rather slow demand at Liverpool, the c.i.f. spruce market is very firm and a good deal of business is being done for forward delivery. Prices are well maintained and no indications of reduction are noticeable. Recent liner parcels have brought full values according to specification. Spot prices are well maintained, although arrivals are easily keeping up with the demand. Stocks of special sizes and lengths are the only exception. Generally speaking, stocks are not being reduced as quickly as was expected. The demand continues fair and steady, consumers purchasing mostly for immediate requirements. Those who have been expecting a decline in spruce values are likely to be disappointed, as most of the importers have purchased cargoes at prices which will not yield any profit if sold at less than present spot prices. The freight market is, of course, an important factor at present. Indications are that freights will remain firm, as tonnage is not offering freely. Stocks of 3 x 8 spruce deals are not plentiful. The same applies to 3 x 6. Improvement in the demand would quickly use up the available stocks. Moderate consumption however, up to date, has prevented any shortage from developing. Imported boards are scarce and are quickly disposed of on arrival. Birch c.i.f. values at Liverpool continue firm but business for future delivery is quiet. Stocks are ample for the present rate of consumption. At Manchester parcels of spruce are being pushed, but the specifications are very mixed and awkward to handle.

At Glasgow, the lumber trade continues along steady but quiet lines. Local merchants are buying cautiously, being under the impression that prices have reached the top. A few shipments of spruce have recently arrived and have been disposed of ex-quay. Some difficulty however, has been experienced in realizing shippers' ideas of values. In some cases concessions have had to be made.





Partial view of Lumber Piles and Booms

# *Long Timbers*

¶ Do you require heavy constructional timbers? We cut timbers any length required up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

¶ We have always on hand a dry and well assorted stock of Norway and White Pine lumber for prompt shipment.

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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



# Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD

## Firm Market Conditions at Quebec

Quebec, April 4th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—While there is little doing in the lumber and timber market, prices are strong with a tendency to go higher. The market is pretty bare of stock at present. No deliveries of any consequence are being made nor are there likely to be for some time to come. Parties who have stocks are holding on to it looking for better prices in the near future. It is the general opinion that rates for all sorts of wood goods will break the record during the coming summer. There are those who are of the opinion, but they are few, that when the "drives" commence, rates will drop. This is hardly likely, for if there is any inclination that way, holders would likely curtail their outputs, and thus protect themselves by keeping up rates.

The market for both timber and deals in the United Kingdom is very firm, owing to the steady demand, and Quebecers who have just returned from the other side say that all kinds of business is booming there, with the prospects of continuing so for a long time into the future. In fact the demand for ships of all classes and dimensions is so great that many of the leading builders have to decline new orders for at least a year. As there are no signs at present of any serious labor troubles, the outlook for a continuation of prosperous times is most bright.

Prices for pulpwood continue firm here, and any transactions which will take place in the near future will have to be at considerably higher rates. Holders of stock show no disposition to sell, as they feel that rates must go up, and that very soon. Buyers will evidently have to pay more money for their requirements before they can supply their wants.

The rates for freight to and from Europe are high, and contracts closed show a considerable advance on last year. The appearances are that they will go still higher.

## Sawing Season Opened at St. John

St. John, N.B., April 7th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The milling season at the port of St. John practically opened April 1st. At the present time the following mills are in operation: Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company, Randolph & Baker, Warner & Company, and Murray & Gregory. Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company are sawing extensively for the American market, as are Messrs. Warner & Co.; the other two mills manufacturing entirely for the English market.

Labor is not as plentiful as usual, but this is largely owing to the early opening of navigation, which has allowed the mills to start before the winter liners ceased running. Many of the mill operatives being employed during the winter season on these liners, and not returning to mills until later. The class of mill men at St. John is fast deteriorating, and practically all the mills tell of the daily average of turnout being much smaller than heretofore, which, with the higher price being paid for labor and the higher cost of logs, tends to make the sawmill business much more hazardous for the investor than ever before. All kinds of labor are in a great state of unrest in this section, the carpenters are agitating for an eight-hour day and many of the other unions are said to be affiliated with them. Also, many of the unions are asking for an increase in wages of from 15 to 20 per cent. and in many cases their demands are very unjust and without any foundation. It is felt that the matter, unless definitely settled at once, will be brought to a head on or about May 1st. Practically all the sawmills and allied interests know that they are paying all the wages they can afford and should any demands be made upon them, further than they are now paying, they would be forced to close their plants and wait such time as the matter is adjusted to the satisfaction of the mills. It is to be hoped that the men will not demand anything further from the mills for some time to come.

## English Deals All Sold

Practically all cuts of English deals have been sold for the coming season, at prices quoted in our April 1st number, all other stocks remain in the same strong position with very little to offer, as nearly all old stocks have been shipped from the yards and docks. The next ten days will see about all the old stock of English deals which have been wintered over, shipped on liners. The stocks of American sizes which were wintered over are being shipped as fast as tonnage can be secured.

The quality of logs left on the yards all over the Province of New Brunswick will be about 10 per cent. of the cut. On the River St. John it will run much higher, because of the short hauling season. Especially is this true of the lower sections of the country, nearer the coast line, where the snow did not come until late and the hauling broke

up about March 15, giving no time to get the work done. Also, at the present writing, the outlook for driving is none too good. On the head of the river, practically all the snow has been washed out and it depends entirely on rains whether the cuts will come out. The drives have not been started on the Upper St. John or in northern New Brunswick. In the lower sections of river the drives, in many cases, had been started about two weeks ago, but have not got very far as the weather has again turned cold and waters have fallen in the streams. Therefore the outlook as a whole is that a good deal of the stocks of logs which were hauled to banks of rivers will not reach the rafting grounds unless very heavy rains come soon. The weather has been moist but quite cold.

## English Freight Rates Much Easier

Freights to English market are not as high as at last reports, and tonnage is said to be more plentiful for ocean trade. To American ports, however, freights are again advancing, having opened at \$3.00 to New York and quotations today being at \$3.50 to \$3.75 New York, with tonnage scarce. One cause for the high freights to American ports from St. John is that many of the lumber vessels have gone south in the hard pine trade where freights are exceedingly high. It is felt that \$4.00 will be the standard for New York freights from this port for the coming season.

The St. John River Log Driving Company held its annual meeting at the Queens Hotel, Fredericton, on April 2. There were present at the meeting W. E. Gunter, J. A. Morrison, A. H. FitzRandolph, Donald Fraser, Jr., Mr. Johnston, and A. V. Rowan, Secretary of the company. The general report of the company was read, showing it to be in a good financial condition, and although last year was a hard year for the caretaking of their logs, the company were able to write off a good round sum from their plant.

During the coming season the company will do their own driving from Grand Falls, which has always heretofore been sub-let by tender. The last drivers being Messrs Aiken Bros., of Fredericton. It is felt that by so doing the company will get better satisfaction. The following directors were elected: Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, Mr. Chas. Miller, Mr. F. C. Beatty, Mr. J. A. Morrison, Mr. A. H. FitzRandolph, Mr. J. Fraser Gregory was again elected president and Mr. A. V. Rowan secretary and manager. All the logs held over for winter in booms and at Government Island amount to about three million feet, this with the amount rafted out last season of 102,000,000, meant that the company drove last year 105,000,000 feet. This year, the drive, if it all gets in, will not be over 70,000,000. On the Tobique River, on which about 33,000,000 of logs are to be driven, Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., of Perth, will do the driving at a slight advance over last year.

## Steady Market at Montreal

Montreal, April 9th: (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Conditions show very little change, although some wholesalers report that the local demand is not quite as active as it was. On the other hand, some firms state that they can sell all the lumber they desire, but as collections are bad, they are not pushing business. The tightness of the money market is an important factor in this connection, and some wholesalers are inclined to take a conservative attitude under existing conditions. Generally speaking, trade may be said to be satisfactory. Prices keep very strong, and with the scarcity of dry stock the tendency is decidedly towards a higher level. Lath, in particular, is in short supply, and the stock of common ends of lumber is also small.

Judging from the permits of last month, building promises to be more extensive than last year. For the month of March the total was \$761,550, as compared with \$681,449 in the corresponding period, while the total for the first quarter of the year was \$1,867,847 as against \$1,421,159 in 1912.

There is a decided improvement in the ground wood market, one firm, which had the largest stock on hand, reporting that they have disposed of their entire stock and are getting \$18.50 at the mill for shipment to the Western States. There are other signs of a more active demand. The floods in the Hudson district, in New York State, have stopped quite a large production of ground wood. In some cases, the mill dams have been swept away, which naturally will require some time to restore, and this of itself will entail a heavy demand for Canadian ground wood. The floods are a pretty sure indication that the water will be low this summer, as a large volume has gone very quickly and not, as is usually the case, come down gradually, it is believed that unless there is an extremely heavy rainfall later, ground wood will be scarce during the early summer months.



# DRY SPRUCE BOARDS

**W**E wish to inform our customers and friends that we have on hand in our Sayabec yard about 22 million feet of our 1912 late summer and autumn sawing. This stock is now drying rapidly and we figure should be in good condition to dress about May 1st,—perhaps earlier.

¶ We have our usual full assortment of widths, thicknesses and grades and are now prepared to accept orders for May, June and July shipments.

¶ Our Sayabec Dressing Mills are of large capacity and produce Fenderson's "Silk Finish."

Yours truly,

**John Fenderson & Co.**

Incorporated

Sales Office

27 Besse Place  
Springfield, Mass.

MILLS AT

Sayabec, Que. Cedar Hall, Que.  
Salmon Lake, Que. St. Moise, Que.  
Jacquet River, N. B.

**WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT  
OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA**



The rainfall in the month of February, in the districts where most of the Canadian and United States mills are situated, was 1.81 as against 3.67 during the last 42 years.

In reference to news print the Canadian mills have been very busy. In fact there has been some curtailment of production owing to the shortage of sulphite in Canada. There is absolutely no stock of paper on hand. On the contrary, the mills are behind in getting out their contract orders. It is reported that the paper mills in the flood districts in Ohio have had their stocks destroyed, and these will have to be replenished.

Pulp and paper firms in Montreal are showing interest in the new pulp and paper association, which should ultimately prove a useful organization for this rapidly growing industry.

A study of the forest areas between Lake Superior and the C. P. R. eastern terminals is about to be commenced by the Company's forestry experts.

### Quiet Trade Conditions at Ottawa

Ottawa, April 7th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Business during the past two weeks has not been particularly active. The reason for this is that outside buyers are holding back orders until the summer freight rates go into effect on the 15th inst. After the 15th an exceptionally busy time is anticipated. There has been little call lately for good grades of pine owing to high prices. One inch pine strips have fallen from \$45 and \$47 to \$42 and \$45, and pine, good shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in., from \$34 and \$36 to \$32 and \$35. The demand for all grades of culls has been exceptionally heavy and the supply has been none to good.

Considerable dullness has been felt by those interested in the South American trade. Mr. P. C. Walker, manager for Shepard & Morse, says that the difficulty to get ships is one of the chief causes for the dullness. In the last fifteen months the rates for lumber on steamships have doubled, while on sailing vessels there has been an increase of \$6 per thousand. The Balkan war and the revolution in Mexico took steamships off the South American trade and sent them on other routes, consequently giving the sailing vessels extra work.

It is probable that Messrs. McAuliffe and Davis will not rebuild their woodworking factory on Chamberlain avenue, which was burned a few weeks ago. Both members of the firm left on Saturday for a trip to Detroit, Grand Rapids and other cities in the Western States to look over some up-to-date woodworking factories and see if manufactured lumber can be imported as cheaply as it can be manufactured here. If it is found that this is possible a large warehouse will be built on the site where the woodworking factory stood and McAuliffe & Davis will likely go out of the manufacturing business and go in for importing what they formerly made. They will be away for about ten days.

### Reduced Cut in the Woods

The cut in the woods during the past winter has been considerably less than in the past few years with the majority of firms, but the cut in the sawmills this season will be greatly in excess of last. Though the cut in the wood was smaller on the average the river is well filled with logs left over from other years. The lack of snow and ice in the early part of last winter is given as the reason for the poor cut in the woods. Shepard & Morse and the W. C. Edwards Company say their cut was greater than last year, while J. R. Booth says the opposite about his cut. River driving will be in progress in about two weeks' time.

The news that the United States Government is likely to remove the duty on paper has caused a decided flutter among lumbermen and paper manufacturers in Ottawa and district. There have been lurid reports in the local papers that large manufacturers of paper would remove to Canada from the United States if the free print paper clause is included in the United States revised tariff list. One report stated that the International Paper Company had obtained a lease on certain waterpowers at Chelsea, Que., a suburb of Hull, and would erect a large paper making plant there. Mr. W. C. Hughson, one of the owners of the waterpowers in question, informed your correspondent that no rights have been disposed of and the report about the International Paper Company was news to him.

### Demurrage Hearing Prostrated

A postponement of the hearing of the reciprocal demurrage case has been made from April 15th by the Railway Commission to allow both sides more time to prepare their material for presentation to the Commission.

Mr. C. Jackson Booth, who has invested thousands of dollars lately in modern buildings in Ottawa, has decided to erect a seven-storey store and office building to cost \$150,000, on the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets, one of the principal corners in the city.

Mr. E. R. Bremner, manager for the firm of Watson & Todd, and Mrs. Bremner, returned last week after a month's visit to Atlantic City.

### Tonawanda Spring Trade Opening Actively

North Tonawanda, N.Y., April 8th (Special to the Canada Lumberman): The local lumber market is having its usual spring awakening as the opening of navigation draws nearer. The year promises to be one of the largest in volume of lumber business that the Tonawandas have experienced in the last decade. The expected removal of the duty on Canadian lumber will mean that stock from across the border will come in more extensively than ever before. The immense boom in building which the Niagara frontier and the whole territory supplied from the local market is experiencing will have its effect on lumber and particularly the local wood-working branch of that industry. Buffalo is already started on what cannot fail to be a record year in house and other building. Practically all of this building will be residences in which wood will figure as the principal material. The Tonawandas are bound to outstrip all records in the building line. The scarcity of homes in both Tonawanda and North Tonawanda has become acute through the influx of employees connected with new plants or factories already established, which find it necessary to enlarge. Meanwhile lumber prices are as firm and there is little prospect of a break of any serious consequence. Local dealers are hoping that the opening of navigation will not be later than April 15th, when insurance risks go into effect. Many of the lumber carriers will leave the Tonawandas before that date and will be well on their way to upper Canadian and American ports by another week.

The severe wind storm that closely approached a hurricane in velocity on Tuesday, March 25th, caused a loss of more than 100,000 feet of lumber in local yards. The yards were practically closed all day and the greater part of another day was occupied in clearing up the debris that filled alleys and other open spaces, straightening up stocks and otherwise putting yards in order again. The wind reached a higher velocity than at any time since the cyclone of 12 years ago. Several houses in various stages of construction were blown down. There were no serious injuries or deaths, as lumbermen suspended operations as soon as the wind became severe.

### Ship Canal Opening Will Help Trade

One of the most important events of the current month will be the opening of the \$3,000,000 Federal ship canal around the rapids at the head of Niagara River. The United States engineer says the canal will surely be ready for the first boat on April 15th, after which date there will be an eighteen foot channel from Lake Erie to the Tonawandas. This will give two feet more draught than at present when lake craft drawing sixteen feet find it difficult to navigate some parts of the river. With the obstacle of the rapids at the head of Niagara River removed by the ship canal it will be possible for lake craft of much larger capacity to discharge cargoes at the Tonawandas. A survey has already been authorized for further deepening of the local harbor to 23 feet which will make the harbor at the Tonawandas accessible to the largest boats on the Great Lakes since the depth of the new ship canal and the natural channel between Black Rock and Tonawanda Island permit a draught of 23 feet.

A pioneer lumberman of the Tonawandas died yesterday at his home on Clinton street, Tonawanda, when Augustus H. Crown passed away after an operation for appendicitis. The deceased came to the Tonawandas in 1866 and entered a lumber office as clerk. He rose rapidly in the business and was at one time one of the largest retail lumbermen and woodworking plant owners in western New York. He was a veteran of the civil war and being a natural leader was called upon to fill various positions of a public and semi-public nature. He was at one time mayor of Tonawanda and was president of the Tonawanda Board of Education for many years.

### Higher Freight Rates on Erie Canal

Shippers of lumber from the Tonawandas and Buffalo via the Erie Canal are not pleased at the prospect of being compelled to pay a higher rate on lumber cargoes east to tidewater. Last year the rate was \$2 to Albany and \$2.50 to New York per thousand feet. Boat owners propose to add from 15 to 25 cents to last year's rates which will make freight charges the highest in the history of the Erie Canal on through shipments. Lumber carriers on the canal insist that they must increase rates to make a profit. They claim that operating expenses are so much higher that the proposed increase is absolutely necessary. Another cause that enters into the demand for higher rates is the scarcity of canal tonnage. Boat builders are waiting for the enlargement of the canal to the 1,000-ton barge capacity and have not been building boats of the present 250-ton capacity. The result is a dearth in canal tonnage that amounts to almost a famine at a rush season of the year.

Local lumbermen face another demand for increased rates in the attitude of the local longshoresmen's organization which controls all unloading of lumber cargoes at the Tonawandas. A meeting will be held this week at which the claims of the lumber handlers will be considered. It is understood that the lumbermen are willing to grant an increase but that they are not prepared to meet the request of the stevedores entirely. It is not expected that much difficulty will be encountered in arriving at an amicable agreement before the first lumber cargoes arrive.



## John Harrison & Sons Company, Limited

Owen Sound, - Ontario

Offer the following specials for  
March and April shipments:

**10 Cars 1912 Cut Red Pine Lath**

**20 Cars 2 inch Red Pine,**

**Separate Widths, 10, 16 and 18 ft. Lengths**

Stock of Hemlock is being rapidly  
reduced and we are now out of some sizes.

We have well equipped saw and  
planing mills, operating the year round  
and will attend to your enquiries promptly.



**Not altogether what we  
say but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**

# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** make a specialty of large Tubular  
Boilers for regular or Dutch oven setting  
for saw mill service. Our Boilers are built to  
conform with the various Provincial Inspection  
Acts and each is rigidly inspected and tested  
under high pressure before shipment.

Ask for quotation.

**The Jenckes Machine Co.**  
Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



# ELMIRA

## Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

Eastern Agents—

A. M. ELLICOTT CO., 301 St. James St., Montreal

# LATH

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

**The Woodstock Lumber Co.**

— Buyers of —

**Spruce and Hemlock**

**Boards**

**Sizes**

**Lath**

**Shingles**

F. O. B. Car or Cargo or we will sell your lumber on commission.

131 State Street, Boston, Mass.



**We  
Pay  
Cash**

# EDGINGS

## Ontario

J. W. Fisher, lumber dealer, Atwood, Ont., has sold out his business.

The Goderich Lumber & Milling Company, Goderich, Ont., is reported to have dissolved.

Reitzel Bros., Waterloo, Ont., are building a one-storey reinforced concrete planing mill, 70 x 126 feet.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company announce that their Merriton sulphite plant will be rebuilt and in operation by the first of June. The company will also have their eighth digester—a new one—cooking pulp at Hawkesburg about the 1st of May.

Industrial Planing Mills, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to manufacture and deal in lumber, wood and builders supplies, with head office at Toronto, the provisional directors are D. Sweetman, John Monkhouse, and Emerson Tiers, all of Toronto.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, have purchased a site for a retail lumber yard at Guelph, Ont., and will open business there at once. The yard is to be on the site of the old rolling mills property which have been purchased from the city for \$5,000.

The American Creosoting Company, 401 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., are calling for tenders for the construction of a creosoting plant at Trenton, Ont. The building is to be concrete foundation and brick and concrete construction. Tenders are being received by the owners at the above address. Plans are to be seen at the office of Geo. Kelly, Trenton, Ont.

Reports were recently published in the daily press to the effect that Mr. M. J. O'Brien, the well known railway contractor, was considering the erection of a paper mill at Haileybury, Ont. Mr. O'Brien advises the Canada Lumberman that he is not either directly or indirectly interested in the construction of any paper mill at Haileybury and is at a loss to understand where this rumor arose.

The Canadian Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in wood, pulp and paper of all kinds, to construct and operate pulp and paper mills, to manufacture, timber, logs and lumber, etc., with head office at Latchford, Ont., the provisional directors are J. S. Lovell, Wm. Bain, and Robt. Gowans, all of Toronto.

The death occurred recently at Welland, Ont., of Mr. W. L. Rice, who was for many years conducted a successful retail coal and lumber business at that point. The business has been taken over by Mr. O. W. Rice, of Toronto, a nephew of the late Mr. W. L. Rice, who will continue it and intends to make a number of alterations and additions. The sash and door and interior finish plant will be improved considerably and will be one of the most up-to-date in the country.

R. Truax & Son, Walkerton, Ont., are drawing up plans for a one-storey sash and door factory. The building will be 300 feet long x 60 feet wide with cement foundations and a cement floor 10 inches thick. The walls will be of brick 12 feet high, with a row of roof windows in the centre above and at each end. This factory will provide a little more room than the company have in their present plan and will enable them to place all their machinery and workmen on one floor.

The planing mill which is being erected at Bridgeburg, Ont., by O. C. Teal will probably be completed by the middle of April. The mill is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect and is situated just to the east of the Fort Erie race track. The building is a two-storey structure of concrete, 48 x 80 feet, equipped with the latest machinery, furnished by Cowan & Company, Galt, Ont., and electric power for which the equipment was installed by the Canadian General Electric Company.

Quance Bros., Delhi, Ont., report that the recent fire at their plant destroyed the sawmill and interfered with the operation of their planing mill as the boiler fittings and stacks were destroyed. The boilers and stacks have been overhauled and refitted and operations were commenced again on April 2nd. They also report that as the timber supply in their vicinity is nearly exhausted they will rebuild their sawmill on a smaller scale, to cut from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. The mill will be rebuilt in the near future. Their loss amounted to \$5,000.

Lauder, Spears and Howland, Kent Building, Toronto, are putting up a new mill on the Pickerel River about six miles distant from the crossing of the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railways. The mill will have a capacity of about 20,000 feet per day. The firm have taken out about 50,000 pine logs at the Pickerel mill and also at the mill in Mowat, which is manufacturing for them under contract. The Mowat mill is already operating upon pine-bill timber and the Pickerel mill will commence operations early in the month of May.

Another dispute has arisen between the City of Ottawa and lumber companies in regard to water matters. This time it is in regard to the annual high water in the Rideau River, which runs on the outskirts of the city. Where it flows into the Ottawa the W. C. Edwards Company has built a dam to supply power for its lumber industry. Every year the river floods its banks and houses in the neighbouring suburbs of Eastview, Billings, Bridge and others are inundated, their inhabitants being forced to take to the upper floors. This year the floods were even worse than usual and have resulted in a complaint on the part of residents of these suburbs and villages against the damming of the river by the Edwards Company. Sen. Edwards, head of the firm, however, has issued a statement stating that if there were no dam such as that which he owns on the Rideau it would be impossible to live along its banks. It is probable that the Government will be asked to settle the difficulty.

## Eastern Canada

The St. Maurice Lumber Company, Gaspé Bay Harbor, Que., are erecting a rossing mill with an equipment of eighteen barkers for rossing pulp-



wood, at Gaspé Bay. Reports were recently published to the effect that the company intended to build a sulphite mill at Gaspé Bay. They advise the Canada Lumberman however, that they have no intention of building a sulphite mill at that point.

The woodworking plant of Rhodes, Curry & Company, Halifax, N.S., was recently destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$40,000.

The sawmill owned by T. Harvey, Chicoutimi, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$6,000. There was no insurance on the plant.

Tremblay and Brother, Montreal, P.Q., have been registered to carry on a sash and door manufacturing business. The members are J. W. Tremblay and A. Tremblay.

The Laurentide Company, one of the largest paper concerns in Canada, has just opened an office in New York, in order to take care of its increased business in the United States.

The auction sale at Montreal of the Manouan Lumber, Power & Pulp Company's water power and timber limits, resulted in only one bid of \$100,000. As the reserve price was more than double that figure the property was withdrawn, and will be sold privately.

Chappel Bros. & Company, Limited, Sydney, C.B., are making arrangements for the erection of new offices and other improvements to their business at Sydney. Their new stationary sawmill on the Mira River will be erected either during the present month or during the month of May.

The J. C. Wilson Company, Limited, Montreal, have offered an issue of \$600,000 first mortgage bonds. The company have paper mills at Lachute, P.Q., pulp and ground wood mills at St. Jerome, and a water power at that point capable of developing three times the amount of power now required.

### Western Canada

The National Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with capital stock of \$75,000 and head office at Vancouver.

Nelson & Foster, 1398 Erin street, Winnipeg, Man., are having plans prepared for a sash and door factory on William avenue, near Arlington street.

The Fraser Lake Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with capital stock of \$25,000 and head office at Vancouver.

The Lexington Logging Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with capital stock of \$10,000 and head office at Vancouver.

The Pacific Lumber Agency has been registered in British Columbia as an extra provincial company with head office for the province at Vancouver, B.C. The United States head office is at Aberdeen, Wash. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000. D. S. Wallbridge, Vancouver, is attorney for the company.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, St. Boniface, Man., has secured an extra provincial license for the province of British Columbia with its British Columbia's head quarters at Vancouver. The capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000, and its attorney is Wm. Robertson, lumberman, Vancouver, B.C.

The Howe Sound Mills & Logging Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Vancouver, B.C., and capital stock of \$150,000, to purchase certain timber licenses, shingle mill and equipment from B. A. Lewis C. S. Roray, Jr., and H. D. Bewbury and to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill, shingle mill and pulp mill owners, loggers, lumbermen, and lumber merchants.

The Stevenson-Scarff interests, which have large timber holdings on the Pacific Coast, recently incorporated a company at Seattle, Wash., and purchased a large tract of timber in British Columbia. This company is known as the Seaboard Logging Company, with offices in the White Building, Seattle, and the Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver. The company is incorporated for \$250,000 and has about 350,000,000 feet of timber, which it expects to begin logging during the coming summer. The officers of the new company are: Renfrew Stevenson, president; C. F. Pretty, vice-president; G. W. Scarff, secretary and treasurer, and T. T. Dauphinee, auditor.

### Trade Enquiries

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce and stating the number of the enquiry.

205. **Red flooring and white pine ceiling boards.**—A South African commission agent wishes to communicate with manufacturers and exporters of red flooring, size 6-inch x 7/8-inch and 6-inch x 1 1/8-inch, also white pine ceiling boards 6-inch x 1/2-inch. Quotations should be f.o.b. seaboard.

206. **Doors, windows, mouldings, etc.**—A South African commission agent desires to get into communication with manufacturers and exporters of doors, windows, mouldings, etc. Quotations should be f.o.b. seaboard.

215. **Fir and pine woods.**—A firm in Leeds is desirous of hearing from firms in Canada able to ship fir and pine woods of the hardest and best qualities. They state that if prices are acceptable they will place orders to the value of upwards of £10,000; delivery to be made at intervals extending over a period of some months. Specifications will be furnished on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

216. **Pulp.**—A large Japanese firm in Osaka, wishes to be put in communication with exporters of wood pulp from Canada.

Owing to flood conditions, the International Paper Company have 28 machines out of operation at several of their mills, including those at Palmer's Falls, Fort Edward, Glen's Falls, and Montague. The dam at Glen's Falls has given way, and put eight machines out of business.

## Wanted Immediately For Cash

1" Hardwood Culls, Pine Culls  
and stocks of Spruce and Hem-  
lock.

Write Stating Full Particulars

## Read Bros., Ltd.

Pine, Hemlock,  
Spruce  
and Hardwood

Lumber and Lath  
43 Victoria Street

Toronto, - Ont.

## Dry Lumber will be Scarce—

### NOW is the time to Buy

Shortage in the cut and the  
increased demand are mak-  
ing dry lumber scarce. We  
have at present a splendid  
stock of

## White Pine Red Pine Spruce

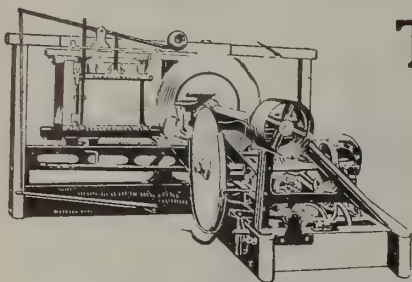
Write, wire or phone us without delay.  
We advise this and—we know.

## Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Ottawa                      Montreal  
49 Metcalfe Street      Canadian Express Bldg.



## A Reliable Shingle Machine That Ensures a Reliable Output



## THE DUNBAR Shingle Machine

It's built for service and guarantees satisfactory results.  
A high grade machine for high grade work. Simple  
design---Strong construction. Easy of operation---  
Nominal up-keep cost.

Manufactured Solely by

**The Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.**  
Engineers, Founders, Machinists, Mill-Outfitters, Etc.  
Fredericton, N. B.

## NOTICE!

The Wholesale Lumber Business  
of the late

**George Cormack, Esq.,**

will now be conducted by the  
undersigned.

I solicit your continued patronage, and assure you of the same prompt attention to your orders as formerly.

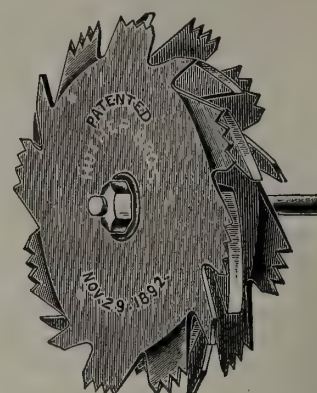
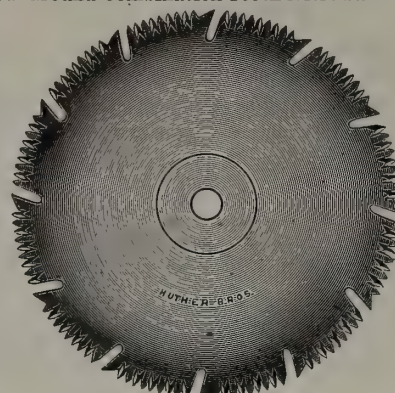
**C. M. Willcox**

(Successor to George Cormack)

Whitby

Canada

**HUTHER BROS.**  
Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting  
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-cutting or cutting at an angle of 45 degrees, with grain of wood.

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,**

Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel  
For cutting any width groove from 1/8" to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across the grain. (Sent on approval).

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

## "Do it Before You Forget"

Send along that little "Want Ad" you have been thinking about.

Rates are low and Results come quickly.

## Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

220 King Street West - Toronto

## Selling Mill Stock

If you desire to get beyond the retail dealer and reach the builder and the architect it will pay you to advertise in the

## Contract Record

and Engineering Review

the only weekly paper in Canada for builders, architects, etc.

Send for sample copies and rates to the publishers

**Hugh C. MacLean, Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario



# A new line of Lace Leather particularly adapted to the sawmill trade

**"Crown" Brand**

**"Mechanical Tanned"**

# Lace Leather

We have just received from the tannery a large shipment of a new Lace Leather made from selected hides which has been specially tanned by a new process. The price is no greater than the ordinary Lace Leather, BUT, like our leather belting it

***Costs less per Day of Service.***

*This stock comprises every weight  
and size of sides and orders  
will be shipped immediately.*

## *Sadler & Haworth*

*Tanners and Manufacturers*

**For over 36 years the Makers of the Best Leather Belts**

**MONTREAL   TORONTO   ST. JOHN, N.B.   WINNIPEG   VANCOUVER**  
511 William Street   38 Wellington St. E.   89 Prince William Street   244 Princess Street   217 Columbia Avenue



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                              |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                  |         |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                 | \$55 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                | 64 00   |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 72 00   |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                         | 50 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                  | 56 00   |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                       | 52 00   |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                               | 55 00   |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 36 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                       | 42 00   |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                               | 45 00   |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                       | 32 00   |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                               | 33 00   |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                            | 40 00   |
| 1 x 4 and 6 com. and dressing                                                                                                | 25 00   |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                    | 27 00   |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 32 00   |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                   | 36 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                                                                               | 24 00   |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                      | 22 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 33 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                               | 36 00   |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                | 28 00   |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                          | 30 00   |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                         | 23 50   |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                   | 25 00   |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                        | 27 00   |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                       | 25 00   |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                        | 20 00   |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 23 00   |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                        | 25 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                       | 33 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                                                                      | 35 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                       | 35 00   |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                            | 20 00   |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                               |         |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                  | 20 00   |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                    | 23 00   |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 23 00   |
| 1x7, 9 and 11-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                              | 20 00   |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                 | 17 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                   | 23 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                 | 24 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                        | 25 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                      | 28 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                      | 27 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                      | 23 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                      | 30 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                              | 18 00   |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried                                                                                             | 55 50   |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                  |         |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                              |         |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12,                                                                                               |         |
| 12x14, 14x14, 14x16                                                                                                          | 35 50   |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16,                                                                                               |         |
| 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18                                                                                                   |         |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                                                                                             | 36 00   |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18 18x20                                                                                                      | 36 50   |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20,                                                                                             |         |
| and 16x20                                                                                                                    | 37 00   |
| 10 x 20                                                                                                                      | 37 50   |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                                                                                               | 38 00   |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                                                                                               | 39 00   |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances: 33 to 35 ft., 50c.; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 |         |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                     | 44 50   |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                            | 45 00   |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                 | 47 00   |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                                 | 4 50    |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                      | 4 20    |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                           | 1 60    |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                              | 3 75    |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                                 | 3 50    |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                     | 1 05    |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                    | 2 25    |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                   | 3 20    |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                      | 2 30    |
| XXXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                        | 3 40    |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                          | 3 55    |
| XXXXXX                                                                                                                       | 3 70    |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 52 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 47 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.      | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 common and better         | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 42 00 |
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4        | 50 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4            | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds    | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4  | 60 00 |

|                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 58 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 60 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 70 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 |
| 1½-in. x 7-in. and up                                                    | 55 00   |
| 1½-in. x 8-in. and up                                                    | 60 00   |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 45 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 34 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 48 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 34 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 24 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00   |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                            | 29 00   |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.                                                 | 18 00   |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 18 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 24 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 23 50   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00   |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00   |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 12 00   |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00   |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'                                                    | 18 00   |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00   |
| 1½"x7"-8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                              | 20 00   |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                                  | 22 00   |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'                                               | 25 00   |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 | 28 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 11 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 13 00   |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16                                             | 15 00   |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         | 20 00   |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00   |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.                                | 20 00   |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up | 15 00   |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 20 00   |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 14 00   |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                                 |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal   | 75 |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                           |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                   | 65 |
| Elm                                                             |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet    | 80 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet    | 60 |
| Ash                                                             |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 |
| Average 18 inch                                                 | 30 |
| Birch                                                           |    |
| 14 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 20 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 24 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 28 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 32 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$19 50 |
| Oddments                      | 16 00   |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 |
|            | 19 00 |

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8 in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8 in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 |
|                                    | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 |
|                                    | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 23 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 |
|                         | 25 00 |

## Box

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 21 00 |
| No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.    | 19 00 |
|                         | 23 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in. | 18 00 |
| 1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.   | 19 00 |
| No. 2                 | 17 00 |
|                       | 18 00 |

## Lath

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 3 75 |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 50 |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 25 |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

## Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.

|        |       |        |           |
|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 6 ft.  | 8 ft. | 10 ft. | 14x16 ft. |
| 2 x 4  | 15 00 | 18 00  | 22 00     |
| 2 x 6  | 18 00 | 18 00  | 22 00     |
| 2 x 8  | 18 00 | 18 50  | 22 00     |
| 2 x 10 | 19 00 | 19 50  | 22 50     |
| 2 x 12 | 19 00 | 20 00  | 24 50     |

## PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC &amp; LARCH..

## Mountain Stock

## Dimensions

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 2 x 4-12      | 20 50 |
| 2 x 4-8-14-16 | 20 60 |

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| 2 x 4-10-18-20 | 22 50 |
| 2 x 6, 8 to 16 | 20 00 |
| 2 x 8, 8 to 16 | 20 50 |

## No. 1 Common Boards

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 4 inch  | \$18 50 |
| 6 inch  | 21 00   |
| 8 inch  | 23 00   |
| 10 inch | 23 00   |
| 12 inch | 23 00   |

## Flooring

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 or 6 inch No. 1 | \$33 00 |
| 4 or 6 inch No. 2 | 31 00   |
| 4 or 6 inch No. 3 | 24 50   |

## Shiplap—Finished

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| 4 inch         | \$20 00 |
| 6 inch         | 22 50   |
| 8, 10, 12 inch | 23 50   |

## Siding

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 6 inch No. 1 | \$33 00 |
| 6 inch No. 2 | 31 00   |
| 6 inch No. 3 | 24 50   |

## Lath

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce | 5 00 |
| No. 2 cedar, pine, spruce | 3 25 |

## PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

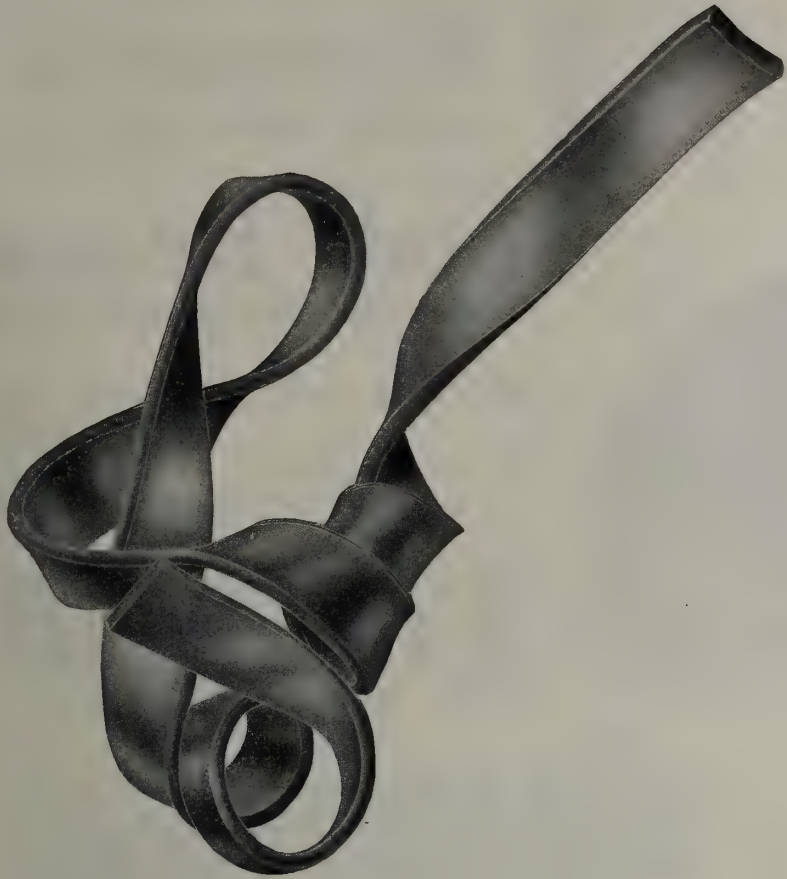
|                     |        |               |
|---------------------|--------|---------------|
| Less \$2 per M.     | 12 ft. | 14 and 16 ft. |
| 3 x 6 and 3 x 8     | 21 00  | 21 00         |
| 3 x 10              | 23 00  | 22 00         |
| 3 x 12              | 24 00  | 23 00         |
| 4 x 4 to 6 x 8      | 21 50  | 21 50         |
| 4 x 10 to 10 x 10   | 23 50  | 22 50         |
| 8 x 8               | 21 50  | 21 50         |
| 6 x 14 up to 32 ft. |        | 29 00         |

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

## Dimensions, S 1 S. and E.

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 4, 2 x 6, 4 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.  | \$21 50 |
| 4, 2 x 6, 4 x 8, 18 to 32 ft. | 25 50   |





## A Severe Test of Quality

Ductility, Toughness, Evenness of Temper

are shown by this trimming from a

## DISSTON BAND SAW

The trimming was purposely twisted in this manner to prove these qualities, which stand for *superior*

Tension Holding,  
Cutting Edge and  
Setting or Swaging Qualities

This is one of the severest tests to which a highly tempered piece of steel can be subjected.



Established  
1840

## HENRY DISSTON & SONS

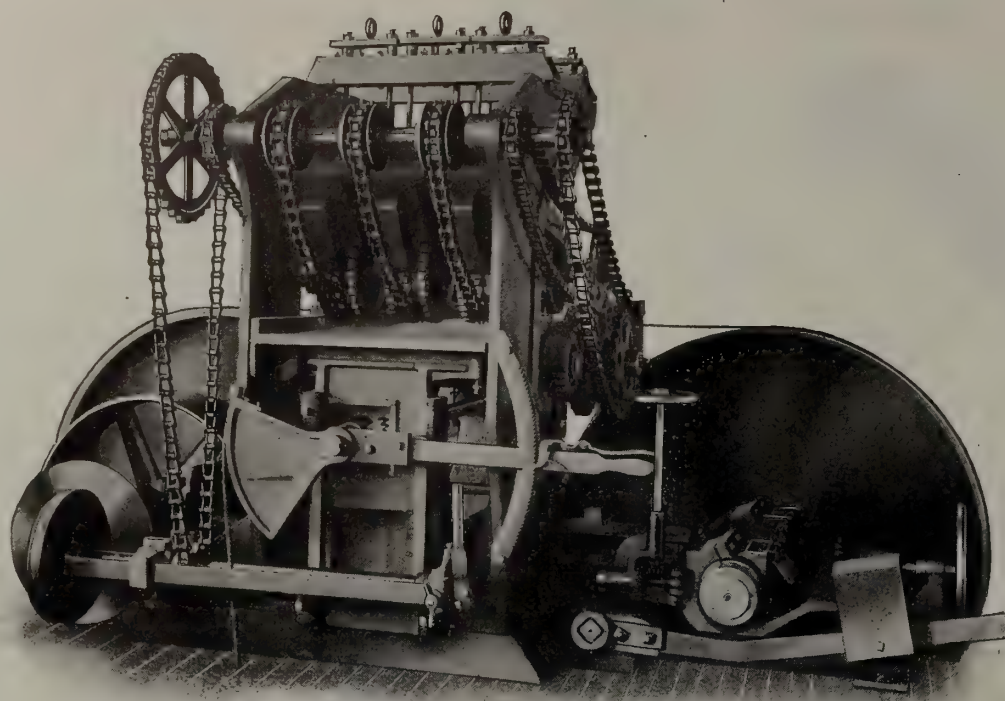
Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRANCH HOUSES: Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis,  
San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Toronto, Vancouver.





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

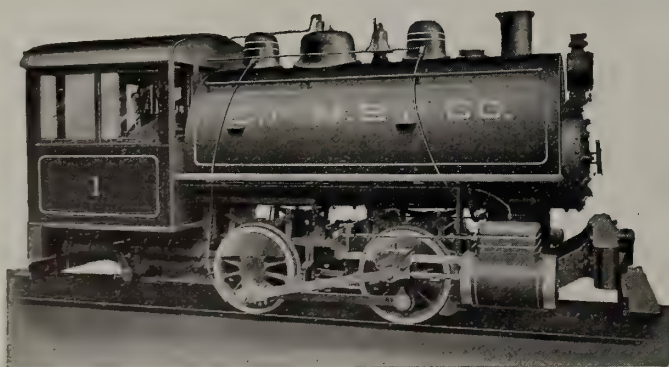
The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



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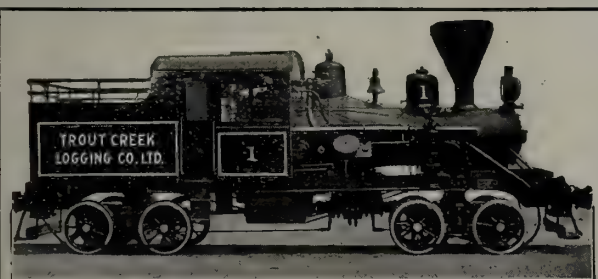
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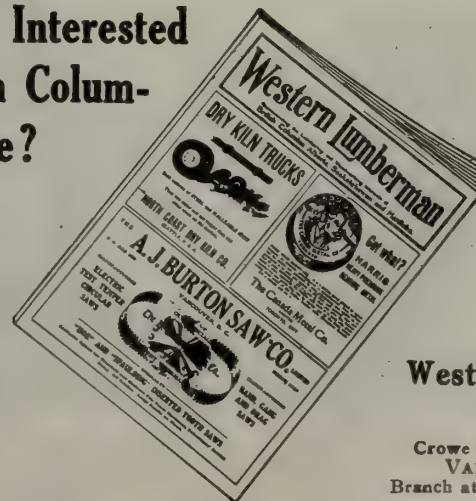
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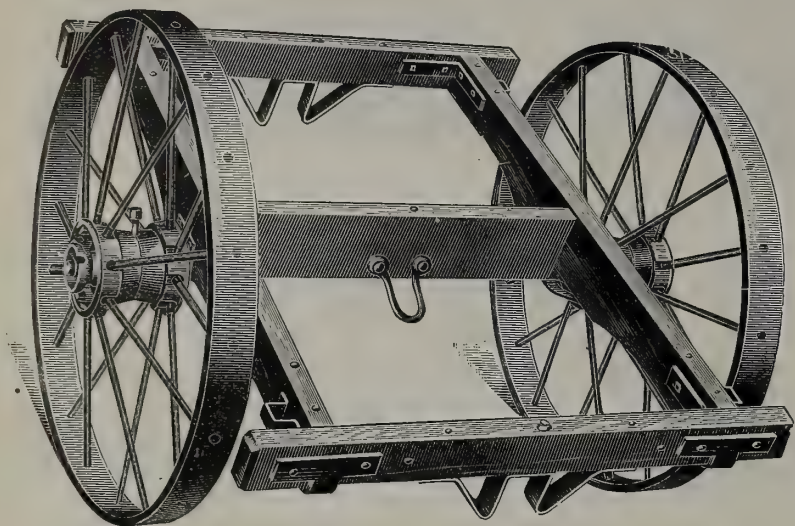
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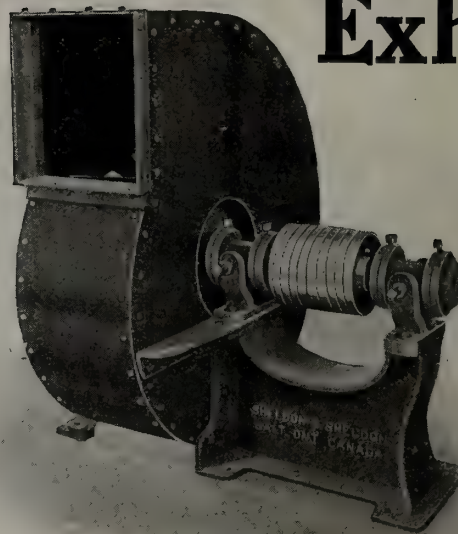
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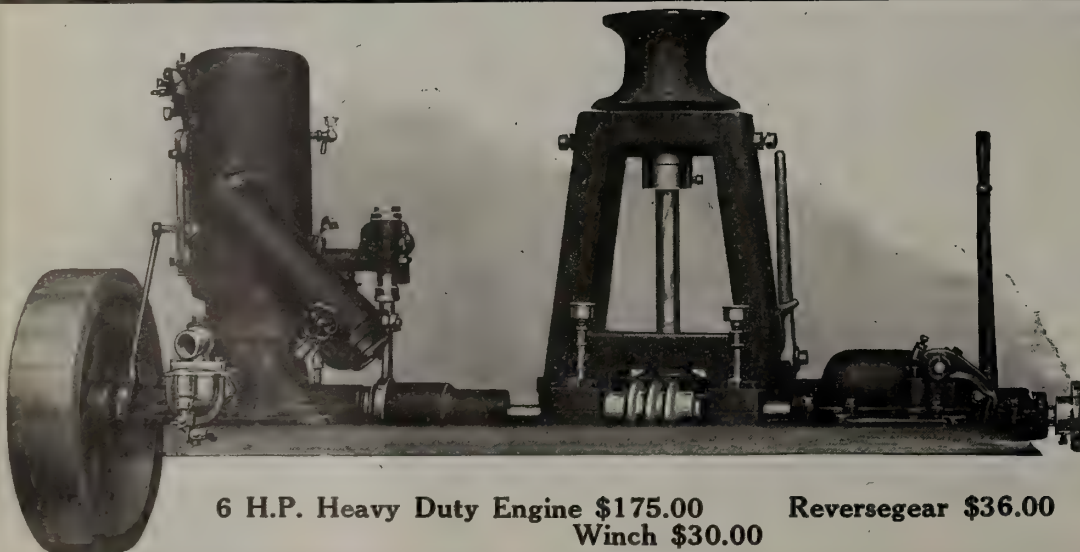
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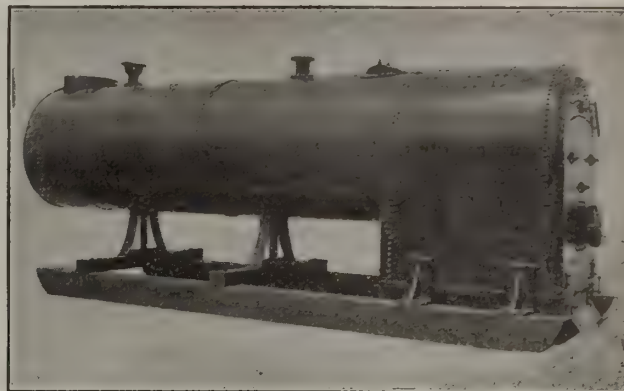
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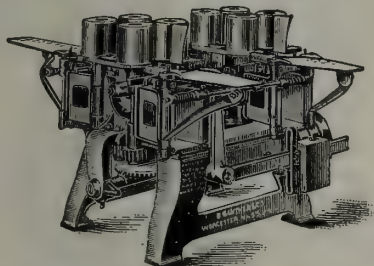
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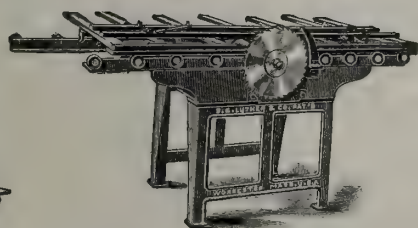
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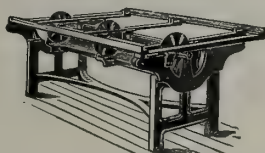
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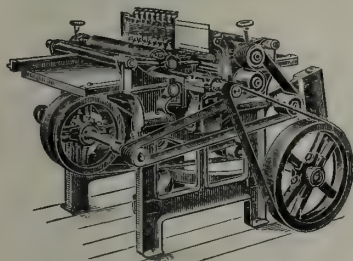
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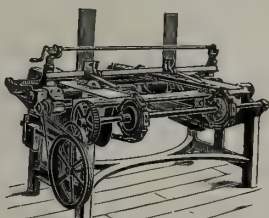
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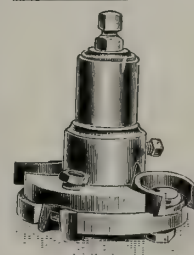
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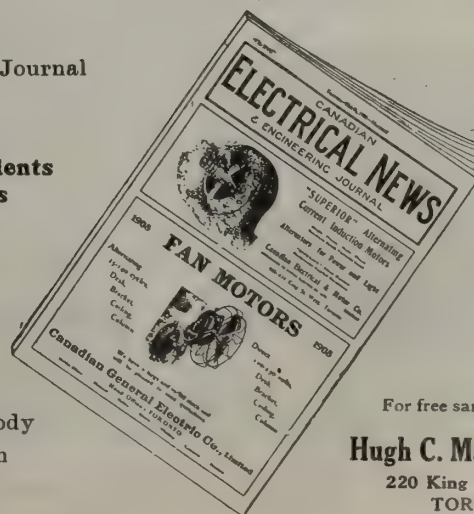
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## Every Sash and Door Factory and every Planing Mill

should do a good  
business in making  
Special Screens of  
this

### Rustless Cloth

for the better class  
of homes in their  
district.



*Write for Sample  
The Greening Wire Co.  
Limited  
Hamilton  
Canada.*



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 ..      | 46 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 30 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 32 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 23 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up ..       | 22 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 ..             | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 ..             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up ..      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |  |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |  |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |  |

| OAK        |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |  |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |  |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |  |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |  |

| BOSTON, MASS.                  |  |  |        |       |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|-------|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  |  |  | 100 00 |       |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch ..        |  |  | 90 00  |       |
| Fine common, 1 in. ....        |  |  | 72 00  |       |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. |  |  | 74 00  |       |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          |  |  | 45 00  |       |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... |  |  | 58 00  | 60 00 |

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....          | 35 00 | 37 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 45 00 | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 ..   | 51 00 | 52 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                |       | 39 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                 |       | 38 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                | 42 00 | 43 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                | 35 00 | 36 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                 | 34 00 | 35 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                | 33 00 | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                 | 28 00 | 29 00 |

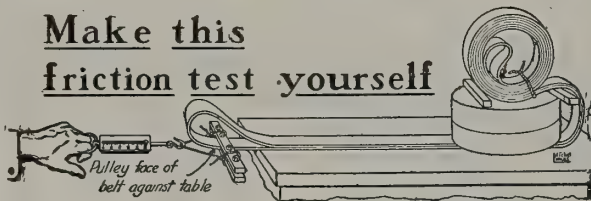
|                                   |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Canadian spruce boards ..         | 26 00 | 26 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.    | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen.    |       | 25 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,     |       | 24 00 |
| 10 ft. and up ..                  |       | 25 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 |       |       |
| and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10      |       |       |
| feet and up ..                    | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7"      |       |       |
| and under, 10 ft. and up ..       | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable         |       |       |
| boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s...     | 21 50 |       |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched    | 23 50 |       |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s     |       |       |
| clipped and bundled ..            | 22 00 |       |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 5/8-in. spruce laths .. | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .. | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles     |      |  |        |
|----------------------------------|------|--|--------|
| Extras ..                        |      |  | \$4 25 |
| Clears ..                        | 3 85 |  | 3 90   |
| Second clears ..                 |      |  | 2 75   |
| Clear whites ..                  |      |  | 2 60   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..   |      |  | 1 65   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..    | 1 50 |  | 1 60   |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts |      |  |        |
| to 2-in. ....                    | 3 80 |  | 4 20   |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch        |      |  |        |
| 5 butts to 2-in. ....            |      |  | 4 35   |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts    |      |  |        |
| to 2 3/4 ..                      |      |  | 4 90   |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-  |      |  |        |
| in. extra red cedar ..           | 3 80 |  | 4 10   |

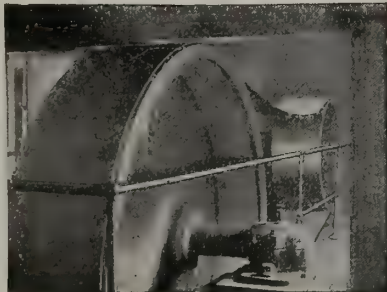
The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

### Make this friction test yourself



**H**ERE is an easy way to compare the pulling qualities of a Cling-Surface-treated belt with those of an untreated belt. Select some good clean surface, take belts that have seen equal service, load slightly as shown and with contact side down. Be sure that the surface of the weight in contact with belt is perfectly flat. You will find an astonishing difference in pull required to make the treated and untreated belts slip.

After this test has convinced that there must be something in the claims for Cling-Surface, and that Cling-Surface makes belts pull without making them sticky, select just one troublesome belt for Cling-Surface treatment, and if you don't find on comparison with the other belts that the service has been greatly and lastingly improved, we won't charge you a cent for the Cling-Surface used.



Cling-Surface waterproofs preserves and enlivens leather, cotton and camel hair belts, etc., and is an excellent rope treatment.

Send in a trial order TO-DAY.  
Our quotations are f.o.b. Toronto.

### Cling-Surface Co

1021 N Street Buffalo N Y  
New York Boston Chicago Denver Atlanta Memphis Etc

## Comfort and Wear "JOHN BULL" LEGGINS

**W**HEN you buy a pair of leggings be sure you get the "John Bull" Brand. This insures you of getting the best as they are made from specially selected stock.

Note the patent strap which keeps down the bell front.

**R. M. Beal Leather Co.**  
LIMITED  
Lindsay, - Ont.



## "AJAX" The World's Strongest Chain



Above cut shows a piece of 9-32 inch Chain proof tested to 3,000 lbs.



Showing the same pulled to destruction, breaking at 7,800 lbs.  
(See how this Chain stretched before breaking.)

**D**O your log loading with the "Ajax" loading chain, every link of which is guaranteed. The above illustration tells a convincing story.

Manufactured only by

**STANDARD CHAIN CO.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONTREAL—Alexander Gibbs, VANCOUVER—John Burns,  
St. Nicholas Bldg. 329 Railway St.  
WINNIPEG—Bissett & Loucks



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

---

---

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

26705

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES

?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

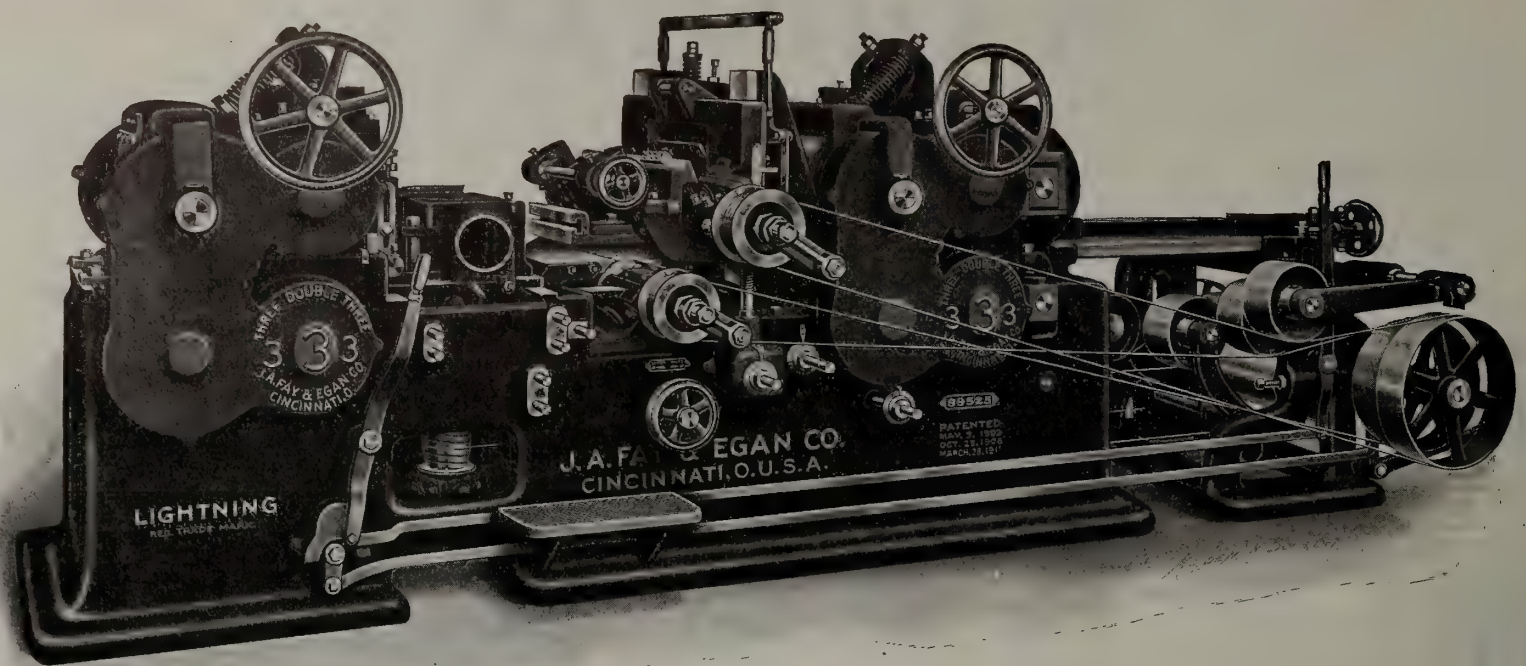
**We Solicit a Trial  
Order**

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.







## No high duty Planer and Matcher has met with such success as the **FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING" No. 333**

We have made them just plain four-side Matchers—the "333"—

We have made them with Profiler, the most convenient ever put on a Matcher—the "333-288"—

We have made them with the Horizontal Band Resaw and it's a great machine—the "333-335".

**Each type has met with wonderful success wherever introduced**

### —THE WHY—

Frame cast in one piece  
 Countershaft frame cast in one piece separate from machine.  
 Six 12-in. feed rolls with spring pressures.  
 All adjustments made from the outside.  
 Nuts for adjusting screws are brass, inserted and removable.  
 Patented circular cylinders with thin, air-hardened steel knives.  
 Both cylinders double belted and driven direct from the countershaft.  
 Independent or simultaneous vertical adjustment of cylinders.  
 Top cylinder housing double locked on both ends.  
 Top cylinder raises on a perpendicular line.  
 Lower cylinder draws out at the side.  
 Sight feed lubricators on cylinder bearings and compression grease cups on gear cases.  
 Pressure bar after top cylinder adjusts by handwheel from outside and can not be raised into the head.  
 Table before lower cylinder adjusts on long wedge and has micrometer index.  
 Spring pressure to chip breaker.  
 Side wing angle clamp bearings for cylinders, side heads and countershaft.  
 All side head spindle adjustments made from operating side.  
 Side head spindles carry straight bored, plain self-centering or internal sleeve self-centering heads.  
 Micrometer adjustment to side head shoes.  
 All gears cut from solid with rolling contacts.  
 Gears completely cased in and run in grease.  
 Feed rolls directly over each other, center to center at all times.  
 Feed lever at in-feed end and side head.  
 Automatic Gravity Tighteners on all belts.  
 Table under top cylinder adjustable and interchangeable.  
 Bed plates after lower cylinder reversible.  
 Jointing and setting attachments for both cylinders always on and ready for use.

**Every planing mill man should read our Book on Fast Feed Matchers and Surfacers—Write today.**

# J. A. Fay & Egan Co.

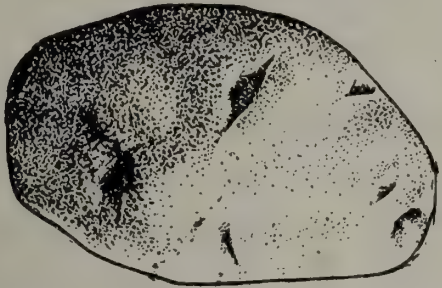
465-485 W. Front St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

# THE RECORD

When northern pine forests ceased to yield lumber sufficient to supply commercial needs production of northern hemlock and southern pine and the value of both kinds of timber increased rapidly. A broader demand was created for it.

The crest of southern pine production has been passed. From the top record of 16,277,185,000 feet in 1909 the cut dropped to 12,896,706,000 feet in 1911. A further decrease of at least 25 per cent will be shown in the next ten years.

To make good this deficit in the supply production of western lumber will have to be increased at least 60 per cent. That will bring about a rapid increase in the demand for and value of western timber.

This is an inevitable FACT. Are you preparing to profit by it?

**Buy Western Timber NOW**  
**before the Big Advance sets in**

We are offering some tracts that will make excellent investments and will be glad to give complete information about them.

**James D. Lacey & Co.**  
**Timber and Factories**

Chicago, Ill., 1750 McCormack Building  
Portland, Ore., 1104 Spalding Bldg. Seattle, Wash., 1009 White Bldg.

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

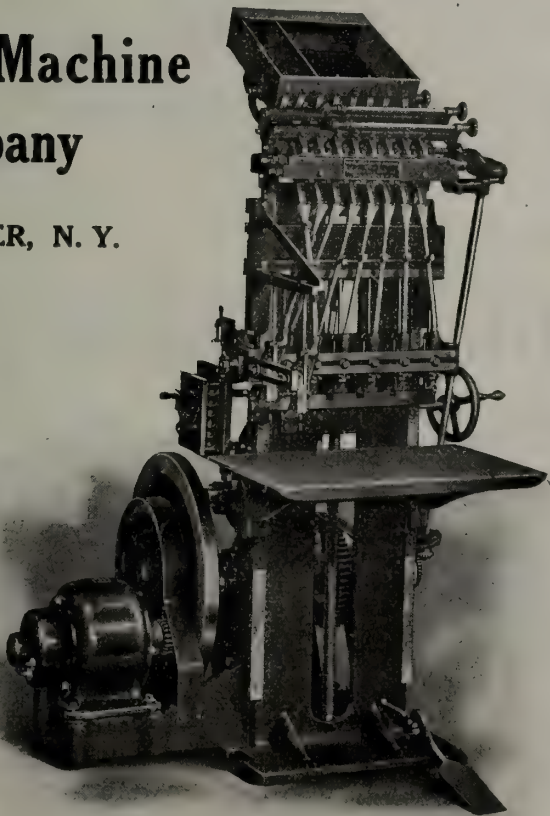
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Corner  
Box  
Machinery,

Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

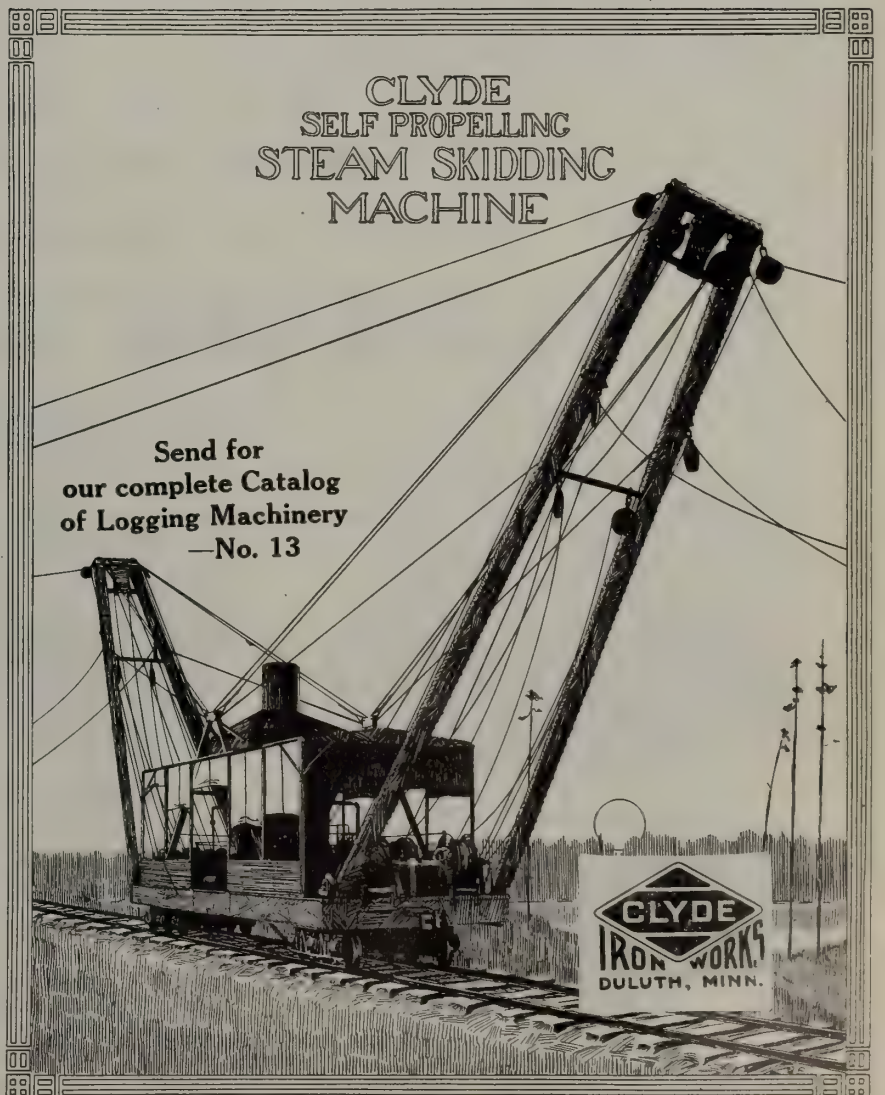


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## CLYDE SELF PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDING MACHINE

Send for  
our complete Catalog  
of Logging Machinery  
—No. 13







## Men are Scarce and Labor is High

Let a Cyclone blow the dust from your mill. Blows the dust in any direction and as far as desired.

Saves the price of one man and will pay for itself in one month's time.

Will not clog or choke up—Built especially for the Circular Saw Mill.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO

**The Ramey Company**

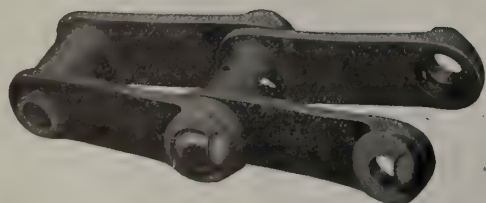
10 Wellington Street East  
Toronto, Ont.

## Make Veneers

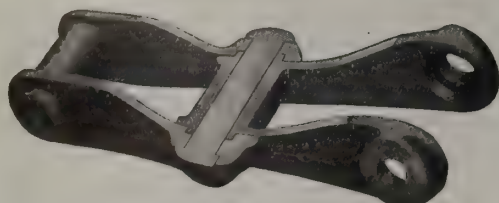
There is a  
big demand for veneers  
in Canada, and yet practically all  
veneers used in Canada are imported from the  
United States. You have the timber, why don't you get this  
business which is now being enjoyed by the manufacturers of the States?

*We will tell you all about it, if you will write us  
and ask for our Bulletin "Veneers"*

**The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Cross Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted. No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**. **Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by **The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**  
Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty



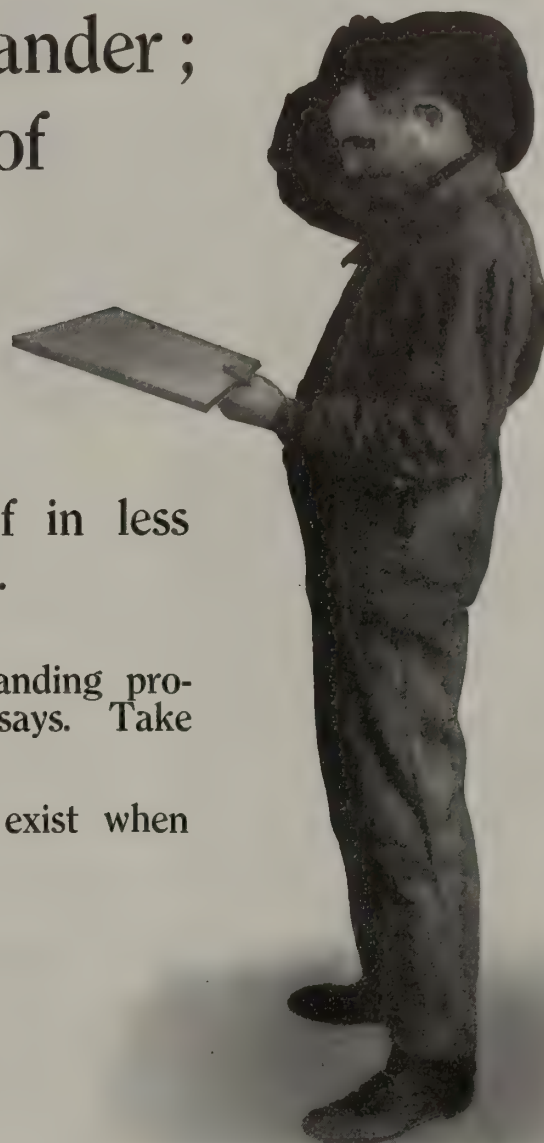
**“Give me a new modern Sander;  
then there'll be no more of  
this poor sanding”**

“I would get good work from a new sander—I'd put an end to kicks on the quality of the sanding. Besides, a modern up-to-date sander would pay for itself in less than a year—yes, in less than six months.

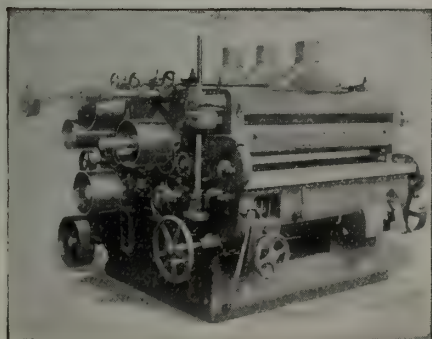
Your operator gives the correct solution of your sanding problem—a new modern sander would do just what he says. Take his advice and install one.

You have advantages of selection today that didn't exist when you bought your machine years ago. The Modern Berlin Sander Line is composed of sanders for special purposes—you choose the type of sander best suited to your work.

Three Berlin Special Purpose Sanders are shown below. There's the Six-Drum Roll Feed Sander for double surface sanding in one operation; the Endless Bed Sander for narrow and short stock; the Triple-Drum Roll Feed Sander for long wide stock.



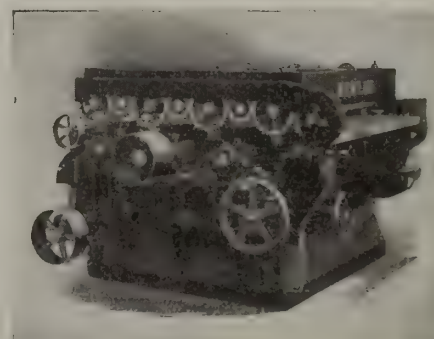
**Tell us your sanding requirements and let us send you  
full information on the sander built to meet your needs.**



Berlin Six Drum Sander



Berlin Endless Bed Sander



Berlin Triple Drum Sander

**THE BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.**

*Largest Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery in the World*

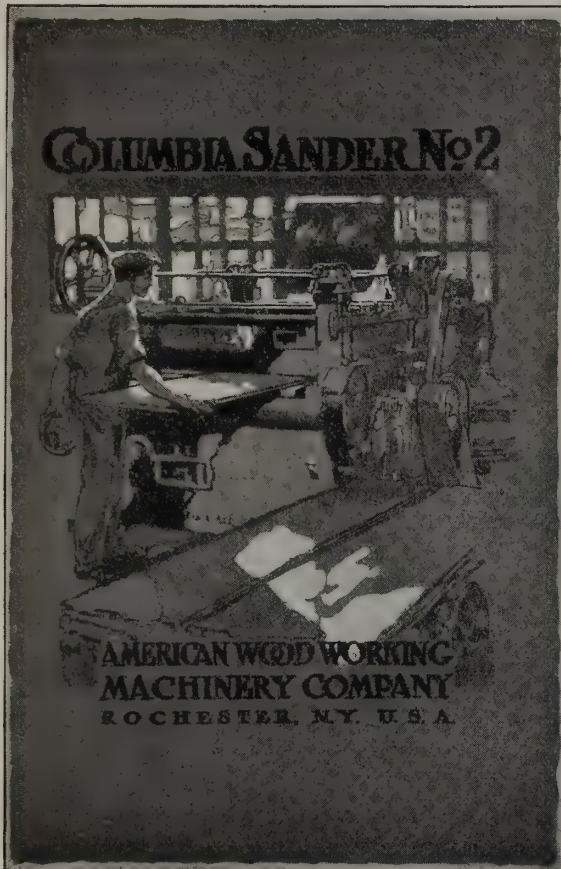
**United States Plant: Beloit, Wis.**





FIRST IN QUALITY

# A NEW SANDER BOOK



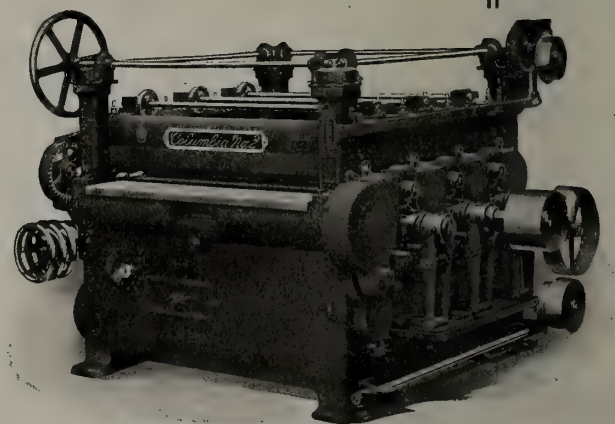
Our Factory at  
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN  
is devoted to the manufacture of  
one machine only—

## The Columbia Sander No. 2

The demand of the trade for this machine has never abated since the first Columbia announcement was made, and the first Columbia Sander catalogue printed.

The Columbia Sander has grown to be a better machine than our literature has represented it to be. Hence, we have issued a new book on the subject, showing in detail what the Columbia really is to-day; or, in other words, what the improvements consist of.

*Send us your name for a copy  
of the new book*



Columbia Sander No. 2

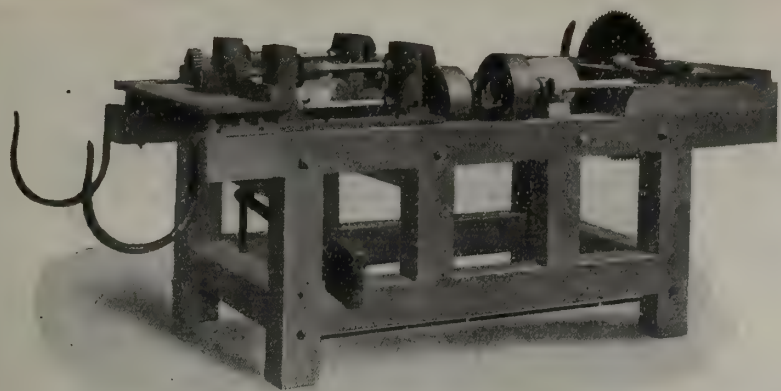
## American Woodworking Machinery Co.

*Sales Offices:*  
PORTLAND, ORE.  
No. 19th & Wilson Sts.  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont Street

Executive and General Sales  
Office:  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Sales Offices:*  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
Sharples Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La Bank Bldg.





## Lath Mill

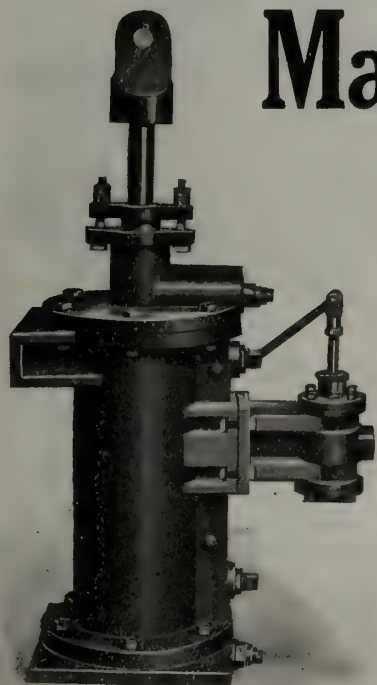
**T**HERE is much waste in every mill that can easily be manufactured into lath by our improved lath mill.

This machine is inexpensive in construction yet capable of turning out the very best work.

*Get our prices and literature.*

**Maritime Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd.**  
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK

## Log Handling Machinery



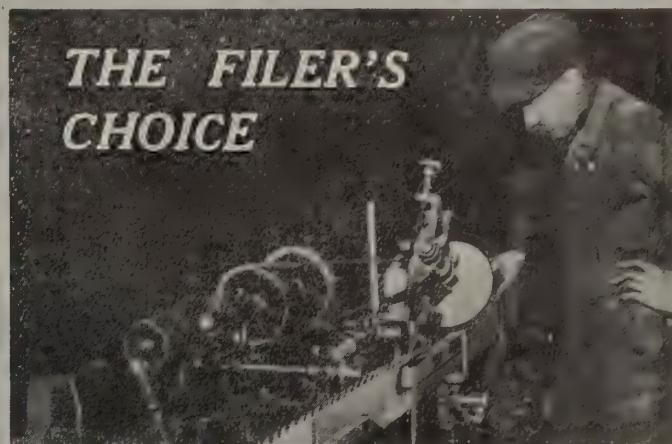
All these machines are made strong and heavy, and they are all built for lots of hard, rapid work.

The cylinders of all the log deck machinery are similar to the illustration. You will notice the absence of all piping—also you will note the check valves in each end.

A good thing to remember is that these machines are all guaranteed as to material, workmanship and proper operation, and we are prepared to put them in on trial at our risk at any time.

Another thing that will interest you at this time is that we have a complete stock of this material on hand and can make prompt shipment.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterborough, Ontario



The filer's choice of saw gumming wheels is the wheel that cuts fast, free and cool—the wheel that will hold its shape—show long life—and cut quietly, quickly, easily—without case-hardening the saw or drawing the temper. These are just the qualities he will find in

## ALOXITE SAW GUMMING WHEELS

And they are made right—right sizes, shapes, grits, and grades.

*Good saw gummers are as necessary  
in your mill as good saws.*



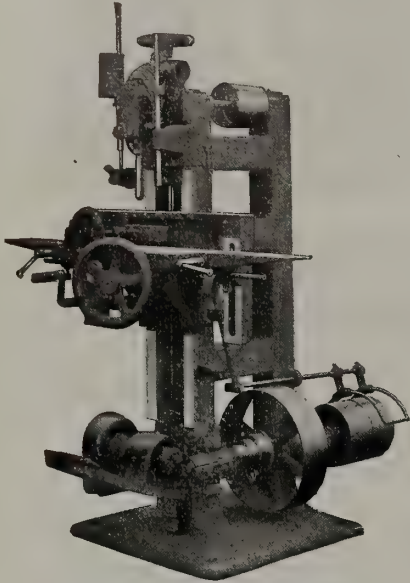
**THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY**  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI  
CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE GRAND RAPIDS  
LONDON, ENG.

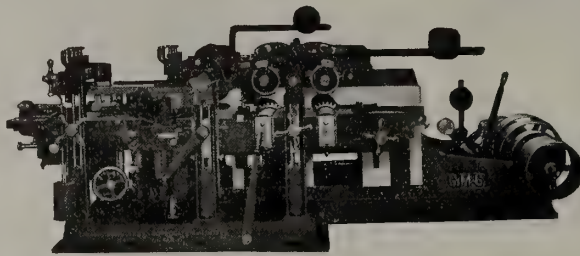




# Woodworking Machinery



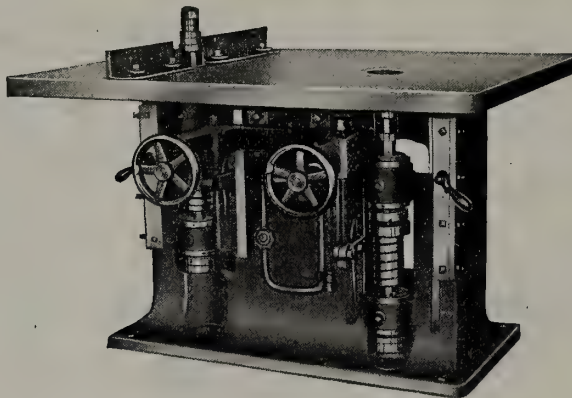
Chain Saw Mortiser



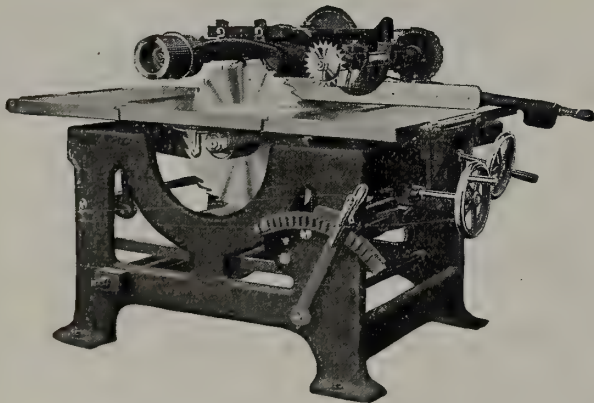
Heavy Duty Moulder



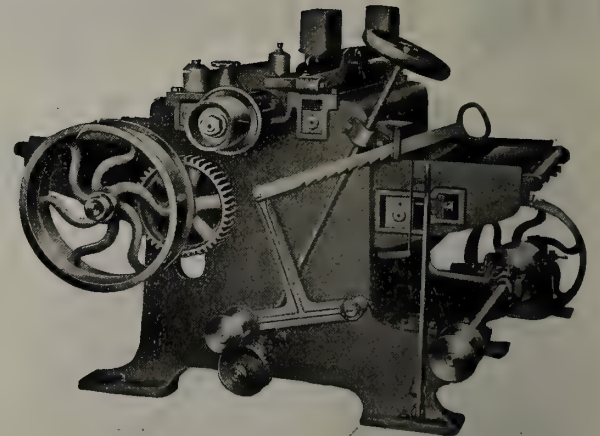
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw



Revolving Bed Surfacer

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario



# Leviathan Belting



Trimmer slasher drives one 20" and two 16" belts

MAIN DRIVES A SPECIALTY. WARRANTED TO WITHSTAND  
EXTREME ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT YOUR DISPOSAL

EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

# WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either  
hard or soft woods.

## ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES  
—taking all your small logs just as  
they come from the pond and cutting  
them up into boards or dimensions,  
getting every board there is in the  
log, never over-slabbings (wish we  
could say this of all head sawyers.)  
Built to handle either one or two logs  
at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY  
FROM THE HEAD SAW and CAR-  
RIAGE entirely, raise your cutting  
capacity, and install economy by the  
same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an  
ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write  
us for Details.

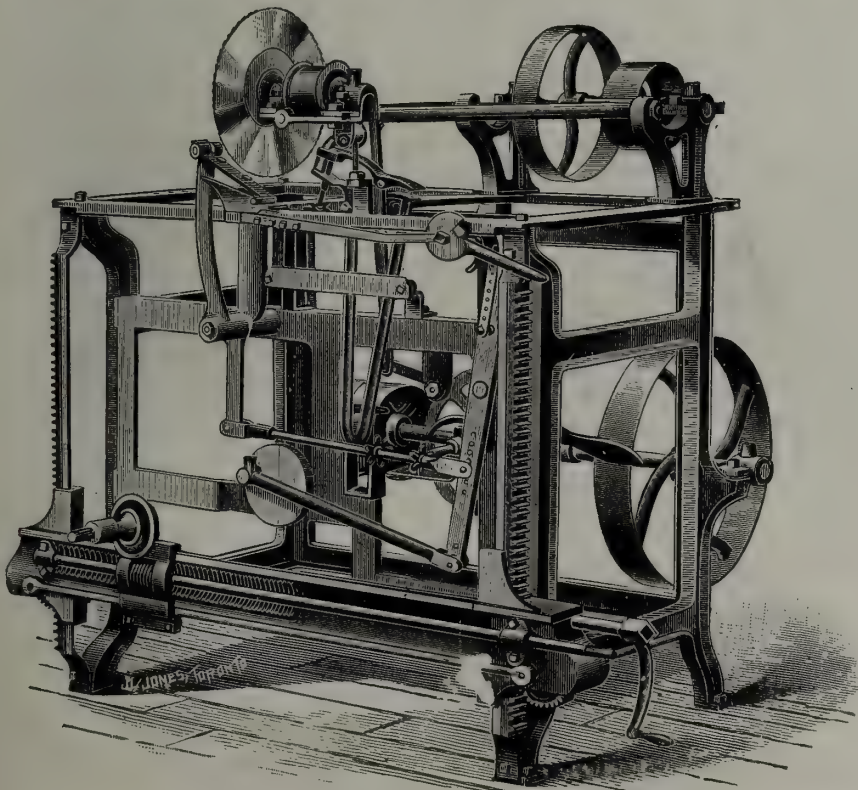
"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# Automatic Saw Sharpeners



Automatic Saw Sharpener. (House's Patent)

**T**HIS saw sharpener can be adjusted  
to give the saw teeth any shape de-  
sired. It is perfectly automatic and  
requires no attention after starting.

The circular saw size is specially designed  
for large saws but can readily be adopted  
for shingle saws if desired.

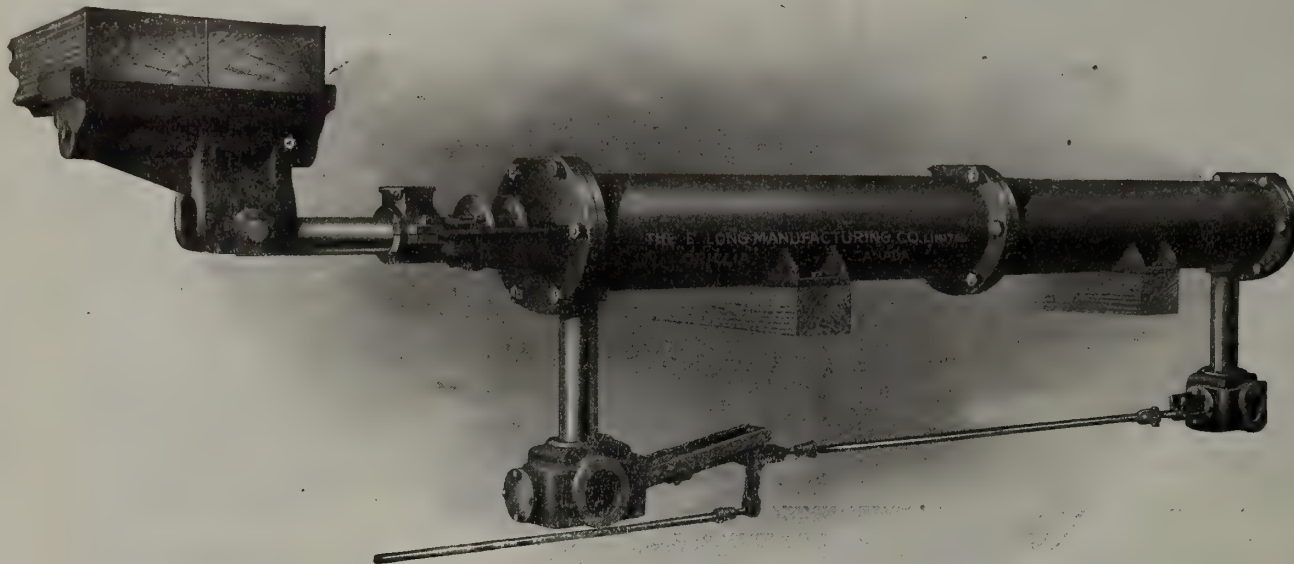
Quotations on the various styles and sizes  
of Mowry saw sharpeners cheerfully furnished.

Have you our literature?

"Everything for the saw mill from  
the motive power to the trimmer"

**MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario**



The  
Markof  
Quality

One of the any Unsolicited Statements of Users of Our Feeds:

Burt's Corners, N. B.,  
Jan. 14th, 1913.

The E. Long Mfg. Co.,  
Orillia, Ontario.

"I want to say your steam feed is an 'Ideal'. Some Millwrights told me I would need another boiler and it rather frightened me, but as for steam, I never knew the difference in it. It is just splendid. Have used it ever since it was put in and have not had a bit of trouble."

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) Elwood Burt

### Direct Acting "Shot Gun" Feed, Fitted with Double Model "D" Valve

Built in sections to make up any required length, 8 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., and 14 in. bore. We positively guarantee that our valves will not stick or kick. They are perfectly steam tight, and are without exception the most economical valves manufactured.

Mill Plans,  
Specifications  
and Estimates  
of Complete  
Mills Furnished

Our New Carriage Bulletin No. 100 gladly sent on request.



### One of Long's "Quality" Steel Carriages

A Carriage to be up-to-date, must necessarily have up-to-date equipment throughout. Notice our new shock absorbing quadrant on back of knees for taking shock of Nigger. No carriage up-to-date without it. This style built with 36 in., 40 in., 44 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., and 72 in. opening from saw line.

# The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

Agencies: MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# "COVEL" Filing Room Tools

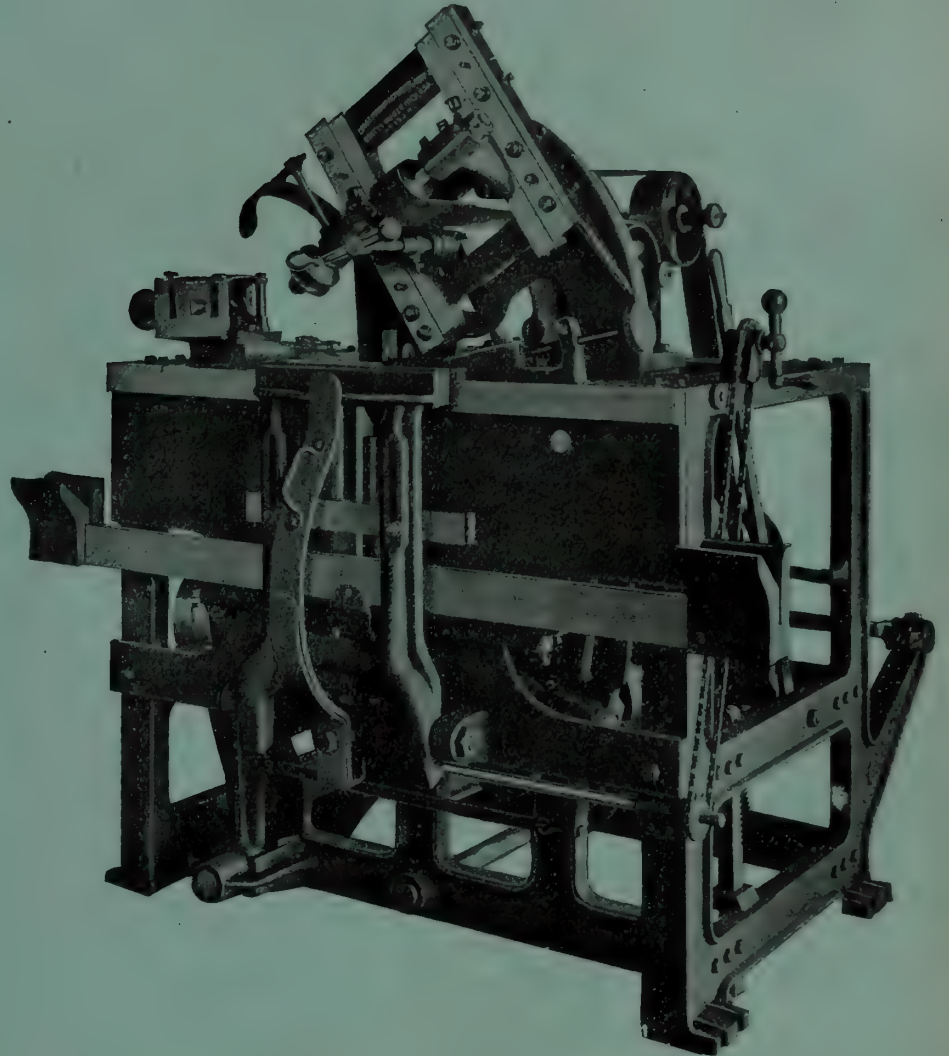
Saw Filing Equipment for  
Band and Circular Mills  
Any Size

**W**HEN you want Saw Filing Equipment, write us. We are the only *authorized* Canadian builders of the famous "COVEL" line of Filing Room Tools.

We build Band Saw Sharpeners to take saws up to 20" wide; Circular Saw Sharpeners that will handle saws 84" in Diameter.

That we are *authorized* builders means we are in direct constant touch with the designers of this machinery. Every model they turn out and every improvement added is embodied in the machines we sell you—the latest and best in the Filing Tool line.

Send us a list of the saws you operate and we will show you how to save money in keeping them right.



Our Specialty is the  
Equipment of Filing Rooms  
Complete

USE THE COUPON

**The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited**  
**BRANTFORD, CANADA**

VALPARAISO, CHILE  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The  
Waterous  
Engine Works  
Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD, CAN.

Please send me a copy  
of your Cove Saw Fil-  
ing Booklet and Catalogue.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Firm \_\_\_\_\_





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

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St. Louis, Mo.

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WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

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Newel Posts

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Frames

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Balusters

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Material

**BATTS LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



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**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

**H. Walters & Sons**

Limited

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IN CANADA. :: :: ::

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Manufacturers of all kinds of



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**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

3/4" chain broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909



25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS



Sold by  
**McKinnon Chain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.



## UNHARMED BY WATER, STEAM OR CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE

Dick's Belts are guaranteed to run through water, or steam, if necessary, without injury and to be unaffected by changes in temperature. They have been applied with signal success to every variety of work for which belts are used. Saw Mill owners find Dick's Balata Belting the cheapest when length and quality of service are considered. Catalog No. 17 on Transmission Appliances tells all about it.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods  
**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

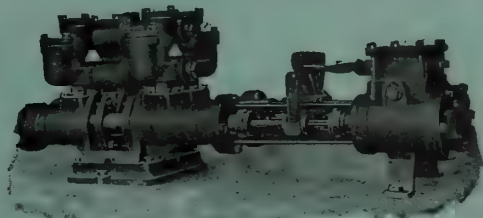


### THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

We guarantee our "Camel Hair" Belting will outlast, transmit more power, prove easier on bearings, stretch less than any other class of belting running under same conditions, and if our claims are not borne out by results, we are ready at all times to make any rebate on the cost of our belt that will make it cost no more than any other style of belting. Service considered.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**  
MONTREAL Sole Makers TORONTO

## Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes



**The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd.** HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

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**MONTREAL**



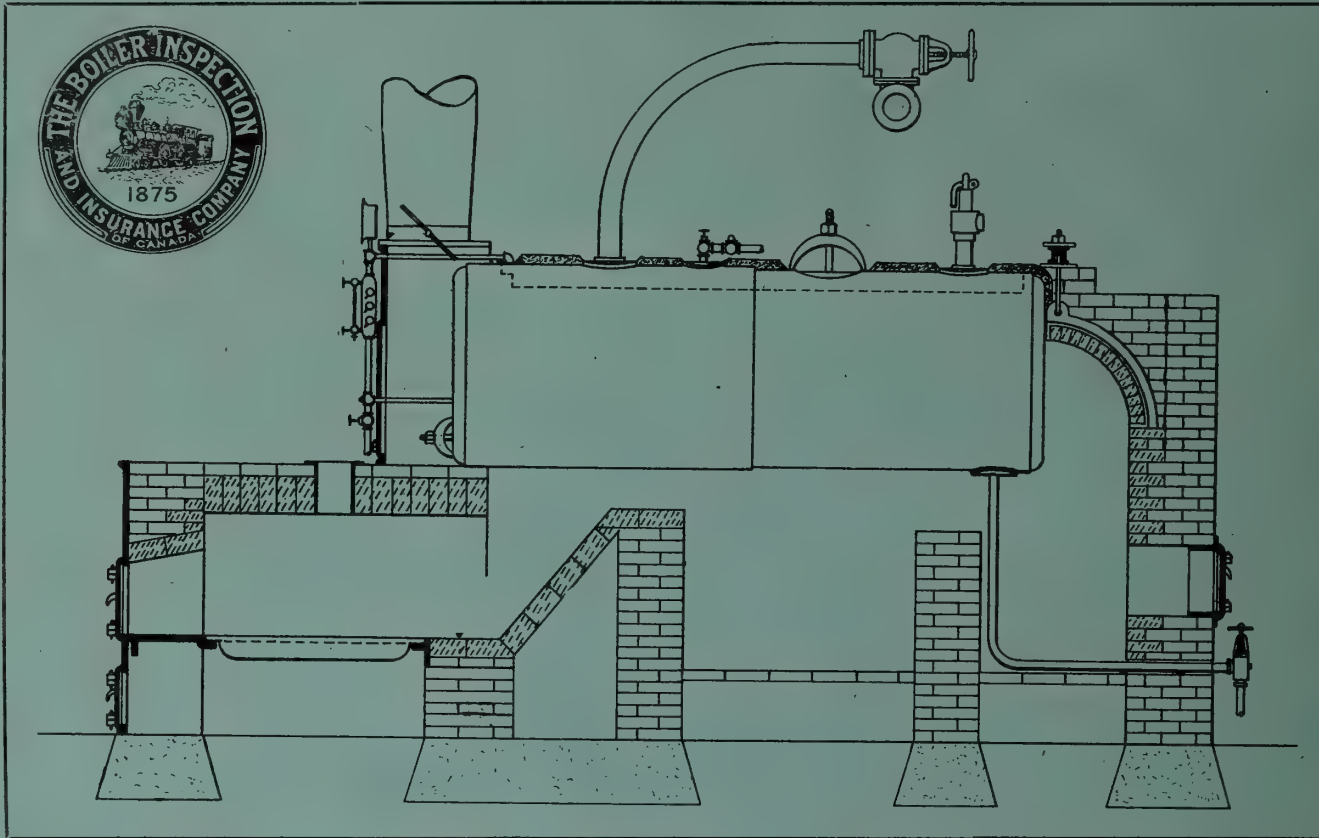
# The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

1875

CONSULTING ENGINEERS—EFFICIENCY EXPERTS

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THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM PIPING, DIGESTERS, ECONOMIZERS, ETC., A  
SPECIALTY. SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED FOR BOILERS, DIGESTERS,  
ETC. PLANS FOR BOILER SETTINGS, DUTCH OVENS, ETC.  
STEAM ENGINES INDICATED



Design of Dutch Oven Setting for H. T. Boilers.

## Increase the Efficiency of your Boilers by the use of a Dutch Oven Setting

Tell us the type of boiler you have, the kind of fuel you use and its condition and we will advise you as to the design of boiler setting you require.

## Is your Steam Piping properly arranged?

*All Engineering Services and Advice Free of Charge to Policyholders.*

Insurance against all loss or damage to property and loss of life and personal injuries resulting from the explosion of Steam Boilers, Steam Piping, Digesters, Economizers and other Vessels

*Service Protection supplemented by Insurance*

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OLAF E. GRANBERG  
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HEAD OFFICE:  
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H. N. ROBERTS  
General Manager and Secretary

Chief Office in Manitoba  
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WINNIPEG

A. L. G. TAYLOR  
Resident Inspector





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to disappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY

Limited

ONTARIO



# Your Lumber and Timber Inquiries Solicited

**Rough or  
Dressed**

New fast feed  
planing mill in  
connection.

**Prompt Service**



View of Saw Mills, Pembroke, Ont.

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Limited**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE PINE



OUR SAW MILL AT LUMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS READY FOR  
PROMPT SHIPMENT :

|                      | White<br>Pine | Mill<br>Run | Feet    |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 2 x 5/up x 12/16     |               |             | 230,000 |
| 1 x 12 x 12/16       | "             | "           | 350,000 |
| 1 1/4 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 60,000  |
| 1 1/4 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 160,000 |
| 1 1/2 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 95,000  |
| 1 1/2 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 200,000 |
| 2 x 6 x 12/16        | "             | "           | 100,000 |

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



**We Do Not Want Your Order!**

# **F<sup>O</sup>R HARDWOODS**

Unless we have the stock ready for shipment and know it will satisfy you.

We know satisfaction on the first shipment means more business—if we ship you one car we know we will obtain more business.

We make a specialty of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Birch, Basswood and Elm.

We are also cutting some exceptionally choice Gum at our Southern Mill.

*May we have your inquiries?*

## **HAMILTON H. SALMON & CO.**

**88 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY**

*Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo*

**Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager**

*Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,*

*North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.*

## **Pine Doors**

**That Are Right**

**Our**

**No. 3 Pine Doors**

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

**No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty**

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

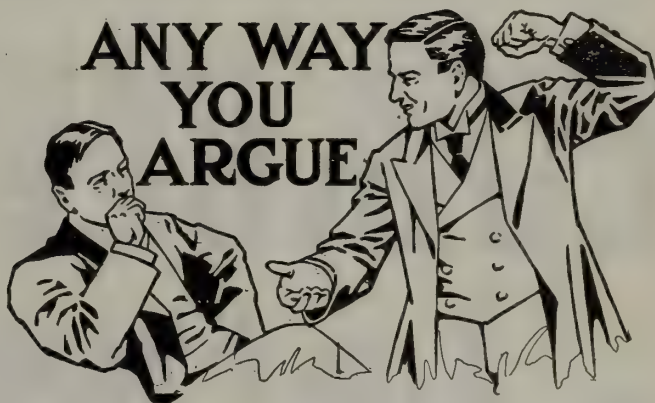
**No. 3 Pine Doors**

**THE**

## **Pembroke Lumber Co.**

**Pembroke, Ontario**

**ANY WAY  
YOU  
ARGUE**



The only goods of any use to the wise business man are the goods that **SELL RIGHT**.

You might make profit on any sort of goods at all, but it is the goods that **SELL RIGHT** that build up your business.

**OUR**

## **Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood SELLS RIGHT**

because it is made from the right kind of timber, is graded right, and is sold at the right price. We dress and size all our Hemlock Lumber—we help you to save on your freight—you know what that means.

*We specialize in car lots— Write us your requirements*

## **Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**

**Otter Lake Station, Ont.**



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.** Mills @ Head Office  
BRAESIDE, ONT.  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

**RED PINE**

**SPRUCE**

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office  
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— The —  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber**  
and **Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

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The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

We are open to contract your requirements for this Season. Rail or Water Shipment

**Cedar  
Shingles**

Large stock of dry mill run and cull and box Spruce on hand for water shipment to Montreal, St. Lawrence River and Lake points, Boston and New York City.

Place orders early for Spring delivery.

Few cars 1 and 2 inch M. R. and cull Hemlock yet to move.

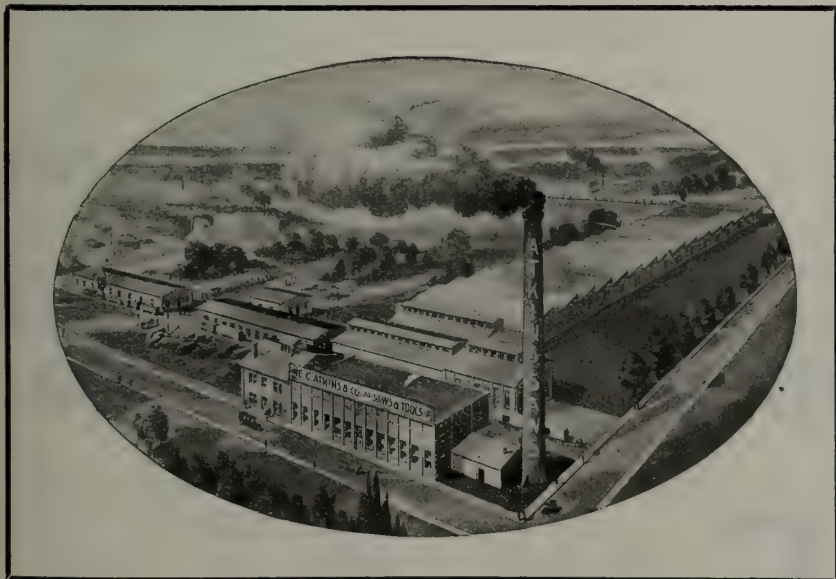
## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



**Band,**

**Circular,**

**Cross Cut**

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

**E. C. ATKINS & CO.,** Makers of **STERLING SAWS** **Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.**

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills at  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH

Toronto, Canada

801-2 C. P. R. Building

### The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Offer Dry flooring strips 5/4" to 8/4"

Offer Dry factory sidings " "

Offer Dry 1x6", 7", 8", and 10" small log  
White Pine.

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

### PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

**MIDLAND, ONT.**

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## NOTICE!

The Wholesale Lumber Business of the late

**George Cormack, Esq.,**

will now be conducted by the undersigned.

I solicit your continued patronage, and assure you  
of the same prompt attention of your orders as formerly.

### C. M. Willcox

Whitby

(Successor to George Cormack)

Canada

ESTABLISHED 1855

### THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

**Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber**

## River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

**Lumber Lath Pulpwood**

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City





## Watson & Todd, Limited

### OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Send Us Your Enquiries For:—

2x6/8in., 3x4/8in., 12 ft./up, Norway. 1x6in., 1x7in./up, 12ft./up, Norway.  
 6/4 x 4/7 in., No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 8 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 5/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 10½c. and 11c. rate to Toronto.

## The McLennan Lumber Co.

### Limited

Everything in Lumber  
 Rough and Dressed  
 Wholesale and Retail

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

21 Dorchester Street West, MONTREAL, QUE.

## The Hurdman Lumber Co.

### OTTAWA, CANADA Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
 Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
 at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

## A Limited Stock 1912 cut to offer in Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

### C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
 Dressed Lumber, Lath  
 and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
 ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
 cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
 cutting up in above.

Write us for prices

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

### WHITE PINE

and

### Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## WILLIAM H. BROMLEY

Wholesale Lumber

Pembroke, Ontario and Midland, Ont.

A fine block of 2", 3" & 4" Norway at Lumsden's Mills, Que.

The best block of Basswood in Ontario at Golden Lake on G. T. R.

White Pine and Norway at Midland. Ask for list of any stock, it will interest you.

Head Office: Pembroke, Ontario

## The Long Lumber Co.

### Hamilton, Ont.

### Must Move Quick

Bone Dry Hemlock

300,000 clear and clear face Norway

2x8 and 2x6 Red Pine

In Transit

10 cars A. Cotton's XXX B. C. Shingles

Toronto Office

1222 Traders Bank Building

J. M. Donovan, Representative.

Phone M. 7321



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand  
End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
W. T. EAGEN  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**  
**All Secondhand**  
*Correspondence solicited*  
**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

# Tenders For Purchase of Machinery and Timber

The undersigned offer for sale in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; Tug Scow and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

**We have the following Sawmill Machinery for sale:**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.</li> <li>1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder.</li> <li>1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.</li> <li>1 Log Loader for right hand mill.</li> <li>1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.</li> <li>1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.</li> <li>1 left-hand steam nigger.</li> <li>1 Log-loader.</li> <li>1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.</li> <li>2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.</li> <li>1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.</li> <li>2 2-saw trimmers.</li> <li>1 16-ft. Slash table.</li> <li>1 20-ft. Slash table.</li> <li>1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.</li> <li>1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.</li> <li>1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.</li> <li>1 Lath Mill with bolter.</li> <li>2 Lath Trimming Saws.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.</li> <li>1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.</li> <li>1 Lap Grinder.</li> <li>1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws.</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## POWER PLANT

- 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.
- 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.
- 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.
- 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.
- 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.
- 1 10 h.p. Engine.
- 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.
- 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.
- 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.
- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.
- 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.
- 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.
- 1 30 light arc generator.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

## FILING ROOM

- 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.
- 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

The  
**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**  
Limited  
26 Ernest Avenue, TORONTO, CANADA

**The Meaford Lumber Co.**  
want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock.  
Let us quote you prices.  
We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber.  
Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements.  
We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood.  
*Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.*

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The  
**North Channel Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Successors to  
**SAGINAW LUMBER & SALT CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Pine Lumber**

Saginaw, Mich. U.S.A.

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### Special White Pine Offer

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|---------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| 17M ft. | 1x12 and up, | C. Select and Better, | W.P. |
| 50 "    | 1x 8 and up, | Cuts and Dressing     | "    |
| 40 "    | 1x4/7"       | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 100 "   | 1x4/7"       | D. Select             | "    |
| 25 "    | 6/4x8 and up | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 30 "    | 6/4x8 and up | D. Select             | "    |
| 100 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 1 and 2 Cuts      | "    |
| 150 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 3 Cuts            | "    |
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37,000 ft. of 6/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
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Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak 1s and 2s.  
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10,000 ft. 2 in. clear Spruce.  
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We can make quick shipment on the above stock.  
We have XXX B. C. Shingles in transit all the time.  
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**Fence Posts, Telephone and Telegraph Poles**

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Message  
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(Please read)

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QUICK DESPATCH  
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STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
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any size up to 110 feet.

HIGH GRADE X X X  
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# HARDWOOD LUMBER

United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

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HICKORY WALNUT ELM BEECH

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We want to move the following stock quickly:

4/4 and 5/4 No. 2 Common and Better Basswood;  
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We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried. Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on mixed cars.

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Car Material and Long Timbers  
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Toronto, Canada



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United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

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*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

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Specialty:

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*Our Specialties:*

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No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
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No. 1 Common Basswood Strips, 4 to 6-in., 3 carloads.

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Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of the following:—  
2 cars, 5/8, 24 to 27-in. Panel and No. 1.  
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Dimension Timber in Stock at  
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**Need any Oak?  
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*OUR SPECIALTY—The supplying of  
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Flooring when you can buy it—ready to lay—  
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We also make a specialty of Long Timbers

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Selects  
Shops  
Commons  
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Mouldings



Timbers  
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**DAVIDSON DOORS**

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THE BEST EQUIPPED DOOR PLANT IN CANADA

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THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDEWAYS

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This is the time to place orders for winter, and the early spring trade of 1914.

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Wholesale  
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GOOD GRADE AND  
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1x9, 1 1/4 x9 and 2x9.  
SEE STOCK LIST  
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| 1x5          | 1x10         | 1 1/4 x8     | 2x5          | 2x10         | 3x8          | 1x6           |
| 1x6          | 1 1/4 x4     | 1 1/4 x9     | 2x6          | 3x4          | 3x9          | 1x7           |
| 1x7          | 1 1/4 x5     | 1 1/4 x10    | 2x7          | 3x5          | 3x10         | 1x8           |
| 1x8          | 1 1/4 x6     | 2x3          | 2x8          | 3x6          | 3x11         | 1x9           |
|              |              |              |              |              | 3x12         | 1x10          |

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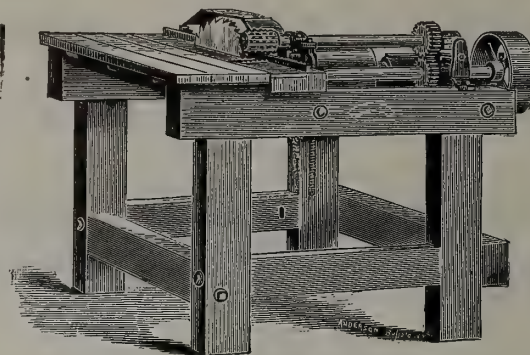
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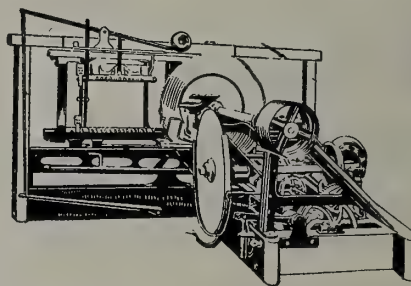
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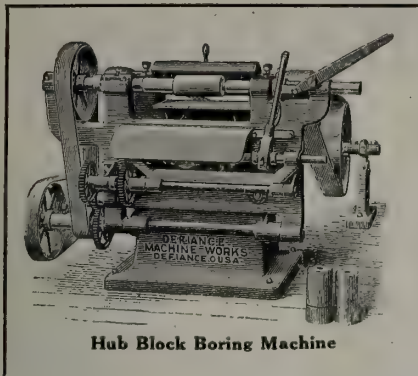
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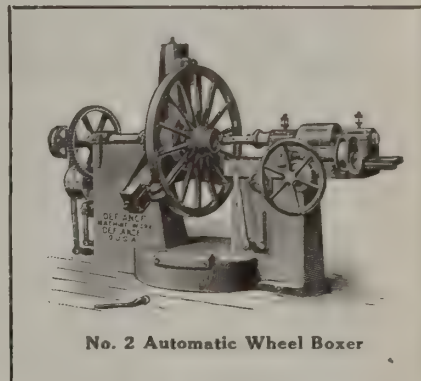
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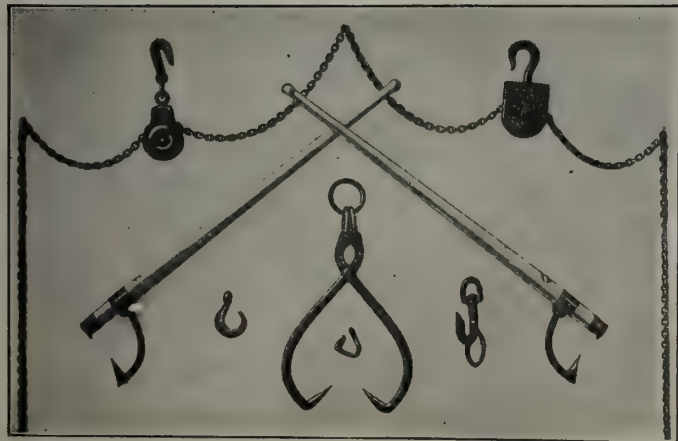
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# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth :—

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## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

Deputy Minister.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

December 20th, 1912.




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**BELTING**

12" - 5 ft. *Goodyear*  
 16" - 6 ft. *"*

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 Square Duck (with rubber back)..... *"*  
 Rubber Valves..... *"*

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 Suction Hose..... *Goodyear*  
 Steam Hose..... *"*

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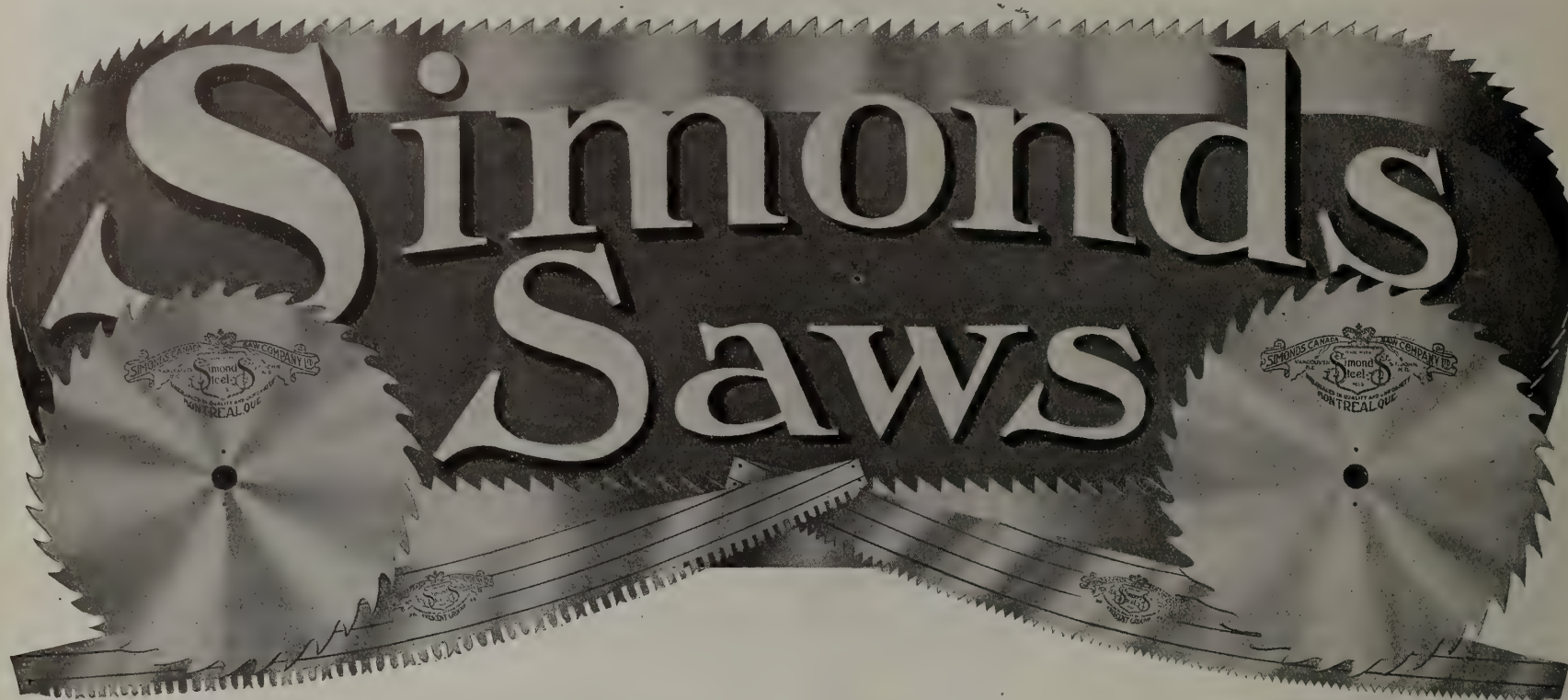
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

HUGH C. MacLEAN, Winnipeg, President.

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 33

Toronto, May 1, 1913

No. 9

## Timber Licence Difficulties

Remarkable developments have been taking place during the last year or two in Canada in connection with the regulations made by Dominion and Provincial Governments for the management of their Crown timber lands. The public have not perhaps, grasped the full significance of the movement but lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers, together with those who are in charge of the various governmental departments concerned with the management of Crown lands, have been face to face with the situation and have given it much study. The situation is both encouraging and full of possibilities of trouble. The circumstances existing to-day have been brought about over a long period of time, during which matters have been allowed to look after themselves to a great extent. The exigencies of the time being have been the most important factor in deciding upon the policy of the government of the day. Several of the Provincial governments have made genuine attempts of late to solve the problems which are presented. The results will only be shown by time. In British Columbia the most serious attempt of all is being made, to bring order out of the chaos which has been allowed to develop in years past. The most encouraging feature of the situation in that province is the fact that the views of the lumbermen are being sought and studied by trained foresters who are able to bring to the solution of the problems presented, a scientific and accurate knowledge of the requirements of the case.

\* \* \*

In New Brunswick regulations have recently been drawn up by the government which also show a most commendable desire to simplify the situation and which go part of the way towards making matters more satisfactory for all concerned. There are many shortcomings however, in the regulations as drawn up in New Brunswick

of late, and it is tolerably certain that some of them will not stand the test of practical application.

One of the most apparent shortcomings involved in the new regulations of New Brunswick, is the requirement in connection with pulp and paper licenses, that the licensee must acquire or erect and operate a paper mill within five years of the date of taking the license. There may be one or two places in New Brunswick where this will be possible, but in others it will not, on account of the absence of water power to make the manufacture of ground wood commercially possible. Moreover, in some of the localities where a paper mill would have to be erected to comply with the new regulations, there is not sufficient fresh water to make paper. The paper mill part of the regulations should have been left out entirely and unless this is altered, some of the large developments at present under consideration are likely to be prevented.

Probably the most serious fault in the New Brunswick regulations is, that the amount of the bonus to be paid under the different licenses is left for the government to decide from time to time. The bonus has always been a pitfall in connection with timber licenses of all kinds. Leaving it in the hands of the government to regulate, without specifying in detail the amount of the bonus, creates a situation which is fraught with serious danger. The financial condition of the exchequer may govern, and in fact is certain to govern to some extent, the size of the bonus required, irrespective of the conditions of the industry which is dependent upon timber for its raw material. Unquestionably, the present government desires to be fair and will be fair in this connection, but the responsibility is a great tax upon the judgment of the government and it would be best for all concerned that the element of doubt should be removed, the amount of the bonus stipulated in advance and the government relieved of this duty as far as possible.

\* \* \*

Similar objection applies to the situation in connection with stumpage and mileage. After the bonus has been paid, lumbermen should be entitled to feel that they are definitely under way in their operations and that all elements of uncertainty have been reasonably removed. But the new regulations leave in the hands of the government the power to increase stumpage and mileage charges from time to time. If the government felt that they needed a little more money than usual, they would be at liberty to extract it in this way from license holders. At a time when the government might be in the control of people of socialistic temperment, the industry might be ruined. This could be overcome if the government would state at the time of declaring the bonus that the rate of stumpage and mileage would be at a certain figure, and that it would be established at that figure for a fixed period, say fifteen years. The lumber industry would then know just where it stood.

A further important objection to the regulations is connected with the clause requiring that one-half of the bonus must be paid on August 1st, 1913. There is a feeling abroad in New Brunswick, and in many other parts of Canada in fact, that all lumbermen are wealthy and can afford to pay more than they do at present towards the expenses of government. Nothing could be less near the truth. The lumbermen of New Brunswick have passed through five or six years of extremely bad business. The year 1912 was no exception and they have a lot of leeway to make up. The present leases do not expire until August 1st, 1918, and license holders should not be required to make payments under the new regulations until that date. The new regulations however, require that they must notify the government by July 15th next whether they will continue under their present licenses until their expiration in 1918 or come in under the new arrangements. If they do the latter they must pay one-half of the bonus which the government decides upon, by August 1st, 1913. It would have been fairer if the payment had been required between August 1st, 1913, and August 1st, 1918, at which date the old license expires.

\* \* \*

The problems connected with bonus, stumpage, and mileage, present the greatest difficulties probably of all which governments have to face in dealing with the development of timber resources. Theoretically, the governments retain complete ownership of the timber lands



when they sell the right to cut the timber, but when the limits are sold at auction and a bonus is paid by the purchaser of a license, the government's ownership of the timber lands is restricted in a manner which involves many difficulties. The man who has paid a bonus acquires something more than the right to cut the timber under a license renewable at certain stated periods. He has paid a lump sum which is based upon the difference between the required charges and the general opinion as to the value of the timber. He acquires an actual interest in the standing timber, a fact which is borne out by the other fact, that this right itself becomes the subject in many cases of purchase and sale and is accepted by banks as security for advances of money. Under these conditions the government's ownership is restricted and the problem of making alterations in the charges upon lumbering operations becomes increasingly difficult.

\* \* \*

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, who has made a detailed study of these problems, recently discussed them at considerable length in an address delivered before the Society of American Foresters. Parts of this address have already appeared in the *Canada Lumberman*. A few of his conclusions, which bear definitely upon the points brought out in the preceding paragraphs of this article are reproduced herewith on account of the fact that, in many particulars, Dr. Fernow takes the view which has been taken in most cases by the operators themselves, namely, that the governments of the past are responsible for the situations which have been created and are in existence today, that they have permitted and encouraged the acquirement of certain rights by license holders, and that these rights must be taken fully into consideration under any scheme of re-arrangement in connection with the management of timber resources. These difficulties must be dealt with sooner or later in a logical manner in every province of Canada, and also by the Dominion Government, in connection with its timber resources. The longer the delay permitted in bringing about a solution in each case, the greater will be the difficulty in harmonizing the interests of the public and of the license holders, which unfortunately are much too far apart already. Dealing with the regulations in Eastern Canada, Dr. Fernow writes as follows:

\* \* \*

"In New Brunswick, for instance, licenses or permits to cut the timber on certain tracts, called limits, are given for a series of years, renewable for 25 years. In Quebec and Ontario the license runs nominally for only one year, when it can be renewed, and is, in fact, regularly renewed so long as the licensee pays the ground rent—a certain sum annually per square mile—and the timber dues, a certain amount per M. feet, etc., for all the wood actually cut. So far the license system seems unimpeachable; the government retains ownership, and leaves it to private enterprise to secure for it a revenue from its property. But there are three features added which vitiate the beauty of the plan.

"It would, of course, be proper to prescribe certain regulations as to the

manner of cutting the timber, with a view to preserving the productive value of the State's resources. It is, therefore, a commendable condition, practiced in Quebec, to restrict the cut to a diameter limit, differing for different species. But it must be considered an entirely immoral contract, when conditions are imposed which cannot possibly be carried out by any one who is not with certainty in continuous possession, as, for instance, the erection of mills of given size; and still more immoral, if the one contracting party, the government, reserves, as it does, the right at any time to change the conditions of the contract without timely warning. The lessee then is placing himself in the condition of being in the hands and good will of the lessor—a dangerous proceeding!

"It is no argument against this charge of immorality that the Government of Ontario, e.g., has, as a rule, not taken advantage of its right, except to slightly increase ground rents and dues and to impose the duty of protecting the property against fire in a certain manner. Another not less immoral feature in the handling of the timber limits has been the practice of allowing pseudo-settlers to locate on portions of the limits, and thereby curtail the timber of the licensee. Even so, the license being only an annual one, there would appear little hardship in imposing these conditions; but there was introduced a worse feature, which practically forced the government to renew licenses as a matter of fairness, and thereby curtail morally its ownership rights. After 1867 the limits were placed on the market at auctions, and the so-called "bonus" paid by the highest bidder represented, as nearly as could be ascertained by cruising, the difference between timber dues and actual stumpage value, so that practically the owner of a one-year license to cut timber had paid full stumpage value for all the timber on the limit, which it would take years to remove, and thereby had a moral claim on the government to leave him undisturbed in possession, to renew his license.

"This would still have been a condition with which the government could have dealt fairly, because the amount of the bonus paid was known, and could have been taken into consideration if any change of conditions had been contemplated. But the third and worst feature is still to be related. It became not only the practice to renew the annual license, but also to permit transfer of licenses to others. In this way timber limits became quasi-private property and objects of speculation. Banks advanced money on the limits to the lease-holder for the bonus or otherwise, as if they were his property, and not the State's; and not licenses, but limits were handled and changed hands in the market as if they were property, at prices paid by the purchaser, which would fairly represent full stumpage value.

"In this way the hands of the government were tied by the equity which the license holders and banks had acquired in its property. The licensees claim, so to speak, property rights in limits which actually they had acquired only a right to cut for one year. It would take an unusually strong Minister of Crown Lands who could recover in an equitable manner possession of the State's property with a view to introducing a constructive management.

"These worst conditions refer to licenses issued in Ontario from 1867, when the bonus was introduced, to 1904. The licenses issued before that time, still held sometimes by original lessees, are at least minus the "wages of sin" represented in the bonus, and it should be easier to adjust them and remove the claimed ownership to the second and third growth. Since 1904 the bonus bid is made not as formerly in a lump sum, but by the M. feet, in addition to the ordinary dues, the timber to be removed within a given time—not much of an improvement on older methods.

"The government has lost its power to regulate the proper use of its property, except on the unlicensed lands and forest reservations. This condition of things, which refers more particularly to Ontario, is repeated in somewhat different detail in other provinces."

## Pulp and Pulpwood Consumption in Canada

A total of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada during 1912; of this 866,042 cords were manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills while 980,868 cords were exported in the raw or unmanufactured state. This is an increase of 21.5 per cent. over the total cut of 1911—an increase of 28.8 per cent. in manufacture of pulp and an increase of 16.6 per cent. in export of raw pulpwood.

The average value per cord of pulpwood consumed by Canada's pulp mills decreased from \$6.45 to \$6.02. The total value of pulpwood used in the industry in 1912 was \$5,215,582.

Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick still head the list of provinces in consumption of pulpwood. British Columbia, however, has increased its consumption by some thirty-four thousand cords bringing it up to fourth place, ahead of Nova Scotia. A decrease of 18.6 per cent. in consumption is noticed in Ontario during 1912; all other provinces being increased during the year.

The use of balsam fir for pulp manufacture has increased from 17.5 per cent. in 1911 to 19 per cent. in 1912 and with this there is a

decrease in the proportion of spruce from 81.6 per cent. to 78.2 per cent. The increase in the proportion of hemlock used is due to the consumption of this material in British Columbia, where, over seventeen thousand cords of this material were used in 1912. Western larch was reported for the first time from this province.

The mechanical and sulphite processes still head the list but the sulphate process used practically for the first time in 1912, was employed in manufacturing over 66 thousand cords of pulpwood putting this process third on the list. This replaces the soda process, the use of which decreased by 72.9 per cent.

The export of the finished product, wood-pulp, has increased by 34.1 per cent. The proportions of ground wood and chemical pulp remained practically stationary at about 85 and 15 per cent. respectively. In 1911, over 99 per cent. of the export went to the United States. In 1912 only about 63 per cent. was exported to that country, while Great Britain imported almost 37 per cent. and Japan entered the market purchasing 1,046 tons of pulp mostly chemically prepared.



China and New Zealand also imported small quantities of Canadian wood-pulp.

Wood-pulp was imported into Canada from the United States, Sweden, Great Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1912 indicating that in some cases these countries can manufacture pulp cheaper than Canada or that they produce some special grade of material desired by Canadian paper makers. The total value of imports of pulp increased by 83.7 per cent. in 1912.

Canada still exports over half the pulpwood produced in the country. In fact the proportion of wood exported in the raw state increased from 55.8 per cent. in 1911 to 56.1 per cent. in 1912, a fact which is not to the advantage of Canada.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia manufactured less of their pulpwood than in 1911. While the proportions in Ontario remained the same. British Columbia was the only province which reported having manufactured all its pulpwood into pulp in the province.

## May Lower St. Lawrence Insurance Rates

An important development has taken place in connection with the recent conferences upon St. Lawrence insurance rates, between the Institute of London Underwriters and Mr. R. J. Dale, who visited England a short time ago on behalf of Canadian shipping interests. In his interviews Mr. Dale laid before the London Underwriters the following chief requests for their consideration:—That vessels might be allowed to trade to Halifax and St. John without additional premium, that the period of navigation for a fixed additional premium might be extended to the 15th if not to the end of October, instead of as at present to the 1st of September; that a smaller additional premium should be charged for vessels chartered for one voyage to the St. Lawrence than is at present charged for cancelling the Baltic and British North American warranties.

After Mr. Dale's interview with the London underwriters, an informal meeting was held to discuss the matter, which was referred to a joint meeting of "Lloyds," and the marine insurance companies, the result of which is not yet known. The following letter, however, showing the sympathetic attitude of underwriters on the other side, was addressed to Mr. Dale by Mr. Herbert S. Hines, chairman of the committee, on behalf of that body:—"Dear Sir,—Following on your meeting with the committee of this institute and some of the members, more especially interested in the British North American Insurance question, I have the pleasure to inform you that, as a result of your address and the discussion which followed it, a special sub-committee of this institute has been appointed in order to confer

with the joint Hull committee of Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies, and, if possible, some other leading members of Lloyd's who are interested in British North American cargo risks so that the views and suggestions which you have been good enough to put before us may be further considered.

"I would also take this opportunity of asking you on your return to be kind enough to convey to those members of the Canadian Government more directly connected with this question that the extensive works undertaken by the government of the Dominion of Canada for the improvement and safer navigation of the St. Lawrence River are fully recognized and appreciated here, and that so far from the underwriters of the marine insurance companies on this side being inimical to the interests of Canadian producers and Canadian shippers, it is their earnest desire, so far as the exigencies of their business permit, to fully consider the interests of both, and so far as possible, to give effect to any alteration or amelioration in the terms of insurance which may tend to the advantage of Canada and of all those who are engaged in promoting and fostering her great industries and natural resources.

"I feel confident that I may also add that all the members of Lloyd's are entirely actuated by the same feelings and the same wishes."

If these conferences result in an improvement being made in the present insurance situation, the effect will be of most importance to Canadian shipping interests.

## Developing the Dominion Forests

The Dominion Forest Service has progressed farther than any other service in Canada in the laying out of forest reserves and providing for their proper administration. Sixteen million acres have been definitely set apart by Act of Parliament to be administered as forest reserves. Additional areas are being examined each year, and some six million acres additional are now under temporary reservation and will shortly be added to the reserves set apart by statute. The mere setting apart of reserves, though an important step, is only a preliminary one. Although, unfortunately, in some cases it has not been realized that anything further is necessary, this mistake has not been made in the federal administration.

The reserves have been organized by appointing an inspector in charge for each of the western provinces. The inspectors selected are men who have had a thorough technical training in forestry and who have shown good administrative ability. In each of the inspection districts the reserved areas are laid out in units or forests each under charge of a technically trained man or a man experienced in timber administration. Twelve such divisions have already been established, and others are being organized and manned with forest

rangers as the development of the reserves and the fire danger may render necessary. These divisions do not include patrol outside of forest reserves on the large area of forest not included therein. In such areas there are in addition twelve patrol divisions each under charge of a chief fire ranger.

On each of the forests, houses have been erected for the forest rangers so that they may be close to their work and give it careful supervision. At different points throughout the forest, huts have been erected as headquarters for summer patrols and in some of the more inaccessible districts. 470 miles of trails and roads have been constructed so as to make the reserves more accessible. 10 bridges have been constructed, and 100 miles of telephone have been put in operation. A much enlarged programme of such improvement work has been laid out for the coming year.

A conference of the Inspectors was recently held at Ottawa to plan the work for the coming season and the construction work on the reserves will be pushed as rapidly as possible so as to have the reserves made immune from fire, as they are in Europe, in the shortest possible time.

## Forestry School Students in Demand

The Forestry School of Laval University, Quebec, have completed the programme for students' work during the summer. A party have been at work making a topographical study of the townships of Rawdon and Chertzy. They will go on to Lachute to study the reforestation of the quicksands at that place. Another party will leave for the forest about the 23rd of June. They will take an inventory of some limits belonging to the Quebec Seminary, and will at the same time busy themselves with road work, telegraph lines, etc. They will also

visit some of the more important pulp and paper and saw mills of the province.

Six second-year pupils leave in June to work in British Columbia where they will make an inventory of the limits possessed by the C. P. R. in that province. They will work with pupils from the forestry schools of Fredericton and Toronto. When these students, who finish their course this year, have obtained their diplomas, some of them will work for the C. P. R. and others for private companies.



# Red Pine Percentage Volume Increase

Striking Information Secured by Calculation of Contents During Logging Operations—  
Results for Twenty and Forty Year Period

By A. H. D. Ross.



A veteran Red Pine 355 years old.

being felled, for the purpose of determining its rate of growth in height, diameter, volume, etc., so that it was an easy matter to secure from their stem analysis sheets the information necessary to answer the foreman's question.

The stand in question is situated on a sand plain composed of a fine to medium coarse sand of rather poor quality between 25 and 30 feet above the level of the lake, which itself was an average height of 641 feet above sea level.

Three forest types occur on the limit, namely:—the Sand Plain, the Swamp, and the Ridge Types, and in each, a number of associations were noted.

In the Sand Plain type there were (1) the red pine association with two site classes, the second being situated on the coarser sands towards the bases of the ridges; (2) the red pine, white pine, beech and maple mixture on medium to fine sand; (3) conifers and mixed hardwoods on fine sandy soil; (4) the hemlock, yellow birch and maple association where the underlying silt had raised the water table; (5) pure hardwoods on medium to fine sand underlain by a small percentage of silt; (6) white pine and hardwoods on coarse to medium sands.

In the swamp type three associations were noted:—(1) spruce and balsam fir on sand underlain by clay; (2) hemlock and birch on soils with a substratum of clay; (3) cedar on heavy clay soils.

The Ridge type included two associations: (1) white pine, red pine and red oak; (2) white pine, red pine and jack pine—the sandy soils being coarser throughout than in the Sand Plain type, particularly at the bases of the ridges forming beach lines when the lake stood at a higher level.

The age of the stand in which most of the measurements were made was between 150 and 160 years, and it appears to have come in on a burn, as is shown by the fire scars on the older trees that survived. One of these burns occurred approximately 165 years ago and another 355 years ago. The number of merchantable stems per acre was 153 for the red pine and 31 for the white pine, making a total of 184. The accompanying photographs show the appearance and density of this timber and one of the veteran red pines which began life on the old burn of approximately 355 years ago.

From the complete stem analysis of 45 trees ranging in size from 7.2 to 18.1 inches in diameter, 4½ feet from the ground, it was found that the total present volume of wood inside the bark is 1,213.28 cubic feet for all the trees. Twenty years ago it was found to be 782.30 cubic feet and forty years ago 564.44 cubic feet. The trees were chosen so as to represent properly the different sized trees in the stand, and the results of our calculations should be very close to the average for the whole stand during the last twenty and forty years, respectively.

Calculating on a simple interest basis, our figures show that during the last twenty years the wood capital increased 55.1 per cent., which averages 2.75 per cent. per annum; and that during the last

forty years it increased 115.07 per cent., which averages 2.87 per cent. per annum. For such long periods as twenty and forty years, however, it would be fairer to compute the rate of interest on a compound interest basis. If, therefore, we let  $p$  represent the required rate per cent., then  $.0p$  will be the yearly interest on each unit of wood capital, and we have the following equation:  $1,213.28 = 782.30 \times (1.0p)^{20}$ ; whence  $(1.0p)^{20} = 1.550811$ , whence by logarithmic computation we find that  $1.0p = 1.02218$ . Hence during the last twenty years the volume of wood inside the bark has been increasing at the rate of 2.218 per cent., compound interest. Similarly for the last forty years we have  $1,213.28 = 564.44 \times (1.0p)^{40}$ , whence  $(1.0p)^{40} = 2.149529$ , whence, as in the above example, we find that  $p = 1.930$  per cent. compound interest. From these figures it will be seen that this particular stand of red pine is over mature and has long since passed its period of financial ripeness. If taken in hand at forty years of age and again at seventy years, by making the necessary thinnings its earning power could have been easily doubled by the time it was a hundred years old. At this age it would probably be cleared off to make room for another crop, because its rate of earning interest on wood capital would then have begun to decline.

Another way of computing the percentage rate of growth during the last twenty and forty years would be to figure out the board contents of the trees at the present time and what it was twenty and forty years ago. This was done for the 45 trees on which the calculations already given were based, and with the following results. The logs were being taken down to five inch tops, and as they were unusually sound and straight and had an average taper of only 2.1 inches for each 16 foot log, the board measure was computed by the International Log Rule, which is probably very close to the mill tally. On this basis the present contents of the logs from the 45 trees is 7,640 board feet; 5,775 feet twenty years ago; and 3,990 feet forty years ago. On a simple interest basis this would show an increase of 32.3 per cent., or a yearly average of 1.615 per cent. for the last twenty years; and an increase of 91.4 per cent. for the last forty years, or a yearly average of 2.285 per cent. It will be noticed that these rates of interest are much lower than the 2.75 per cent. and 2.87 per cent. for the same periods, when we took into account all the wood of the stems. The difference is, of course, due to the wood left in the tops and stumps in the operation incident to logging.

Basing our calculation on a compound interest basis from the board contents of our 45 trees now and twenty years ago, we get the following equation:— $5,775 \times (1.0p)^{20} = 7,640$ , whence we find the average yearly rate to be 1.41 per cent., compound interest. Similarly for the forty year period the rate of interest earned is found to be 1.636 per cent., compound yearly.

## Last Year's Percentage Increase

The following method of determining the last year's percentage increase in the volume of a tree or stand nearing maturity will be of interest to all who own timber and wish to know at what rate it is growing. The development of the formula will also be of interest to readers with a mathematical turn of mind.

For most kinds of timber grown in fairly close stands it has been found by repeated measurements that the shape of the greater portion of the stems is approximately that of a paraboloid, when the timber is mature or nearly so. In the case of our red pine stand it is long past the period of financial ripeness, but an example worked out for trees in this stand will serve to illustrate the method, which may be applied very easily to stands which are within ten or twenty years of financial ripeness. By geometrical methods it may be shown that the volume of a paraboloid is exactly one-half its height multiplied by its basal area; hence if the stand has practically attained



Interior of Red Pine Stand.



its height growth it follows that its volume varies as its basal area. This applies to either individual trees or stands in which the heights of the trees are practically the same.

If we represent the diameter ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground) of the wood inside the bark a year ago by D, then if the cross-section at that point is fairly circular it follows that its area is  $\frac{1}{4} \times 22/7 \times D^2$ . If the stem is sawn off or chopped into at the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot point and we find that there are N annual rings of growth in the last inch of wood, it is evident that the average width of the rings in this last inch of growth is  $1/N$  of an inch and the area of the ring grown during the last year is almost exactly equal to  $1/N \times 22/7 \times D$ . Hence the ratio of the area of the ring added is to the cross-sectional area of wood present last year as  $1/N \times 22/7 \times D$  is to  $1/4 \times 22/7 \times D^2$ , which reduces to the simpler ratio of 4 to ND. Hence, if p is the rate per cent. of wood added to the stem during the last year, we have p is to 100 as 4 is to ND, or p equals 400 divided by ND. This is Schneider's well known formula for calculating the current percentage volume increment of trees which are mature or nearly so, and is applied in the case of representative trees from six different diameter classes in our red pine stand, as shown in the following table:—

| D                                       | N                                             | N D                                            | $\frac{400}{N D}$                                          | $\frac{D}{N}$                                                    | $\frac{D^2}{N}$                           |        |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| Diameter<br>In Inches<br>Inside<br>Bark | Number of<br>Rings in<br>Last Inch<br>of Wood | Product of<br>Numbers<br>in columns<br>1 and 2 | Percent-<br>age Vol-<br>ume In-<br>crease for<br>Last Year | Quotients ob-<br>tained from<br>Numbers in<br>Columns<br>1 and 2 | Square of<br>Numbers<br>in<br>Column<br>1 |        |
| 6.0                                     | 50                                            | 300.0                                          | 1.33                                                       | .120                                                             | 36.00                                     |        |
| 8.6                                     | 52                                            | 447.2                                          | .89                                                        | .165                                                             | 73.96                                     |        |
| 9.2                                     | 45                                            | 414.0                                          | .97                                                        | .204                                                             | 84.64                                     |        |
| 11.5                                    | 32                                            | 368.0                                          | 1.09                                                       | .359                                                             | 132.25                                    |        |
| 13.0                                    | 38                                            | 494.0                                          | .81                                                        | .342                                                             | 169.00                                    |        |
| 14.8                                    | 35                                            | 518.0                                          | .77                                                        | .421                                                             | 219.04                                    |        |
| Averages                                | 10.5                                          | 42                                             | 423.5                                                      | .98                                                              | .269                                      | 119.15 |

This table shows that the average of the percentages for the six representative trees in the stand is only .98, and Borggreve claims that even this is too high for the current annual percentage volume increase of the stand.

If we use the arithmetic averages of the values ND in the above table and apply the formula 400 divided by ND we get p equal to 400 divided by 423.5, equals 0.944 per cent.

If we use the averages for D and for N we get p equal to 400 divided by  $10.5 \times 42$ , equals 400 divided by 441, equals 0.907 per cent.

Finally if we use the formula  
 $400 \times \frac{\text{the average of } D^2}{\text{the average of } D \times N}$   
 we get  $400 \times 0.269$   
 119.15

which equals 0.903 per cent. and is closer to the real percentage volume increase of wood in this stand during the last year than any of the other results.

From these figures it will be seen that the growth of the stand has practically ceased and that only a rise in market prices would justify leaving it to increase in volume.

### Welcomes U. S. Lumber

Thos. Gibson, of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Vancouver, B.C., during a recent visit to Saskatoon, expressed his opinions regarding the lumber tariff, in an interview which was published in the daily press. Taking a broad national point of view, he said, Canada should welcome United States lumber shipments as freely as fresh air and water. On account of fire, costly methods of manufacturing, etc., timber was being consumed in both countries faster than the natural growth. In the United States twenty-five years had been predicted as the commercial limit for the existence of standing timber. The policy of United States manufacturers was really assisting Canada in securing a monopoly of standing timber. In British Columbia, however, the large mills were pursuing a conservative policy. Instead of working their own limits they were buying as much as possible from loggers who procured timber permits from the local government wherever available. These loggers were cutting off logs and floating them to market, thereby securing high grade logs and a good price. In the meanwhile the big mills were reserving their own timber and benefiting by its rapidly increasing value. In the same manner, the Dominion and Provincial governments could prolong the life of their forest reserves.

Mr. Gibson has little or no sympathy for the farmers of the prairie provinces whom he considers to be the most extravagant people on the face of the earth, so far as the utilization of the resources of the country are concerned. The farmer, he says, is getting "exactly what is coming to him." It is not the high price of lumber, the tight money situation, or any of the other factors so frequently complained of, that is handicapping the farmer. He has allowed himself to forget the habits of thrift and has developed the credit habit.

### Old Days on the St. John River

Mr. J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N.B., delivered an address recently before the members of the Natural History Society of the St. John River. The address was exceptionally interesting and Mr. Gregory held the attention of his audience for nearly two hours. He reviewed the history of lumbering in New Brunswick from its earliest days and described the rise and decline of the industry in the vicinity of St. John, saying that it was improbable that any saw mill at St. John would be rebuilt if it were destroyed by fire. It would be more likely to be removed and erected on a line of railway close to the timber limits. Today the total yearly capacity of the St. John mills was 111,000,000 feet, while thirty years ago the mill capacity was twice this amount.

In opening his talk Mr. Gregory described the work connected with lumber manufacturing, from the cutting of the logs in the forest to the time they were shipped from the mouth of the river as manufactured lumber. His story of lumbering was especially attractive and his vivid description of lumber camp life almost made those present wish for olden times again.

Mr. Gregory gave a detailed account of the lumbering, stream driving, lumber sawing and other operations. Up to 1844 the logs were looked after by individual owners and no united effort was made to have the logs rafted, but in April, 1844, the Fredericton Boom Company was incorporated with a capital stock of £2,000. The members of the company were John Glasier, Stephen Glasier, James Taylor, W. J. Bedell, Jacob McKean, Isaac Kilburn, Dinean Glasier and Stafford Barker. This company took contracts for driving and rafting.

The coming of the shear boom revolutionized stream driving in the river and reduced the cost by 75 per cent. Levi H. Pond, the inventor of the boom, came to New Brunswick from Michigan and introduced his patent boom to the lumbermen. The new contrivance did all that was claimed for it and has been generally adopted in the river. By this means the logs are kept in the stream, jams are avoided and the logs are brought down faster than ever before. The St. John Log Driving Company was incorporated in 1886 and since that time many smaller driving companies have been organized.

Among the first lumber scalers to be licensed in New Brunswick were James Reynolds, Moses Tuck, Joseph Lingley, David Tapley, James Holly, Charles Eagles, John Coleman, J. E. Lingley and John Tapley.

The first steam saw mill in New Brunswick was built on the Strait Shore on the site of the Miller Bros. present mill. Allan Otty and R. W. Crookshank were the owners and the mill was erected in 1822. It was opened in the presence of Jarvis Knight, Governor of Nova Scotia, and General Smith. Before this time there were several tide mills. One of these was at the outlet to the Carleton mill pond back of Sand Point.

Between 1850 and 1860 there were 29 saw mills in St. John which was the fourth largest ship owning port of the world. Up to 1880, sugar shooks were a great source of revenue to the mill and were mostly sawn during the winter months from pine that was not considered fit for other purposes. These shooks were shipped to the West Indies, where they were used for boxes for sugar. The introduction of sacks for the purpose killed the trade.

### Forestry Convention at Winnipeg, July 7th to 10th

The date of the Canadian Forestry Convention to be held in Winnipeg has been definitely fixed within the days July 7th to 10th. The main business of the Convention will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 8th and 9th. The subjects discussed will include the care of the reserves in the prairies and the general subjects of the protection and development of the timber in other parts of Canada. The Government of Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg and other public bodies have promised to co-operate in the Convention, and already the Dominion Forestry Branch and a number of the provinces have signified their intention of being represented at the meeting.

The program will be of a thoroughly practical character with the object of promoting active work in regard to the handling of the timber resources of the central part of Canada. The farming, lumbering, grazing, administrative, commercial and financial interests, all of which are directly or indirectly related to forestry, will be represented in the program.

As the Convention will be held during the opening days of the Winnipeg Exhibition those attending from within the district covered by the Winnipeg Fair arrangements can take advantage of the special rates for the Winnipeg Exhibition. These cover the district from Fort William to Calgary and Edmonton. For delegates attending from other parts of Canada it is expected that special rates will be granted under the convention certificate plan. Particulars of these can be secured by applying to the Secretary, Mr. James Lawler, Canadian Building, Ottawa.



# The Wood-using Industries of Ontario

## Analytical Study of Consumption of Lumber—Statistics of Industrial Uses to Which Various Lumber Products are Put

A valuable report upon the wood-using industries of Ontario has been published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The report is compiled by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., assisted by W. Guy H. Boyce. The principal object in compiling the report has been to show the numerous way in which wood is used in the various manufacturing industries of the province. There is practically no industry that does not use wood in some shape or form. In many cases other materials, such as steel, concrete, brick or stone, can be substituted to advantage where wood is now used, but in other cases the use of wood, and perhaps of one particular kind of wood alone, is imperative.

As the supply of wood is being rapidly exhausted, new uses are found for woods hitherto considered as inferior species. Manufacturers demand certain kinds of wood for certain commodities. In many cases this demand is merely the result of habit, or accustomed use of that material, or of mere prejudice in its favor. It is very often the case that some other cheaper and more abundant material will serve the purpose just as well. The bulletin may show some manufacturers that their commodities are being made by other manufacturers from cheaper materials and in just as satisfactory a way.

A firm may be in the habit of purchasing its material from one certain district, thinking that it cannot be obtained elsewhere. The bulletin shows where material for different industries is purchased, what quantities are used annually and what they cost the manufacturer at his factory.

One of the most important parts of forestry is the closer utilization of raw material and the prevention of waste. Scores of examples can be cited where one manufacturer is actually throwing away exactly what another manufacturer needs. An attempt has been made in the bulletin to show how waste is utilized from various industries, in the hope that this information may be of use in saving some of the valuable so-called waste that is annually burned under the boilers of woodworking establishments or sold as kindling wood.

### Ontario's Forestry Situation

Reports were received from over twelve Ontario firms using wood in their business. Some of these produced commodities made entirely of wood. Others made articles partly of wood and partly of metal, and others used wood only as a means of manufacturing their commodities, as in the case of foundry men, who used wood for patterns and moulding boxes, or manufacturers who made boxes and crates in which to pack their products.

A forestry policy for the province, which has as its aim the management of forest lands in such a manner as to produce a steady supply of wood in continuity, is the only solution of the problem of how to perpetuate the wood-using industries of Ontario. Canadians cannot count on foreign countries to supply them forever, although there are certain species of trees that will not grow in the climate of this country and whose wood must be imported. The economic balance of exports and imports must be insured by the growing of trees adapted to this climate in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand and to provide a surplus for exportation to other countries. In this way the loss entailed to Canadian manufacturers by the necessary importation of certain kinds of wood from other countries can better be afforded. There are millions of acres of land in Ontario that are unfit for agriculture and still are suitable for growing forests. Such lands should be withheld from homestead entry and managed as forests. In some parts of the province, large areas of deserted farm lands are found, and lands that are not suitable for growing crops, but which are being held by farmers who are too poor to move to more fertile regions and who lack the ambition to learn new trades. This land should be managed as forest land, and the owners encouraged to take up more fertile farms in the newer parts of the province. There is enough potential forest land unfit for agriculture in Ontario to supply the future needs of wood-using industries, were the population of the province ten times as great as it is now—provided the land were properly managed under a rational forestry policy.

The scarcity of wood and its rapidly increasing price is being felt by every industry using wood. In the case of some of the hardwoods, such as white oak and hickory, the native supply is practically exhausted, with the exception of odd trees and groups of trees in farmers' woodlots. The prices of these two species have increased in late years at an alarming rate, and even in the United States, where the bulk of the supply comes from, a shortage is being felt and the centre of production is constantly shifting to new regions.

It is probable that the price of each kind of wood will continue to increase until it equals or exceeds the cost of growing that particular wood in the forest.

Thirty-four different kinds of wood were reported as having been used by the industries of Ontario. The following table gives a summary of the kinds of wood used in the province, together with the quantity used annually, average cost, total cost, and the proportion purchased in and outside of the province.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WOODS USED IN ONTARIO.

| Kind of Wood.      | Rank. | Quantity used Annually. | Per Cent. | Average Value. | Total Value. | SOURCE OF SUPPLY.               |                                      |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                    |       |                         |           |                |              | Per Cent. Purchased in Ontario. | Per Cent. Purchased outside Ontario. |
|                    |       | M Ft. B.M.              |           | \$ cts.        | \$           |                                 |                                      |
| <b>Total</b> ..... |       | 807,456                 | 100.0     | 23 73          | 19,161,384   | 82.0                            | 18.0                                 |
| Pine.....          | 1     | 175,507                 | 21.7      | 25 60          | 4,492,881    | 96.6                            | 3.4                                  |
| Spruce.....        | 2     | 154,622                 | 19.1      | 14 21          | 2,197,460    | 88.0                            | 12.0                                 |
| Maple.....         | 3     | 88,701                  | 11.0      | 21 13          | 1,874,686    | 85.0                            | 15.0                                 |
| Hemlock.....       | 4     | 74,779                  | 9.2       | 16 34          | 1,222,131    | 97.3                            | 2.7                                  |
| Oak.....           | 5     | 60,281                  | 7.4       | 46 07          | 2,777,323    | 40.1                            | 59.9                                 |
| Elm.....           | 6     | 52,214                  | 6.4       | 23 52          | 1,227,886    | 96.0                            | 4.0                                  |
| Basswood.....      | 7     | 42,017                  | 5.2       | 22 72          | 954,683      | 96.2                            | 3.8                                  |
| Birch.....         | 8     | 38,616                  | 4.8       | 21 06          | 813,267      | 90.3                            | 9.7                                  |
| Beech.....         | 9     | 29,935                  | 3.7       | 13 61          | 407,461      | 98.2                            | 1.8                                  |
| Hard Pine.....     | 10    | 27,401                  | 3.4       | 33 56          | 919,530      | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Ash.....           | 11    | 12,100                  | 1.5       | 35 05          | 424,109      | 70.6                            | 29.4                                 |
| Balsam Fir.....    | 12    | 11,140                  | 1.4       | 14 23          | 158,562      | 91.9                            | 8.1                                  |
| Hickory.....       | 13    | 9,528                   | 1.1       | 57 77          | 550,428      | 8.3                             | 91.7                                 |
| Cypress.....       | 14    | 5,129                   | 0.6       | 36 05          | 184,919      | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Gum.....           | 15    | 4,215                   | 0.5       | 28 39          | 119,682      | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Chestnut.....      | 16    | 4,113                   | 0.5       | 28 77          | 118,316      | 25.8                            | 74.2                                 |
| Poplar.....        | 17    | 3,991                   | 0.5       | 20 24          | 80,784       | 96.8                            | 3.2                                  |
| Tulip.....         | 18    | 2,997                   | 0.4       | 53 96          | 161,848      | 8.1                             | 91.9                                 |
| Ironwood.....      | 19    | 2,707                   | 0.3       | 8 04           | 21,770       | 100.0                           | .....                                |
| Douglas Fir.....   | 20    | 1,864                   | 0.2       | 42 05          | 78,377       | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Cedar.....         | 21    | 1,579                   | 0.2       | 30 97          | 48,902       | 75.1                            | 24.9                                 |
| Mahogany.....      | 22    | 1,192                   | 0.1       | 150 32         | 179,180      | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Cottonwood.....    | 23    | 877                     | 0.1       | 51 00          | 44,732       | 5.7                             | 94.3                                 |
| Tamarack.....      | 24    | 596                     | 0.1       | 18 89          | 11,256       | 100.0                           | .....                                |
| Cherry.....        | 25    | 555                     | 0.1       | 44 55          | 24,724       | 55.5                            | 44.5                                 |
| Walnut.....        | 26    | 540                     | 0.1       | 76 33          | 41,220       | 17.8                            | 82.2                                 |
| Spanish Cedar..... | 27    | 103                     | .....     | 180 87         | 18,630       | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Butternut.....     | 28    | 64                      | .....     | 36 08          | 2,309        | 84.4                            | 15.6                                 |
| Apple.....         | 29    | 43                      | .....     | 46 63          | 2,005        | 100.0                           | .....                                |
| Willow.....        | 30    | 20                      | .....     | 13 00          | 260          | 100.0                           | .....                                |
| Sycamore.....      | 31    | 16                      | .....     | 34 81          | 557          | 100.0                           | .....                                |
| Red Cedar.....     | 32    | 10                      | .....     | 80 00          | 800          | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Ebony.....         | 33    | 3                       | .....     | 192 00         | 576          | .....                           | 100.0                                |
| Sumac.....         | 34    | 1                       | .....     | 30 00          | 30           | 100.0                           | .....                                |

It is probable that less of this material is actually grown in Ontario than the figures would indicate. Many manufacturers report wood as having been purchased in Ontario when it is imported from outside by a dealer who sold it to the Ontario manufacturer. The following table gives details of the consumption in Ontario of wood purchased outside of the province, the quantities purchased annually and the percentage of each kind purchased in the different regions of supply.

Referring to the consumption of pine in Ontario the report says:—"It is probable that the use of this material is decreasing relatively, on account of the substitution of cheaper woods like spruce, hemlock and balsam fir. Spruce especially is being used in place of white pine wherever possible. Clear white pine is now almost impossible to obtain even in Ontario, Canada's premier white pine province. It might safely be stated that the bulk of the white pine of the province has been cut and that the few remaining forests of this material will not last many more years at the present rate of consumption and destruction by fire. The grade of material now being sold grows poorer each year, and the standards of grading are being constantly lowered because first-class material can no longer be obtained. The price of \$25.60 per thousand feet board measure is fairly high for native-grown wood and is highest among the coniferous woods of the province.

"This material is used by twenty-seven of Ontario's industries, and used in greatest quantities by builders, factories, and manufacturers of boxes and box shooks. Pine heads the list in nine of the industries. The bulk is bought outside of the province. The eastern provinces supply two-thirds and the United States one-third of the material purchased outside Ontario, which amounts to almost 6,000,000 feet. Only five other woods are imported in greater quantities."

### Extensive Spruce Resources

Spruce is used in Ontario to almost as great an extent as pine, forming 19.1 per cent. of the total. These two woods together, make up two-fifths of the total and stand well above the other materials



on the list. There is probably more spruce of commercial size in Ontario than any other species and the supply, while being rapidly depleted by axe and fire is still very considerable. Its use for pulp is in a sense a wasteful one, as balsam fir, poplar, white birch and jack pine can be made into pulp, while they are of little value as lumber. Spruce is used in twenty-one industries in Ontario, but is the chief wood only in pulp manufacture. Pulp mills and planing mills use the greatest quantities, seven-tenths of the material going into

STATEMENT OF WOOD PURCHASED OUTSIDE OF ONTARIO.

| Kind of Wood.      | Rank. | Quantity used Annually. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                   |           |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                    |       |                         | Eastern Canada.    | British Columbia. | Foreign.  |
|                    |       | M Ft. B.M.              | Per Cent.          | Per Cent.         | Per Cent. |
| Total.....         |       | 144,879                 | 21.1               | 1.6               | 77.3      |
| Oak.....           | 1     | 36,136                  | 1.9                |                   | 98.1      |
| Hard Pine.....     | 2     | 27,401                  |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Spruce.....        | 3     | 18,502                  | 99.3               | 0.3               | 0.4       |
| Maple.....         | 4     | 13,306                  | 5.0                |                   | 95.0      |
| Hickory.....       | 5     | 8,739                   | 0.2                |                   | 99.8      |
| Pine.....          | 6     | 5,968                   | 66.6               |                   | 33.0      |
| Cypress.....       | 7     | 5,129                   |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Gum.....           | 8     | 4,215                   |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Birch.....         | 9     | 3,752                   | 34.8               |                   | 65.2      |
| Ash.....           | 10    | 3,556                   | 22.0               |                   | 78.0      |
| Chestnut.....      | 11    | 3,051                   |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Tulip.....         | 12    | 2,755                   |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Elm.....           | 13    | 2,083                   | 73.4               |                   | 26.6      |
| Hemlock.....       | 14    | 2,004                   | 43.9               |                   | 56.1      |
| Douglas Fir.....   | 15    | 1,864                   |                    | 100.0             |           |
| Basswood.....      | 16    | 1,597                   | 83.1               |                   | 16.9      |
| Mahogany.....      | 17    | 1,192                   |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Balsam Fir.....    | 18    | 907                     | 100.0              |                   |           |
| Cottonwood.....    | 19    | 827                     | 3.0                |                   | 97.0      |
| Beech.....         | 20    | 543                     | 3.7                |                   | 96.3      |
| Walnut.....        | 21    | 444                     |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Cedar.....         | 22    | 393                     | 6.4                | 93.6              |           |
| Cherry.....        | 23    | 247                     | 0.5                |                   | 99.5      |
| Poplar.....        | 24    | 127                     | 100.0              |                   |           |
| Spanish Cedar..... | 25    | 103                     |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Sycamore.....      | 26    | 15                      |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Butternut.....     | 27    | 10                      | 100.0              |                   |           |
| Red Cedar.....     | 28    | 10                      |                    |                   | 100.0     |
| Ebony.....         | 29    | 3                       |                    |                   | 100.0     |

pulp. Spruce comes third on the list of woods purchased outside of the province. Twelve per cent. of the spruce used is brought in from outside. Of this, the bulk comes from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with small quantities from British Columbia and the United States.

#### Birch Replacing Maple

The most important hardwood used in Ontario is maple, of which the consumption is over 750,000,000 feet per year. This amounts to 11 per cent. of the total consumption in the province. It is used by twenty-eight industries, heading the list in six of them. The greatest quantities are used for hardwood flooring, wood distillation and furniture. For these purposes and for all others where strength and stiffness are not of paramount importance, birch can be substituted in many cases and is being substituted more and more each year as the supply of maple decreases. Fifteen per cent. of the maple is purchased outside of Ontario, mostly from the United States and a small quantity from Quebec.

Hemlock is the third most important native conifer used in Ontario. It forms 9.2 per cent. of the total. Ninety per cent. of the hemlock used in building construction for frame work or rough sheeting. Ten other industries use small amounts for rough purposes.

More oak is imported into Ontario than any other hardwood or softwood. Almost 60 per cent. of the oak consumed is imported from the United States. The cut of oak is steadily decreasing and prices are advancing. Oak is used by twenty-six out of the thirty-seven classes of industries and heads the list in five of them. Manufacturers reported having purchased 59.9 per cent. of their oak outside of the province. Of these purchases 98 per cent. were made in the United States, the other two per cent. in Eastern Canada.

Elm is used for almost every purpose for which a hardwood can be used. It enters into thirty-one of the industries. Over 500,000,000 feet of elm is used annually in Ontario, and 96 per cent. of this is purchased in the province. About 2,000,000 feet is purchased outside of the province, three-quarters of which comes from eastern Canada.

Basswood is used in thirty-one industries in Ontario and is the chief material in four of them. The greatest quantities are used for slack-cooperage and box factories, it is specially useful as a food-container on account of its lack of taste and odor. Over 96 per cent. of it is bought in the province.

Birch is Canada's most abundant hardwood. About nine-tenths of the supply is bought in Ontario. Two-thirds of the remainder comes from the United States.

Beech is used by eighteen industries. Over 4,000,000 feet are used annually for hardwood flooring. It makes an excellent floor and takes a high polish. About 98 per cent. of it comes from Ontario.

Ash is used chiefly for framework of all sorts in vehicles, cars and agricultural implements and for long handles of agricultural tools. More ash is used for interior finish of houses than for any other purpose and this is mostly black ash. About 30 per cent. is purchased outside of the province, one-quarter of this coming from Quebec and three-quarters from the United States. The Ontario supply has dwindled down to a few restricted districts.

Hickory is Ontario's most valuable structural hardwood, and the supply in the province is now commercially exhausted.

#### An Important Neglected Supply

The most important species of poplar in Ontario are the Balm of Gilead and Aspen. These are used chiefly for pulp. Balm of Gilead if properly seasoned can be substituted in many cases for the rapidly disappearing basswood and the expensive exported tulip or white wood. The supply of poplar in Canada and in Ontario is enormous. It is highly probable that new uses will be found for this wood when the prejudices against it are overcome.

Three-quarters of the cedar used in Ontario is purchased in the province and nearly one-quarter is brought from British Columbia. Small quantities come from Eastern Canada and none from the United States.

Black walnut is the most expensive hardwood native to Ontario and is more or less of a curiosity at the present time. A few years ago walnut for furniture was in fashion, as oak and mahogany are now, and what little supply the province had was quickly exhausted. The wood is mostly from the United States.

#### Consumption of the Various Industries

The bulletin contains a number of interesting tables showing the consumption of wood by species and by industries. The figures in the tables do not include ties, poles, piles, bridge-timbers, mine-props, shingles or lath, nor do they include rough lumber purchased from sawmills and used in building and other structural work without further manufacture. They do include, however, the products of planing mills and builders' factories. The following tables give a summary of the wood consumed by the different industries, with the total amount consumed annually, the percentage distribution of each industry, the average value per thousand feet, the total value and the percentage supplied by each region.

Nineteen kinds of wood were used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Maple, oak, elm, ash and hickory have been

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WOOD USED IN ONTARIO BY SPECIES AND INDUSTRIES.\*

| Industry.                   | Quantity used Annually. | Per Cent. | Average Value. | Total Value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |                   |           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                             |                         |           |                |              | Ontario.           | Eastern Canada. | British Columbia. | Foreign.  |
|                             | M Ft. B.M.              |           | \$ cts.        | \$           | Per Cent.          | Per Cent.       | Per Cent.         | Per Cent. |
| Total.....                  | 807,456                 | 100.0     | 23 73          | 19,161,384   | 82.0               | 3.8             | 0.3               | 13.9      |
| Sash and Doors.....         | 252,444                 | 31.3      | 24 59          | 6,207,839    | 86.5               | 3.4             | 0.2               | 9.9       |
| Pulp.....                   | 119,496                 | 14.8      | 12 58          | 1,503,236    | 90.8               | 9.2             |                   |           |
| Boxes.....                  | 76,412                  | 9.5       | 18 53          | 1,416,034    | 95.0               | 4.2             |                   | 0.8       |
| Miscellaneous.....          | 56,714                  | 7.0       | 9 10           | 515,878      | 97.8               | 1.2             | 0.7               | 0.3       |
| Hardwood Flooring.....      | 52,547                  | 6.5       | 24 86          | 1,306,247    | 70.6               | 0.2             |                   | 29.2      |
| Cooperage (Slack).....      | 42,946                  | 5.3       | 21 57          | 926,492      | 99.1               | 0.8             |                   | 0.1       |
| Household Furniture.....    | 37,070                  | 4.6       | 30 59          | 1,133,884    | 70.8               | 1.4             |                   | 27.8      |
| Agricultural Implement..... | 22,516                  | 2.8       | 35 43          | 797,739      | 52.1               | 1.5             |                   | 46.4      |
| Vehicle Supplies.....       | 21,292                  | 2.6       | 52 13          | 1,109,866    | 31.1               | 2.6             |                   | 66.3      |
| Vehicles.....               | 15,597                  | 1.9       | 37 89          | 591,009      | 57.5               | 4.5             | 0.1               | 37.9      |
| Musical Instruments.....    | 12,027                  | 1.5       | 38 22          | 459,664      | 62.8               | 7.5             | 0.4               | 29.3      |
| Office Furniture.....       | 10,496                  | 1.3       | 43 73          | 453,968      | 56.7               | 2.6             |                   | 40.7      |
| Chairs.....                 | 9,597                   | 1.2       | 27 73          | 266,118      | 71.7               | 7.1             |                   | 21.2      |
| Cars.....                   | 9,020                   | 1.1       | 35 12          | 316,788      | 34.7               | 9.2             | 5.0               | 51.1      |
| Handles.....                | 6,907                   | 0.9       | 29 99          | 207,156      | 65.7               | 2.9             |                   | 31.4      |
| Coffins.....                | 6,514                   | 0.8       | 23 84          | 155,277      | 77.1               | 10.2            |                   | 12.7      |
| Fruit Baskets.....          | 5,489                   | 0.7       | 16 53          | 90,747       | 96.4               | 2.8             |                   | 0.8       |
| Woodenware.....             | 5,461                   | 0.7       | 17 86          | 97,550       | 99.1               |                 |                   | 0.9       |
| Dairy Machinery.....        | 5,443                   | 0.7       | 27 64          | 150,577      | 90.7               |                 |                   | 9.3       |
| Patterns.....               | 5,362                   | 0.7       | 33 42          | 179,206      | 84.2               | 1.7             | 0.3               | 13.8      |
| Tables.....                 | 5,164                   | 0.6       | 37 93          | 195,832      | 53.5               | 0.6             |                   | 45.9      |
| Laundry Accessories.....    | 4,490                   | 0.6       | 28 84          | 129,507      | 51.5               |                 | 1.3               | 47.2      |
| Cooperage (Tight).....      | 4,444                   | 0.5       | 64 60          | 287,088      | 29.8               |                 |                   | 70.2      |
| Boats.....                  | 3,489                   | 0.4       | 45 60          | 158,199      | 69.5               | 2.4             | 15.1              | 13.0      |
| Refrigerators.....          | 2,766                   | 0.3       | 25 47          | 70,463       | 83.7               | 9.0             |                   | 7.3       |
| Pumps and Tanks.....        | 2,443                   | 0.3       | 38 13          | 93,144       | 63.9               | 0.8             | 8.2               | 27.1      |
| School Furniture.....       | 2,144                   | 0.3       | 26 47          | 56,752       | 61.0               | 8.4             |                   | 30.6      |
| Sporting Goods.....         | 1,870                   | 0.2       | 37 48          | 70,091       | 72.5               | 3.2             |                   | 24.3      |
| Novelties.....              | 1,522                   | 0.2       | 26 59          | 40,415       | 95.5               |                 |                   | 4.5       |
| Pulleys.....                | 1,326                   | 0.2       | 24 75          | 32,820       | 92.5               |                 |                   | 7.5       |
| Kitchen Cabinets.....       | 1,129                   | 0.1       | 25 65          | 28,962       | 85.7               |                 |                   | 14.3      |
| Picture Frames.....         | 1,012                   | 0.1       | 32 69          | 33,085       | 75.0               |                 |                   | 25.0      |
| Brushes.....                | 893                     | 0.1       | 25 07          | 22,386       | 99.1               |                 |                   | 0.9       |
| Beekeepers' Supplies.....   | 549                     | 0.1       | 23 31          | 12,800       | 100.0              |                 |                   |           |
| Mantels.....                | 514                     | 1         | 52 00          | 26,727       | 19.5               | 9.7             |                   | 70.8      |
| Ladders.....                | 347                     | 1         | 31 68          | 10,993       | 55.3               |                 | 0.6               | 44.1      |
| Half-tone Blocks.....       | 21                      | 1         | 84 52          | 1,775        | 57.1               | 4.8             |                   | 38.1      |

\*Less than one tenth of one per cent.



## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| Kind of Wood.   | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value.  | Average value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                 |           |           |         |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.      | Foreign.  |
|                 |           | M Ft.B.M. | \$      | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M.          | M Ft.B.M.       | M Ft.B.M. | M Ft.B.M. |
| Total.....      | 100.0     | 22,516    | 797,739 | 35.43          | 11,730             | 340             |           | 10,446    |
| Hard Pine.....  | 35.2      | 7,932     | 307,042 | 38.70          |                    |                 |           | 7,932     |
| Maple.....      | 19.4      | 4,365     | 134,189 | 30.74          | 4,052              |                 |           | 313       |
| Oak.....        | 9.8       | 2,201     | 105,290 | 47.83          | 1,331              | 90              |           | 780       |
| Elm.....        | 8.9       | 1,997     | 56,152  | 28.11          | 1,817              |                 |           | 180       |
| Pine.....       | 7.6       | 1,706     | 52,554  | 30.80          | 1,706              |                 |           |           |
| Basswood.....   | 5.5       | 1,246     | 32,812  | 26.33          | 996                | 250             |           |           |
| Ash.....        | 4.8       | 1,090     | 46,148  | 42.32          | 365                |                 |           | 725       |
| Birch.....      | 4.2       | 947       | 29,690  | 31.36          | 947                |                 |           |           |
| Hickory.....    | 2.3       | 509       | 19,488  | 38.28          | 219                |                 |           | 290       |
| Beech.....      | 1.1       | 248       | 5,468   | 22.04          | 225                |                 |           | 25        |
| Gum.....        | 0.3       | 60        | 1,680   | 28.00          |                    |                 |           | 60        |
| Cypress.....    | 0.2       | 55        | 2,150   | 39.03          |                    |                 |           | 55        |
| Tulip.....      | 0.2       | 51        | 2,535   | 49.70          |                    |                 |           | 51        |
| Cottonwood..... | 0.1       | 35        | 1,050   | 30.00          |                    |                 |           | 35        |
| Cedar.....      | 0.1       | 30        | 480     | 16.00          | 30                 |                 |           |           |
| Hemlock.....    | 0.1       | 24        | 588     | 24.50          | 24                 |                 |           |           |
| Spruce.....     | 1         | 9         | 170     | 18.88          | 9                  |                 |           |           |
| Chestnut.....   | 1         | 6         | 144     | 24.00          | 6                  |                 |           |           |
| Tamarack.....   | 1         | 5         | 100     | 20.00          | 5                  |                 |           |           |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

the most popular in the past, but imported hard pine is being rapidly substituted for these native hardwoods in many instances. Pine and basswood are used largely for box working and parts of implements where ease of working is more important than strength. Of the pine and basswood 52. per cent. is purchased in Ontario, 46.4 per cent. in the United States and 1.5 per cent. in Eastern Canada. The industry uses 29 per cent. of the hard pine consumed in Ontario; more than any other industry except the manufacturers of sash and doors. The implement makers also bought the most expensive hemlock. The following table gives details in connection with wood consumption in the manufacture of agricultural implements:—

Boat manufacturers and repairers consumed 3,469,000 feet of lumber during 1911. The chief species of lumber used were pine, 677,000 feet; oak 556,000 feet; Douglas fir 427,000 feet; basswood 425,000 feet; cedar 420,000 feet; elm 224,000 feet; cypress 209,000 feet; maple 164,000 feet; spruce 118,000 feet. The industry paid on the average \$45.60 per thousand feet for its material.

In the manufacture of boxes and box shooks the quantity of lumber consumed was 76,412,000 feet, pine leading with 61.3 per cent. of the total. Spruce comes next with 18.6 per cent. of the total. This industry used 9.5 per cent. of all wood used in Ontario annually and comes third on the list. It pays \$18.53 per thousand for its material. The following table gives details of the consumption of wood in boxes and box shooks in Ontario during the year 1911.

## BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS.

| Kind of Wood.      | Per cent. | Quantity. | Value.    | Average Value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |           |           |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                    |           |           |           |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.      | Foreign.  |
|                    |           | M Ft.B.M. | \$        | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M.          | M Ft.B.M.       | M Ft.B.M. | M Ft.B.M. |
| Total.....         | 100.0     | 76,412    | 1,416,054 | 18.53          | 72,590             | 3,195           |           | 627       |
| Pine.....          | 61.3      | 46,861    | 880,511   | 18.79          | 45,067             | 1,604           |           | 190       |
| Spruce.....        | 18.6      | 14,220    | 242,955   | 17.09          | 13,010             | 1,207           |           | 3         |
| Basswood.....      | 7.9       | 6,047     | 126,330   | 20.90          | 6,030              |                 |           |           |
| Elm.....           | 6.6       | 5,019     | 87,364    | 17.41          | 4,784              | 235             |           |           |
| Hemlock.....       | 2.8       | 2,160     | 35,153    | 16.27          | 1,960              |                 |           | 200       |
| Maple.....         | 1.0       | 786       | 9,580     | 12.19          | 786                |                 |           |           |
| Ash.....           | 0.6       | 458       | 7,606     | 16.61          | 351                | 107             |           |           |
| Poplar.....        | 0.3       | 229       | 3,228     | 14.14          | 229                |                 |           |           |
| Birch.....         | 0.2       | 187       | 1,706     | 9.12           | 187                |                 |           |           |
| Beech.....         | 0.2       | 151       | 1,255     | 8.31           | 151                |                 |           |           |
| Spanish Cedar..... | 0.1       | 96        | 16,850    | 175.52         |                    |                 |           | 96        |
| Chestnut.....      | 0.1       | 89        | 1,511     | 16.98          |                    | 1               |           | 88        |
| Gum.....           | 1         | 50        | 1,050     | 21.00          |                    |                 |           | 50        |
| Cedar.....         | 1         | 30        | 385       | 12.83          | 30                 |                 |           |           |
| Cottonwood.....    | 1         | 25        | 450       | 18.00          |                    | 25              |           |           |
| Balsam Fir.....    | 1         | 4         | 60        | 15.00          | 4                  |                 |           |           |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

## Railway Car Consumption

Nineteen kinds of wood were used by manufacturers of passenger coaches, baggage, express and freight cars for steam railways, cars for electric lines and wooden parts of locomotives, such as running boards, cab seats, pilots, etc. Imported hard pine headed the list, forming almost one-quarter of the total. Douglas fir which is now used only to the extent of 5 per cent. could be used more extensively. as innumerable tests have proved that there is practically no difference in the strength value of these two woods, and Douglas fir is

probably the lighter. The manufacturers under this heading buy good grades and pay an average price of \$35.12 per thousand feet. The following table gives details of the wood consumed in the manufacture of cars.

| Kind of Wood.    | Per cent. | Quantity. | Value.  | Average Value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                  |           |           |         |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.      | Foreign.  |
|                  |           | M Ft.B.M. | \$      | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M.          | M Ft.B.M.       | M Ft.B.M. | M Ft.B.M. |
| Total.....       | 100.0     | 9,020     | 316,788 | 35.12          | 3,132              | 825             | 455       | 4,608     |
| Hard Pine.....   | 24.4      | 2,198     | 72,105  | 32.80          |                    |                 |           | 2,198     |
| Oak.....         | 22.2      | 2,000     | 72,235  | 36.12          | 430                | 25              |           | 1,545     |
| Pine.....        | 21.0      | 1,896     | 49,748  | 26.24          | 1,821              | 75              |           |           |
| Ash.....         | 5.9       | 536       | 29,595  | 55.21          | 128                | 60              |           | 348       |
| Birch.....       | 5.9       | 535       | 16,575  | 30.98          | 378                | 155             |           | 2         |
| Douglas Fir..... | 5.0       | 455       | 18,925  | 41.59          |                    |                 | 455       |           |
| Spruce.....      | 4.2       | 380       | 6,300   | 16.58          |                    | 380             |           |           |
| Tulip.....       | 3.4       | 309       | 22,776  | 73.71          |                    |                 |           | 309       |
| Cherry.....      | 3.2       | 287       | 12,475  | 43.47          | 132                |                 |           | 155       |
| Basswood.....    | 2.6       | 236       | 6,129   | 25.97          | 131                | 105             |           |           |
| Maple.....       | 1.1       | 103       | 3,209   | 31.16          | 78                 | 25              |           |           |
| Chestnut.....    | 0.4       | 40        | 800     | 20.00          | 20                 |                 |           | 20        |
| Mahogany.....    | 0.3       | 29        | 5,430   | 187.24         |                    |                 |           | 29        |
| Hemlock.....     | 0.1       | 8         | 128     | 16.00          | 8                  |                 |           |           |
| Elm.....         | 1         | 4         | 128     | 32.00          | 4                  |                 |           |           |
| Cottonwood.....  | 1         | 1         | 65      | 65.00          |                    |                 |           | 1         |
| Cedar.....       | 1         | 1         | 45      | 45.00          | 1                  |                 |           |           |
| Hickory.....     | 1         | 1         | 70      | 70.00          |                    |                 |           | 1         |
| Ironwood.....    | 1         | 1         | 50      | 50.00          | 1                  |                 |           |           |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Ten kinds of wood were used in the chair industry, the total being 9,597,000 feet. The chief of these was elm, the total of which was 3,208,000 feet. Following this come beech, 2,722,000 feet; oak, 1,886,000 feet; maple, 1,037,000 feet. Approximately 71 per cent. is purchased in Ontario, 70 per cent. in Quebec and 21 per cent. is imported. Almost 90 per cent. of the oak is purchased in the United States.

In the manufacture of coffins, caskets, and shells, no less than 6,514,000 feet of lumber was used in Ontario during 1911. Pine led with 1,890,000 feet. Spruce was second with 1,856,000 feet, and basswood was third with 1,594,000 feet.

Twelve kinds of wood were used in the making of slack cooperage, the total consumption being 42,946,000 feet. Elm and poplar formed 86 per cent. of the hoops. The material is largely purchased in Ontario. The following table gives details of the consumption of wood used in slack cooperage in Ontario during the year 1911.

## SLACK COOPERAGE.

| Kind of Wood.   | Per cent. | Quantity. | Value.  | Average value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |           |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                 |           |           |         |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.      | Foreign.  |
|                 |           | M Ft.B.M. | \$      | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M.          | M Ft.B.M.       | M Ft.B.M. | M Ft.B.M. |
| Total.....      | 100.0     | 42,946    | 926,492 | 21.57          | 42,536             | 353             |           | 57        |
| Elm.....        | 58.7      | 25,230    | 574,487 | 22.77          | 25,230             |                 |           |           |
| Basswood.....   | 19.9      | 8,560     | 155,278 | 18.14          | 8,560              |                 |           |           |
| Poplar.....     | 6.6       | 2,840     | 64,972  | 22.88          | 2,763              | 77              |           |           |
| Maple.....      | 5.3       | 2,286     | 48,555  | 21.24          | 2,286              |                 |           |           |
| Spruce.....     | 3.0       | 1,307     | 27,016  | 20.67          | 1,062              | 225             |           |           |
| Beech.....      | 2.8       | 1,219     | 24,575  | 20.16          | 1,219              |                 |           |           |
| Ash.....        | 1.2       | 524       | 11,224  | 21.42          | 524                |                 |           |           |
| Pine.....       | 0.8       | 338       | 7,198   | 21.50          | 338                |                 |           |           |
| Balsam Fir..... | 0.7       | 321       | 6,388   | 19.90          | 321                |                 |           |           |
| Birch.....      | 0.6       | 257       | 5,035   | 19.59          | 206                | 51              |           |           |
| Gum.....        | 0.1       | 57        | 1,347   | 23.63          |                    |                 |           | 57        |
| Cedar.....      | 1         | 7         | 410     | 58.57          | 7                  |                 |           |           |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Oak formed 87.6 per cent. of the wood used in tight cooperage. Eighty per cent. of this is imported from the United States. In 1911 Canada imported over 100,000 barrels and over 7,000,000 oak staves which clearly indicates that the local cooperages cannot begin to supply the demand. The following table gives details of the wood used in tight cooperage in Ontario during 1911.

Fruit baskets and crates consumed 5,489,000 feet of lumber during 1911. Elm led with 2,688,000 feet and basswood was second with 1,419,000 feet.

An interesting item is the consumption of wood in half-tone blocks. Only the best selected stock is used for these purposes and four kinds of wood are used, viz.: birch, mahogany, cherry and a little boxwood. The total consumption is very small, amounting only to 21,000 feet.

Maple is the favorite material for the longer handles of hay-forks, brooms, cant-hooks and pike-poles. The total consumption of all woods for handles in 1911 was 6,907,000 feet, of which maple made



up 2,722,000 feet. Handle factories consume all of the apple wood used by Ontario's industries. The average price for handle woods was \$29.99.

## TIGHT COOPERAGE.

| Kind of Wood. | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value.  | Average value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |          |          |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|               |           |           |         |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.     | Foreign. |
|               |           | M Ft.B.M  | \$      | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M           | M Ft.B.M        | M Ft.B.M | M Ft.B.M |
| Total.....    | 100.0     | 4,444     | 287,088 | 64.60          | 1,323              |                 |          | 3,121    |
| Oak.....      | 87.6      | 3,891     | 266,923 | 68.60          | 770                |                 |          | 3,121    |
| Elm.....      | 5.0       | 223       | 7,158   | 32.10          | 223                |                 |          |          |
| Ash.....      | 4.1       | 180       | 8,510   | 47.28          | 180                |                 |          |          |
| Basswood..... | 3.3       | 148       | 4,440   | 30.00          | 148                |                 |          |          |
| Pine.....     | 1         | 2         | 57      | 28.50          | 2                  |                 |          |          |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

## Hardwood Flooring

Hardwood flooring in Ontario consumed 52,547,000 feet of lumber in 1911. Maple was the most popular wood, making up 31,941,000 feet of this total. Over 70 per cent. of the lumber used in hardwood flooring was sold almost exclusively in Canada. The following table gives details of the consumption of wood in hardwood flooring in Ontario in 1911.

## HARDWOOD FLOORING.

| Kind of Wood. | Per cent. | Quantity | Value     | Average Value | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |          |          |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|               |           |          |           |               | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.     | Foreign  |
|               |           | M Ft.B.M | \$        | \$ c.         | M Ft.B.M           | M Ft.B.M        | M Ft.B.M | M Ft.B.M |
| Total.....    | 100.0     | 52,547   | 1,306,247 | 24.86         | 37,090             | 92              |          | 15,365   |
| Maple.....    | 60.8      | 31,941   | 728,950   | 22.82         | 21,791             | 50              |          | 10,100   |
| Birch.....    | 22.4      | 11,780   | 256,127   | 21.74         | 10,238             | 42              |          | 1,500    |
| Beech.....    | 8.0       | 4,204    | 82,864    | 19.71         | 4,204              |                 |          |          |
| Oak.....      | 7.6       | 3,968    | 221,326   | 55.78         | 203                |                 |          | 3,765    |
| Basswood..... | 0.6       | 408      | 8,540     | 20.93         | 408                |                 |          |          |
| Ash.....      | 0.4       | 229      | 7,900     | 35.91         | 220                |                 |          |          |
| Elm.....      | 1         | 26       | 540       | 20.77         | 26                 |                 |          |          |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

The largest and most important class of wood consuming industries in Ontario is that engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and interior trim. These practically include all the planing mills and builders' factory products. The industry consumes over 250,000,000 feet of lumber annually costing over \$6,000,000. Ontario exports large quantities of planing mill and builders' factory products to all parts of the world in addition to supplying a large local demand. The following table gives details regarding the wood consumed in sash, door and interior trim factories in Ontario during the year 1911:—

## SASH, DOORS AND INTERIOR TRIM.

| Kind of Wood.    | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value.    | Average Value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |          |          |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|                  |           |           |           |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.     | Foreign. |
|                  |           | M Ft.B.M  | \$        | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M           | M Ft.B.M        | M Ft.B.M | M Ft.B.M |
| Total.....       | 100.0     | 252,444   | 6,207,839 | 24.59          | 218,139            | 8,684           | 563      | 25,058   |
| Pine.....        | 43.0      | 108,446   | 3,064,684 | 28.26          | 105,130            | 1,873           |          | 1,443    |
| Hemlock.....     | 28.5      | 72,014    | 1,175,947 | 16.33          | 70,214             | 875             |          | 925      |
| Spruce.....      | 10.3      | 26,050    | 477,573   | 18.33          | 20,885             | 5,140           |          | 25       |
| Hard Pine.....   | 6.0       | 15,097    | 468,121   | 31.01          |                    |                 |          | 15,097   |
| Birch.....       | 2.9       | 7,312     | 171,472   | 23.45          | 7,082              | 230             |          |          |
| Oak.....         | 2.6       | 6,551     | 379,980   | 58.00          | 2,489              |                 |          | 4,062    |
| Basswood.....    | 2.0       | 5,044     | 114,392   | 22.68          | 4,758              | 236             |          | 50       |
| Cypress.....     | 1.0       | 2,414     | 89,606    | 37.12          |                    |                 |          | 2,414    |
| Beech.....       | 0.9       | 2,171     | 46,592    | 21.46          | 2,171              |                 |          |          |
| Ash.....         | 0.7       | 1,874     | 57,087    | 30.46          | 1,569              | 245             |          | 60       |
| Maple.....       | 0.6       | 1,513     | 35,213    | 23.27          | 1,473              | 40              |          |          |
| Chestnut.....    | 0.4       | 948       | 39,790    | 41.97          | 453                |                 |          | 495      |
| Cedar.....       | 0.3       | 780       | 18,085    | 23.19          | 649                | 20              | 111      |          |
| Tamarack.....    | 0.2       | 522       | 8,968     | 17.18          | 522                |                 |          |          |
| Elm.....         | 0.2       | 462       | 11,087    | 24.00          | 437                | 25              |          |          |
| Douglas Fir..... | 0.2       | 452       | 14,320    | 31.68          |                    |                 | 452      |          |
| Balsam Fir.....  | 1         | 233       | 3,539     | 15.19          | 233                |                 |          |          |
| Gum.....         | 1         | 227       | 7,224     | 31.82          |                    |                 |          | 227      |
| Tulip.....       | 1         | 216       | 12,224    | 56.59          | 45                 |                 |          | 171      |
| Mahogany.....    | 1         | 89        | 10,880    | 122.25         |                    |                 |          | 89       |
| Cherry.....      | 1         | 19        | 543       | 28.58          | 19                 |                 |          |          |
| Hickory.....     | 1         | 7         | 420       | 60.00          | 7                  |                 |          |          |
| Butternut.....   | 1         | 2         | 60        | 30.00          | 2                  |                 |          |          |
| Sycamore.....    | 1         | 1         | 32        | 32.00          | 1                  |                 |          |          |

The furniture industry consumed 37,070,000 feet of lumber in Ontario during 1911. Maple was by far the most popular of woods in this industry, the total consumed being 13,202,000 feet.

Pulp manufacturers in Ontario consumed 119,496,000 feet of wood during 1911 or 14.8 per cent. of the total consumed by industries. They used practically all the balsam fir, the greater part of the spruce and 13.8 per cent. of the poplar. All the material was purchased in Canada, 90.8 per cent. coming from Ontario and 9.2 per cent. from Eastern Canada. Ontario exported to the United States in 1911, 89,050 cords of pulpwood or approximately 49,333,700 feet board measure. All this material was cut on private lands. The following table shows the consumption of wood in making wood pulp in Ontario during 1911:—

## WOOD-PULP.

| Kind of Wood.   | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value.    | Average value. | SUPPLY BY REGIONS. |                 |          |          |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|                 |           |           |           |                | Ont.               | Eastern Canada. | B.C.     | Foreign. |
|                 |           | M Ft.B.M  | \$        | \$ cts.        | M Ft.B.M           | M Ft.B.M        | M Ft.B.M | M Ft.B.M |
| Total.....      | 100.0     | 119,496   | 1,503,236 | 12.58          | 108,486            | 11,010          |          |          |
| Spruce.....     | 90.4      | 108,031   | 1,344,986 | 12.45          | 97,978             | 10,053          |          |          |
| Balsam Fir..... | 8.9       | 10,581    | 148,557   | 14.04          | 9,674              | 907             |          |          |
| Poplar.....     | 0.5       | 552       | 6,977     | 12.64          | 502                | 50              |          |          |
| Basswood.....   | 0.1       | 167       | 1,366     | 8.18           | 167                |                 |          |          |
| Elm.....        | 0.1       | 165       | 1,350     | 8.18           | 165                |                 |          |          |

Vehicles, sleighs and automobiles consumed 15,579,000 feet of lumber in Ontario during 1911.

## Good Trade Conditions in England

Private information received by the Canada Lumberman states that general trade conditions in England today are surprisingly good. The writer, in a letter to the Canada Lumberman, says:—"We have heard a great deal about England going behind and losing trade, and about other countries getting ahead of her, and that England is slow, but any person visiting her as often as I do, comes to an entirely different conclusion. In all the lines I have found that the factories are working to their full capacity and that prices have very materially advanced. I had a good chance of judging, as I came in contact with buyers from this country, who were over there buying for their wholesale houses. They all told me that they found prices materially advanced over those of last year, and that factories were rushed with orders, making it very difficult to get deliveries. This, of course, made a good general trade.

"The iron business was particularly good, and it is one of the thermometers by which we judge the lumber trade. I found that a great deal more of Rigas had come into the case-making trade, but I did not find any person who would say that Riga would take the place of spruce, where strength was needed.

"The market was stronger and the prices were higher than I have ever seen in England, but I understand there was a time, a good many years since, when they had higher prices than to-day. My impression, is that if the lumber shippers on this side are judicious in manipulating their stocks, and work off in Montreal and Ontario and the Eastern States markets as much as they can, and do not force the English market too hard, we can maintain a steady market for lumber for some years, and I have not met a person who has stuck to the lumber business as a business, who would not be pleased with this result. The only men I have come across who have made money, are those who have sold out."

## Fire Protection on New Brunswick Railway Lines

A conference was held at Fredericton, April 8th, to consider the matter of railway fire protection in the Province of New Brunswick under Order 16570 of the Railway Commission. At this conference, Colonel T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines; John McGibbon, Chief Fire Ranger; A. E. O'Leary, Chief Game Warden; Wm. Downie, General Superintendent C. P. R., and Clyde Leavitt, Chief Fire Inspector for the Board of Railway Commissioners, were present. The question of fire protection along the C. P. R. lines in New Brunswick was discussed fully and an agreement was reached for the establishment of a system of special patrols along portions of the C. P. R. lines in New Brunswick, when the fire danger is especially severe. The efforts of the special patrols will be supplemented by the regular employees of the company, including sectionmen, track-walkers, bridge watchmen, conductors, engineers, agents, etc.

Following the conference a recommendation was submitted by the Provincial Government to the Board, for the appointment by the Board of John McGibbon as Provincial Fire Inspector, and A. E. O'Leary, as Assistant Provincial Fire Inspector. These appointments have now been made and fire protection plants are in process of preparation for the other railway lines in New Brunswick which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board.



# Statistics of Canadian Forest Output

Value of 1911 Production Reached \$82,321,664—Nearly Five Billion Feet of Lumber Valued at Over \$75,000,000—Comparisons of Provinces and Species

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior have published their annual report upon the forest production of Canada, covering lumber, square timber, lath and shingles. Reports were received from 2,871 firms operating sawmills in Canada during the year 1911. This is an increase of 108 firms as compared with 1910. An increase was apparent in every province except in Quebec and Alberta. The greatest increase was in Nova Scotia, where 169 more mills reported in 1911 than in 1910.

The total value of lumber, square timber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1911 was \$82,321,664, the items being:—lumber, 4,918,202,000 feet, valued at \$75,830,954; square timber, 34,847 tons exported, valued at \$766,406; shingles, 1,838,474,000, valued at \$3,512,078, and lath, 965,235,000, valued at \$2,212,226.

The quantity and value of lumber cut in each province during 1911, compared with 1910, and the per cent. distribution of the total cut to each province with the number of firms reporting in each case are shown in the following table:—

**TOTAL LUMBER CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Number of Mills reporting, Total Quantity of Lumber Cut, Total Value, Per Cent of Increase and Per Cent Distribution.**

| Province.              | Rank. |       | Number of Firms Reporting. |       | Quantity.   |             | Value of Lumber. | Per cent. of Increase in Cut over 1910. |       | Per cent Distribution of Cut. |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
|                        | 1910. | 1911. | 1910.                      | 1911. | 1910.       | 1911.       |                  | 1910.                                   | 1911. | 1910.                         | 1911. |
|                        |       |       |                            |       | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. | \$               |                                         |       |                               |       |
| Canada .....           |       |       | 2,763                      | 2,871 | 4,451,652   | 4,918,202   | 75,830,954       | 10.5                                    | 100.0 | 100.0                         |       |
| Ontario .....          | 1     | 1     | 892                        | 927   | 1,642,191   | 1,716,849   | 30,584,724       | 4.5                                     | 36.9  | 34.9                          |       |
| British Columbia ..... | 2     | 2     | 222                        | 261   | 1,169,907   | 1,341,942   | 19,233,684       | 14.7                                    | 26.3  | 27.3                          |       |
| Quebec .....           | 3     | 3     | 1,107                      | 812   | 790,197     | 756,508     | 10,730,844       | 4.3                                     | 17.7  | 15.4                          |       |
| New Brunswick .....    | 4     | 4     | 121                        | 216   | 419,233     | 467,500     | 6,307,245        | 11.5                                    | 9.4   | 9.5                           |       |
| Nova Scotia .....      | 5     | 5     | 248                        | 417   | 260,871     | 388,114     | 5,034,785        | 48.8                                    | 5.9   | 7.9                           |       |
| Saskatchewan .....     | 6     | 6     | 21                         | 32    | 75,931      | 134,745     | 2,266,436        | 77.5                                    | 1.7   | 2.7                           |       |
| Manitoba .....         | 7     | 7     | 54                         | 103   | 42,922      | 53,745      | 769,806          | 25.2                                    | 0.9   | 1.1                           |       |
| Alberta .....          | 8     | 8     | 53                         | 51    | 45,127      | 51,084      | 801,153          | 13.2                                    | 1.0   | 1.0                           |       |
| P. E. I. ....          | 9     | 9     | 45                         | 52    | 5,273       | 7,715       | 102,278          | 46.3                                    | 0.1   | 1.5                           |       |

<sup>1</sup>Owing to an error, through duplicating certain of the 1910 returns sent in from British Columbia, the actual total cut of the province is somewhat less than that given in Bulletin No. 25, though not so much as to affect the relative rank of the province in the table, where it easily holds its rank as the second of Canada's lumber-producing provinces.

<sup>2</sup>Decrease.

## The Output of Lumber

The total output of lumber, 4,918,202,000 feet, is an increase of 466,550,000 feet or 10.48 per cent. as compared with 1910. The average mill cut in 1911 was 1,713,000 feet as compared with 1,611,000 feet in 1910.

In the United States in 1910 the total lumber cut was reported as 40,018,282,000 feet, being a decrease of ten per cent. from 1909. Canada's production for the same year was about one-eighth of this amount.

In 1910 Ontario cut almost 37 per cent. of the total and only about 35 per cent. in 1911. British Columbia has increased from 26.3 to 27.3 per cent., cutting 14 per cent. more lumber than in 1910. Quebec is the only province reporting a decrease in production. In 1911 this province cut 4.3 per cent. less lumber than in 1910 and dropped from 17.7 per cent. to 15.4 per cent. of the total. New Brunswick yielded about the same part of the total cut, but increased its production over 1910 by 11.5 per cent. The production in Nova Scotia increased by 48.8 per cent. over 1910. Saskatchewan showed the greatest increase in annual cut with 77.5 per cent. Manitoba increased its cut by one-quarter and now stands ahead of Alberta on the list, although Alberta has also increased its production by 13.2 per cent. Prince Edward Island has very greatly increased its cut and now forms one and a half per cent. of the total Canadian production.

The following table shows the average mill price in the various provinces of Canada during 1910 and 1911:—

|                            | 1910. | 1911. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Canada .....               | 15.81 | 15.42 |
| Nova Scotia .....          | 12.66 | 12.97 |
| Prince Edward Island ..... | 13.48 | 13.26 |
| New Brunswick .....        | 13.26 | 13.49 |
| Quebec .....               | 14.22 | 14.20 |
| Manitoba .....             | 14.33 | 14.32 |
| British Columbia .....     | 15.32 | 14.33 |
| Alberta .....              | 14.28 | 15.68 |
| Saskatchewan .....         | 14.38 | 16.82 |
| Ontario .....              | 18.28 | 17.81 |

The average price of lumber throughout Canada was 39 cents less than in 1910.

The reduction was evident in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, being greatest in the case of British Columbia where a reduction of 99 cents is noted. It is evident that this reduction applied to the large cut of the province would have a considerable effect on the average price in Canada.

The relative production of lumber by kinds of wood in 1910 and 1911, together with the percent. of increase or decrease, the total value of each kind of wood, the percentage each formed in the total cut and the average price per thousand in the two years are shown in the following table:—

**LUMBER CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity Cut, Total Value and Average Value per M feet, B.M., with Per Cent of Increase over 1910 and Per Cent Distribution, 1911.**

| Kind of Wood.     | Rank. |       | Quantity.   |             | Per cent of Increase or Decrease over 1910. | Total Value of Lumber. | Per cent Distribution of Total Cut. |       | Average Value Per M Ft. B. M. |         |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                   | 1910. | 1911. | 1910.       | 1911.       |                                             | 1911.                  | 1910.                               | 1911. | 1910.                         | 1911.   |
|                   |       |       | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. |                                             |                        |                                     |       | \$ cts.                       | \$ cts. |
| Total .....       |       |       | 4,451,652   | 4,918,202   | 10.5                                        | 75,830,954             | 100.0                               | 100.0 | 15.81                         | 15.42   |
| Spruce .....      | 1     | 1     | 1,255,031   | 1,600,054   | 27.5                                        | 21,842,657             | 28.2                                | 32.5  | 13.55                         | 13.65   |
| White Pine .....  | 2     | 2     | 1,000,123   | 1,038,542   | 3.8                                         | 20,786,147             | 22.5                                | 21.1  | 20.41                         | 20.01   |
| Douglas Fir ..... | 3     | 3     | 636,476     | 845,936     | 32.9                                        | 11,794,252             | 14.3                                | 17.2  | 15.45                         | 13.94   |
| Hemlock .....     | 4     | 4     | 408,768     | 476,239     | 16.7                                        | 6,025,143              | 9.2                                 | 9.7   | 12.45                         | 12.65   |
| Cedar .....       | 5     | 5     | 271,821     | 214,624     | 21.0                                        | 3,139,130              | 6.1                                 | 4.4   | 15.37                         | 14.86   |
| Red Pine .....    | 7     | 6     | 180,088     | 150,806     | 21.6                                        | 2,665,985              | 4.0                                 | 3.1   | 16.75                         | 17.68   |
| Birch .....       | 10    | 7     | 71,181      | 98,811      | 38.8                                        | 1,684,067              | 1.6                                 | 2.0   | 17.19                         | 17.04   |
| Tamarack .....    | 8     | 8     | 115,622     | 94,366      | 18.4                                        | 1,316,609              | 2.5                                 | 1.9   | 15.21                         | 13.95   |
| Yellow Pine ..... | 6     | 9     | 92,966      | 80,393      | 13.5                                        | 1,223,963              | 2.1                                 | 1.6   | 15.95                         | 15.22   |
| Balsam .....      | 9     | 10    | 123,920     | 79,717      | 35.7                                        | 969,315                | 2.8                                 | 1.6   | 13.07                         | 12.16   |
| Maple .....       | 11    | 11    | 60,547      | 58,097      | 4.0                                         | 1,123,319              | 1.6                                 | 1.2   | 17.35                         | 19.33   |
| Basswood .....    | 12    | 12    | 50,448      | 47,220      | 6.4                                         | 925,472                | 1.1                                 | 0.9   | 13.34                         | 19.69   |
| Jack Pine .....   | 14    | 13    | 40,234      | 47,007      | 16.8                                        | 648,747                | 0.9                                 | 0.9   | 14.68                         | 13.80   |
| Elm .....         | 13    | 14    | 42,936      | 34,469      | 19.7                                        | 663,862                | 1.0                                 | 0.7   | 17.97                         | 19.26   |
| Ash .....         | 16    | 15    | 17,310      | 14,952      | 13.6                                        | 280,180                | 0.4                                 | 0.3   | 18.78                         | 18.74   |
| Poplar .....      | 18    | 16    | 8,001       | 13,542      | 69.3                                        | 206,403                | 0.1                                 | 0.3   | 14.71                         | 15.24   |
| Beech .....       | 15    | 17    | 18,565      | 11,885      | 35.9                                        | 171,963                | 0.4                                 | 0.2   | 12.47                         | 14.47   |
| Oak .....         | 17    | 18    | 8,718       | 7,858       | 9.9                                         | 224,497                | 0.1                                 | 0.1   | 29.72                         | 28.57   |
| Chestnut .....    | 20    | 19    | 380         | 1,342       | 253.2                                       | 30,507                 |                                     |       | 21.84                         | 22.73   |
| Hickory .....     | 19    | 20    | 693         | 767         | 10.7                                        | 22,611                 |                                     |       | 39.61                         | 29.48   |
| Walnut .....      | 22    | 21    | 273         | 528         | 93.4                                        | 10,796                 |                                     |       | 39.26                         | 20.45   |
| Butternut .....   | 21    | 22    | 281         | 522         | 85.8                                        | 11,075                 |                                     |       | 19.63                         | 21.22   |
| Cherry .....      | 23    | 23    | 73          | 444         | 508.2                                       | 12,714                 |                                     |       | 26.75                         | 28.63   |
| Tulip .....       | 24    | 24    | 20          | 42          | 110.0                                       | 816                    |                                     |       | 30.00                         | 19.43   |
| Sycamore .....    | 25    | 25    | 13          | 31          | 138.4                                       | 628                    |                                     |       | 19.23                         | 20.26   |
| Sassafras .....   | 26    |       |             | 8           |                                             | 96                     |                                     |       |                               | 12.00   |

<sup>1</sup> 1910 total contains quantity not identified by species.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

Twenty-six kinds of wood are reported as having been sawn into lumber in Canada during 1911, the list being practically identical with that of 1910. Spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar retained their relative positions at the head of the list. The spruce made up almost one-third of the total cut, increasing by 27.5 per cent. from 1910. Spruce and white pine together formed over one-half of the total. The cut of white pine and Douglas fir remained at practically the same figures as in 1910. Hemlock did not increase in cut as rapidly as it did from 1909 to 1910. Birch now forms 2 per cent. of the total cut, a large proportion for a hardwood. It has moved up on the list from 10th to 7th place and its cut has increased by 38.8 per cent.

A decrease in cut was shown by cedar, red pine, tamarack, yellow pine, balsam fir, maple, basswood, elm, ash, beech and oak. The greatest decrease is with basswood, beech and balsam fir, in each of which the cut was less than one-half of what it was in 1910.

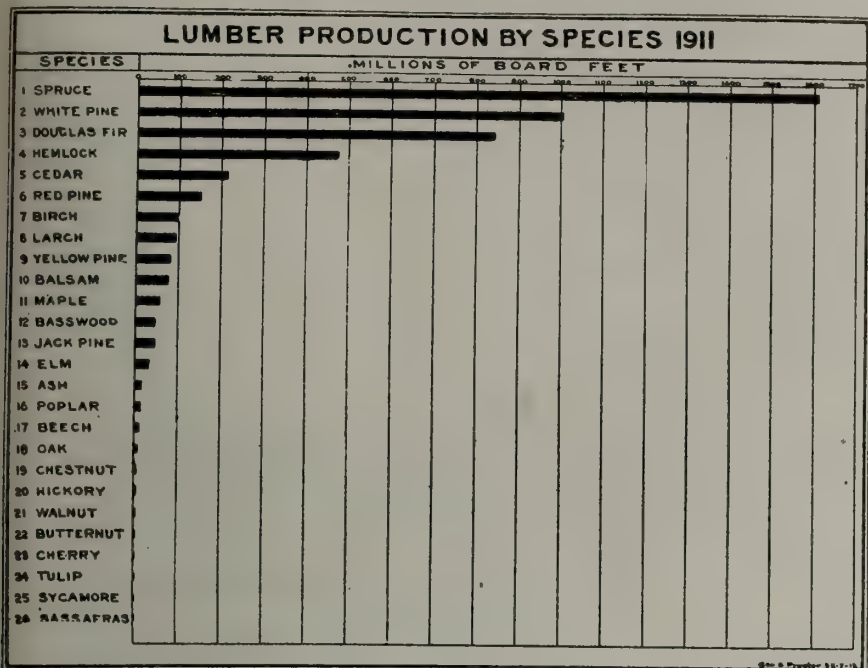
The cut of hickory, walnut and cherry showed increases, the latter fifty per cent.

The average price of lumber has decreased by 39 cents per thousand, on account of the decrease in the average price of white pine and Douglas fir, which together form 38.3 per cent. of the total. Spruce increased by 10 cents a thousand from \$13.55 to \$13.65. White pine decreased by 40 cents and Douglas fir by \$1.51. Among the other decreases in price are the following:—cedar, 51 cents; birch, 15 cents; tamarack, \$1.26; yellow pine, 73 cents; balsam fir, 91 cents; jackpine, 88 cents; ash, 4 cents; oak, \$1.15; hickory, \$10.31; walnut, \$18.81;



tulip, \$10.57. The only woods used in quantity that showed an increase in price were the following:—spruce, 10 cents; hemlock, 20 cents; red pine, 93 cents; maple, \$1.98; basswood, \$1.35; elm, \$1.29; beech, \$2.00; poplar, 53 cents; chestnut, 89 cents; butternut, \$2.19; cherry, \$1.88, and sycamore, \$1.03.

The following diagram shows the comparative production of different kinds of wood in Canada during 1911:—



The United States cut of spruce in 1910 was, 1,449,912,000 feet, being only 194,881,000 feet greater than that of Canada. Canada's cut of balsam fir, 123,920,000 feet, exceeded that of the United States by 49,340,000 feet. In the other kinds of wood Canada's production was a mere fraction of that of the United States. They cut three times as much white pine, although their cut decreased 14 per cent. They cut six times as much Douglas fir, with a cut increase of 7 per cent.; six times as much hemlock with a cut decreasing 7 per cent. One and a half times as much cedar with an increased cut of 20 per cent. and five times as much birch with a cut decreasing 7 per cent. These figures are for the year 1910 in the United States.

#### Hardwoods and Softwoods

The quantities of hardwoods and soft woods purchased in Canada during 1911 totalled 4,627,684,000 feet and the production of hardwoods totalled 290,518,000 feet. The softwoods thus formed 94.1 per cent. of the production and the hardwoods 5.9 per cent. This shows practically no change since 1910.

The following table shows the production of spruce lumber during 1911 and 1910 by provinces:

**SPRUCE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.**

| Province.                   | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | Quantity.   |             | Per Cent Distribution. | Total Value. | Average Value per M Ft. B. M. |         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                             |                                | 1910.       | 1911.       |                        |              | 1910.                         | 1911.   |
|                             |                                | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. |                        | \$           | \$ cts.                       | \$ cts. |
| Canada . . . . .            | 1,722                          | 1,255,031   | 1,600,054   | 100.0                  | 21,842,657   | 13 55                         | 13 65   |
| Quebec . . . . .            | 652                            | 422,561     | 463,606     | 29.0                   | 5,972,681    | 13 28                         | 12 88   |
| New Brunswick . . . . .     | 166                            | 341,577     | 375,713     | 23.5                   | 5,024,030    | 13 23                         | 13 37   |
| Nova Scotia . . . . .       | 332                            | 161,998     | 255,112     | 15.9                   | 3,302,836    | 13 17                         | 12 95   |
| Ontario . . . . .           | 353                            | 99,645      | 191,092     | 11.9                   | 2,642,780    | 14 92                         | 13 63   |
| Saskatchewan . . . . .      | 22                             | 74,639      | 131,935     | 8.2                    | 2,218,130    | 14 38                         | 16 81   |
| British Columbia . . . . .  | 71                             | 78,925      | 88,415      | 5.5                    | 1,293,379    | 13 70                         | 14 63   |
| Manitoba . . . . .          | 47                             | 35,398      | 46,242      | 2.9                    | 652,165      | 14 28                         | 14 10   |
| Alberta . . . . .           | 38                             | 38,171      | 43,701      | 2.7                    | 686,051      | 14 51                         | 15 70   |
| Prince Edward Isld. . . . . | 41                             | 2,117       | 4,238       | 0.3                    | 50,605       | 12 49                         | 11 94   |

#### Spruce Showing Rapid Increase

A total of 1,722 mills, or sixty per cent. of all the mills in Canada, produced spruce lumber in 1911. Nearly a quarter of these mills were situated in Quebec. Spruce was reported for every province in Canada.

Quebec produced 29.0 per cent. of Canada's spruce cut in 1911, increasing its production by some 41,000,000 feet.

Every province shows an increase in spruce cut. The production in Ontario increase by 92 per cent., and in Prince Edward Island by over 100 per cent.

The price of spruce increased by 10 cents per thousand feet, increasing in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta and decreasing in the other provinces.

Spruce was most expensive in Saskatchewan at \$16.81, and cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$11.94.

Quebec in 1910 cut 58,870,000 feet more of spruce than Maine, which was the chief spruce state of the United States. The average price in Maine in 1910 was \$17.94, as compared to \$12.88 in Quebec in that year.

The following table shows the production of white pine by provinces during 1911 and 1910:—

**WHITE PINE LUMBER, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M Ft., B.M.**

| Province.                      | No. of Active Mills Reporting. | Quantity.   |             | Per cent Distribution. | Total Value. | Average Value per M Ft. B. M. |         |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|
|                                |                                | 1910.       | 1911.       |                        |              | 1910.                         | 1911.   |
|                                |                                | M Ft. B. M. | M Ft. B. M. |                        | \$           | \$ cts.                       | \$ cts. |
| Canada . . . . .               | 968                            | 1,000,123   | 1,038,542   | 100.0                  | 20,786,147   | 20 41                         | 20 01   |
| Ontario . . . . .              | 420                            | 851,757     | 873,872     | 84.1                   | 17,700,532   | 20 83                         | 20 26   |
| Quebec . . . . .               | 292                            | 81,331      | 77,147      | 7.4                    | 1,549,896    | 20 12                         | 20 09   |
| New Brunswick . . . . .        | 93                             | 25,672      | 40,361      | 3.9                    | 392,204      | 16 47                         | 17 15   |
| Nova Scotia . . . . .          | 124                            | 25,432      | 32,042      | 3.1                    | 577,512      | 15 18                         | 18 02   |
| British Columbia . . . . .     | 31                             | 13,414      | 13,842      | 1.3                    | 234,025      | 15 24                         | 16 91   |
| Manitoba . . . . .             | 3                              | 2,459       | 1,056       | 0.1                    | 25,969       | 15 84                         | 24 59   |
| Prince Edward Island . . . . . | 5                              | 58          | 222         | 0.0                    | 6,009        | 26 02                         | 27 07   |

White pine was cut in seven provinces in Canada in 1911 by 968 mills. Almost three-quarters of these mills were situated in Ontario and Quebec. Ontario's 420 mills cut 84.1 per cent. of the total, increasing their cut by 2.6 per cent. The cut in Quebec was reduced by 5.1 per cent. New Brunswick increased its production by 14,689,000 feet, board measure, Nova Scotia by 6,610,000 feet, British Columbia by 428,000 feet, and Prince Edward Island by 164,000 feet. Manitoba showed a decrease of 1,403,000 feet, or 57 per cent., from 1910. The white pine sawn in Manitoba mills is mostly shipped in the log from western Ontario, as very little of this species grows in Manitoba.

The average price of white pine throughout Canada was \$20.01 per thousand in 1911, as compared to \$20.41 in 1910, a decrease of 40 cents per thousand. The cause of the decrease is the fall of 57 cents in the Ontario price, as Ontario cuts the bulk of this kind of wood. White pine is becoming very scarce, and material is sawn to-day that would not have been felled ten years ago on account of defects. A much larger proportion of the lower grades are produced at the present time, and it is now almost impossible to obtain perfectly clear white pine in any quantity. The prices were reduced in Quebec by 3 cents and increased in all the other provinces. As in 1910 the highest price was in Prince Edward Island and the lowest in British Columbia.

In the United States, Minnesota cut 1,280,239,000 feet of white pine in 1910, exceeding the Ontario cut of that year by 428,482,000 feet, and in all the other states the cut was less than Ontario. The average price in Minnesota in 1910 was \$18.40, as compared to \$20.83 in Ontario in the same year.

The provinces manufacturing the largest quantity of lumber from each of the twenty-six principal kinds of wood in 1911, together with the percentage of each kind that is manufactured in its leading province, are shown in the following table.

Ontario.—White pine, 84.1 per cent.; hemlock, 55.8 per cent.; red pine, 91.8 per cent.; maple, 81.8 per cent.; basswood, 59.1 per cent.; jack pine, 65 per cent.; elm, 87.3 per cent.; ash, 57.5 per cent.; beech, 72.6 per cent.; oak, 82.5 per cent.; chestnut, 99.6 per cent.; hickory, 98.7 per cent.; walnut, 99.6 per cent.; cherry, 52.7 per cent.; tulip, 100 per cent.; sycamore, 100 per cent.; sassafras, 100 per cent.

British Columbia.—Douglas fir, 99.9 per cent.; cedar, 77.9 per cent.; tamarack, 75.2 per cent.; yellow pine, 100 per cent.; poplar, 26.5 per cent.

Quebec.—Spruce, 29.0 per cent.; birch, 51.5 per cent.; balsam fir, 51.3 per cent.; butternut, 59.2 per cent.

Quebec leads in the production of spruce, which is Canada's most important softwood, and birch, which is the most important hardwood. Square timber is sold by the ton (approximately 40 cubic feet) and is either hewn or sawn.

Ever since 1877 the square timber trade has been declining on account of the increasing scarcity of clear timber of large enough dimensions for squaring. The export of 34,847 tons in 1911 is a decrease of 9 per cent. from 1910, due to the great decrease in white pine.

Ever since 1868, when the maximum quantity of white pine was exported, the amount has steadily decreased, but this material has always headed the list.

In 1911 the quantity of birch exported increased by 5,562 tons and exceeded the quantity of white pine, putting birch at the head of the list. The quantity of oak and red pine also increased, while elm and ash decreased. Maple was not exported in this form in 1911.



The average price of square timber was reduced from \$25.95 to \$21.99, the three leading kinds of wood decreasing in price.

Out of the total of 34,847 tons exported, about 33,716 tons (almost 97 per cent.) were shipped to Great Britain and 632 tons (about 2 per cent.) to the United States.

The quantity of square timber exported from Canada during 1911, its total value and average value per ton are shown in the following table:—

SQUARE TIMBER EXPORTED, 1911: Quantity, Total Value and Average Value per Ton.<sup>1</sup>

| Kind of Wood.    | 1910.              |                        | 1911.              |              |                                     |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
|                  | Quantity Exported. | Average Value per Ton. | Quantity Exported. | Total Value. | Average Value per Ton. <sup>1</sup> |
|                  | Tons. <sup>1</sup> | \$ cts.                | Tons.              | \$           | \$ cts.                             |
| Total.....       | 37,962             | 25 95                  | 34,847             | 766,406      | 21 99                               |
| Birch.....       | 8,390              | 12 76                  | 13,952             | 168,189      | 12 07                               |
| White Pine.....  | 21,500             | 31 22                  | 10,302             | 403,116      | 39 32                               |
| Oak.....         | 927                | 24 03                  | 5,301              | 72,839       | 13 74                               |
| Elm.....         | 6,095              | 28 08                  | 2,293              | 79,006       | 34 46                               |
| Red Pine.....    | 3                  | 11 00                  | 339                | 10,105       | 29 81                               |
| Ash.....         | 253                | 16 96                  | 54                 | 831          | 15 39                               |
| Maple.....       | 20                 | 7 00                   |                    |              |                                     |
| Other Kinds..... | 774                |                        | 2,606              | 30,320       | 11 64                               |

<sup>1</sup> 1 ton = 40 cubic feet (approximately)

### Statistics of Shingle Industry

The following table shows the quantity of shingles cut in Canada during 1911, their per cent. of distribution, total value and average value per thousand:

SHINGLE CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

| Province.                 | Quantity. |           | Per cent Distribution. |       | Total Value. | Average Value per M. |         |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
|                           | 1910.     | 1911.     | 1910.                  | 1911. | 1911.        | 1910.                | 1911.   |
|                           | M.        | M.        |                        |       | \$           | \$ cts.              | \$ cts. |
| Canada.....               | 1,976,640 | 1,838,474 | 100 0                  | 100 0 | 3,512,078    | 1 80                 | 1 91    |
| British Columbia.....     | 966,924   | 900,126   | 49 0                   | 49 0  | 1,714,705    | 1 80                 | 1 90    |
| Quebec.....               | 539,320   | 366,848   | 27 3                   | 20 0  | 682,906      | 1 67                 | 1 86    |
| New Brunswick.....        | 209,446   | 334,744   | 10 7                   | 18 2  | 626,217      | 1 90                 | 1 87    |
| Ontario.....              | 212,300   | 183,140   | 10 8                   | 9 9   | 408,025      | 2 04                 | 2 23    |
| Nova Scotia.....          | 23,878    | 41,341    | 1 2                    | 2 3   | 63,592       | 1 51                 | 1 54    |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 7,547     | 10,887    | 0 3                    | 0 6   | 13,622       | 1 33                 | 1 25    |
| Saskatchewan.....         | 15,609    | 673       | 0 7                    | 1     | 1,515        | 2 27                 | 2 25    |
| Manitoba.....             | 165       | 420       | 1                      | 1     | 875          | 2 23                 | 2 08    |
| Alberta.....              | 366       | 295       | 1                      | 1     | 621          | 2 24                 | 2 10    |

The following table shows the shingle cut during 1911 and 1910 by species, the per cent. of distribution, total value and average value per thousand by species.

SHINGLE CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

| Kind of Wood.    | Quantity. |           | Per Cent Distribution. |       | Total Value. | Average Value per M. |         |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
|                  | 1910.     | 1911.     | 1910.                  | 1911. | 1911.        | 1910.                | 1911.   |
|                  | M         | M         |                        |       | \$           | \$ cts.              | \$ cts. |
| Total.....       | 1,976,640 | 1,838,474 | 100 0                  | 100 0 | 3,512,078    | 1 80                 | 1 91    |
| Cedar.....       | 1,817,995 | 1,748,048 | 93 5                   | 95 1  | 3,348,835    | 1 79                 | 1 92    |
| Spruce.....      | 55,234    | 52,263    | 2 8                    | 2 9   | 87,098       | 1 81                 | 1 66    |
| White Pine.....  | 26,373    | 22,795    | 1 4                    | 1 2   | 50,933       | 2 00                 | 2 23    |
| Balsam Fir.....  | 10,514    | 8,679     | 0 6                    | 0 5   | 13,848       | 1 48                 | 1 59    |
| Hemlock.....     | 14,886    | 4,940     | 0 7                    | 0 2   | 7,691        | 1 94                 | 1 56    |
| Jack Pine.....   | 5,207     | 1,044     | 0 3                    | 0 1   | 2,302        | 2 40                 | 2 20    |
| Poplar.....      | 697       | 566       | 2                      | 2     | 1,039        | 2 33                 | 1 84    |
| Basswood.....    |           | 114       |                        | 2     | 274          |                      | 2 40    |
| Tamarack.....    | 3,455     | 14        | 0 2                    | 2     | 35           | 2 49                 | 2 50    |
| Birch.....       |           | 11        |                        | 2     | 23           |                      | 2 09    |
| Douglas Fir..... | 8,873     |           | 0 5                    |       |              | 1 83                 |         |
| Red Pine.....    | 40        |           | 2                      |       |              | 1 50                 |         |

<sup>1</sup> This total for 1910 includes a quantity of shingles of unspecified species. <sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The shingle cut in Canada in 1911 showed a decrease of 7 per cent. from 1910. This decrease is evident in the two leading provinces, British Columbia and Quebec, which together cut almost 70 per cent. of the total production. British Columbia cut almost half of the total, as it did in 1910. The decrease in cut in this province amounted to 7 per cent. Quebec, cutting one-fifth of the total, decreased its production by 32 per cent. New Brunswick's cut in-

creased by 60 per cent., exceeding Ontario's production, and putting New Brunswick third on the list. Ontario's shingle cut decreased by about 14 per cent.

The cut increased in Nova Scotia and the increase in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba moved each of these provinces up one place on the list.

The general price of shingles increased by 11 cents a thousand in 1911, following slight decreases in 1910 and 1909. The most expensive shingles were made in Saskatchewan at \$2.25 per thousand and the cheapest in Prince Edward Island at \$1.25.

The United States in 1910 manufactured over 12,000,000,000 shingles, or six and a half times as many as Canada in that year.

Ten kinds of wood were used in this industry in Canada in 1911, basswood and birch being added to the list of 1910. Cedar was still by far the most important material, forming over 95 per cent. of the total. Probably over half of the cedar was of the Western species from British Columbia. The production of cedar shingles decreased by about 4 per cent. Douglas fir and red pine were not reported in 1911. Tamarack shingles were the most expensive at \$2.50. The cheapest shingles were made of hemlock. In the United States cedar shingles also headed the list in 1910, forming 78 per cent. of the total.

### Lath Production

The lath production in Canada in 1911 increased by 13 per cent. from 1910. This increase was caused by the increase in Ontario and British Columbia, which cut over half the total amount.

The production of lath in Canada during 1911 and 1910 is shown in the following table:—

LATH CUT, 1911, BY PROVINCES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

| Province.                 | Quantity. |         | Per Cent Distribution. |       | Total Value. | Average Value per M. |         |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
|                           | 1910.     | 1911.   | 1910.                  | 1911. | 1911.        | 1910.                | 1911.   |
|                           | M         | M       |                        |       | \$           | \$ cts.              | \$ cts. |
| Canada.....               | 851,953   | 965,235 | 100 0                  | 100 0 | 2,212,226    | 2 28                 | 2 29    |
| Ontario.....              | 344,207   | 368,985 | 40 6                   | 38 2  | 945,784      | 2 57                 | 2 56    |
| New Brunswick.....        | 227,732   | 226,224 | 26 2                   | 23 4  | 498,874      | 2 14                 | 2 20    |
| British Columbia.....     | 94,226    | 136,461 | 11 2                   | 14 1  | 251,411      | 1 66                 | 1 84    |
| Quebec.....               | 134,099   | 120,011 | 15 9                   | 12 4  | 242,324      | 2 15                 | 2 02    |
| Nova Scotia.....          | 47,712    | 83,151  | 5 6                    | 8 6   | 187,060      | 2 35                 | 2 25    |
| Saskatchewan.....         |           | 22,971  |                        | 2 4   | 61,780       |                      | 2 69    |
| Alberta.....              | 3,519     | 6,534   | 0 4                    | 0 7   | 22,670       | 2 66                 | 3 47    |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 783       | 898     | 0 1                    | 0 1   | 2,323        | 2 67                 | 2 59    |
| Manitoba.....             | 175       |         | 1                      |       |              | 2 57                 |         |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent. <sup>2</sup> No report from this province in 1910.

The lath cut in Ontario increased by 7 per cent. over 1910, Ontario thus retaining her place at the head of the list for Canada. New Brunswick's production decreased by less than one-tenth of one per cent., and this province retained second place. British Columbia increased by 45 per cent. and Quebec decreased by 11 per cent.; consequently these two provinces exchanged places on the list. The cut in Nova Scotia and Alberta almost doubled during the year and Prince Edward Island also increased its production, Saskatchewan reporting for the first time since 1909, took sixth place on the list. Manitoba did not report any lath produced in 1911.

The following table shows the lath cut during 1911 by species.

LATH CUT, 1911, BY SPECIES: Quantity, Per Cent Distribution, Total Value and Average Value per M.

| Kind of Wood.    | Quantity. |         | Per cent Distribution. |       | Total Value. | Average Value per M. |         |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
|                  | 1910.     | 1911.   | 1910.                  | 1911. | 1911.        | 1910.                | 1911.   |
|                  | M.        | M.      |                        |       | \$           | \$ cts.              | \$ cts. |
| Total.....       | 851,953   | 965,235 | 100 0                  | 100 0 | 2,212,226    | 2 28                 | 2 29    |
| Spruce.....      | 331,979   | 333,644 | 31 9                   | 34 6  | 738,828      | 2 17                 | 2 21    |
| White Pine.....  | 240,042   | 299,360 | 28 7                   | 31 0  | 771,591      | 2 68                 | 2 58    |
| Cedar.....       | 69,873    | 161,304 | 8 5                    | 16 7  | 337,582      | 2 20                 | 2 09    |
| Douglas Fir..... | 56,349    | 86,283  | 6 7                    | 8 9   | 158,035      | 1 54                 | 1 83    |
| Hemlock.....     | 47,688    | 39,953  | 5 6                    | 4 2   | 91,490       | 2 21                 | 2 29    |
| Red Pine.....    | 21,833    | 27,699  | 2 6                    | 2 9   | 71,936       | 2 21                 | 2 59    |
| Balsam Fir.....  | 34,212    | 6,446   | 4 1                    | 0 7   | 14,155       | 2 12                 | 2 19    |
| Jack Pine.....   | 28,384    | 4,478   | 3 4                    | 0 5   | 11,131       | 2 16                 | 2 43    |
| Yellow Pine..... | 3,300     | 2,964   | 0 4                    | 0 3   | 6,610        | 1 25                 | 2 23    |
| Tamarack.....    | 350       | 2,161   | 1                      | 0 2   | 5,715        | 2 00                 | 2 64    |
| Birch.....       |           | 481     |                        | 1     | 2,662        |                      | 5 53    |
| Beech.....       |           | 274     |                        | 1     | 2,057        |                      | 7 50    |
| Basswood.....    | 643       | 153     | 0 1                    | 1     | 364          | 2 23                 | 2 38    |
| Ash.....         |           | 28      |                        | 1     | 56           |                      | 2 00    |
| Maple.....       |           | 5       |                        | 1     | 10           |                      | 2 00    |
| Butternut.....   |           | 2       |                        | 1     | 4            |                      | 2 00    |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of one per cent.



The average price of lath remained the same as in 1910, changing but little in any province. Laths were most expensive in Alberta at \$3.47, and cheapest in British Columbia at \$1.84.

In 1910 the United States manufactured over 3,000,000,000 lath, or four times as many as Canada in the same year.

As laths are almost invariably made from sawmill waste, the importance of the different kinds of wood is approximately the same as in lumber production, spruce and white pine leading the list.

Five new kinds of wood have been added to the list and one dropped since 1910, making a total of sixteen different kinds of wood used for lath in Canada in 1911.

Spruce and white pine, which together form 67.6 per cent. of the total, have both increased in quantity. In fact there is an increase in the six leading woods with the exception of hemlock. Poplar laths were not reported in 1911. The most expensive laths were made of beech at \$7.50, and the cheapest of Douglas fir at \$1.83.

## Rocky Mountain Forest Conditions

### Brush Disposal and Timber Sale Problems Discussed By Dominion Forestry Service

An excellent report upon the forest conditions in the Rocky Mountain forest reserve has been published as bulletin No. 33 by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The report was prepared by T. W. Dwight, M.F., and is based upon his investigations of last season. The work which has been done by Mr. Dwight will be of great assistance in determining the methods which are to be followed in the cutting of timber so as to ensure the natural reproduction of the best species.

An interesting section of the bulletin is devoted to the question of brush disposal. "It has already been pointed out," the bulletin says, "that in this region the brush left after logging decays very slowly, and that, even if the branches were lopped from the tops so that they would be close to the surface of the ground, the brush would remain in an inflammable condition for almost as long a time as though nothing had been done to it. Piling the brush without burning it would aid considerably in fighting fires; but the stands are usually so dense and the amount of debris left after logging so large, that this method would not afford sufficient protection.

"It is, therefore, recommended that wherever practicable, the brush be burnt. Least labor would be involved in following a method of broadcast burning, but that is dangerous under most conditions and involves practical difficulties, not only in controlling the fire, but also in getting the brush completely consumed. Until greater experience has been gained in the actual operations of brush-burning, it would seem advisable to use some surer method. The best way is to pile the brush. The piles may take any form, such as windrows, long rectangular piles, or round piles. They must, however, be of a form that will allow the piling of brush compactly and to a height of at least four feet. Otherwise difficulty will be experienced in burning the brush. For these reasons, round piles will probably be found the best. The best pile is about eight feet in diameter and six feet in height. Such piles may be burnt when covered with snow up to two feet in depth, and the brush will be practically all consumed. The piles may be lighted most conveniently with coal-oil torches. The burning should be done when there is snow on the ground, the most favorable conditions being found after early snow-storms in the fall. Snow-storms occurring in the spring, after most of the winter's snow has thawed away, give other opportunities for brush-burning. Only under special circumstances should burning be done when there is no snow on the ground, though it may be practicable when the ground is very damp and the piles partially dried out.

Brush may also be burnt while logging proceeds, in which case the swampers start fires and throw the brush on them as soon as it is removed from the logs and tops. This method should prove to be the cheapest and is especially advantageous as the burning is independent of weather conditions and the brush is gotten completely out of the way of the skidding teams. It cannot, however, be practised when the logging is being done at a season, when there is no snow, nor on areas where a heavy stand of timber is being removed, because it would be difficult to find places to build the fires on account of the large number of logs lying on the ground.

#### Cost of Brush Burning

The cost of brush-burning should be kept between 20c and 30c per thousand feet, board measure, and in favorable circumstances can be reduced below that amount. Early attempts in the Rocky Mountains will in all probability run in excess of these figures until the men become familiarized with the actual carrying of the operations. An expenditure of at least 40c should be allowed for at the start."

In regard to the sales of timber, the bulletin says:—"A sale of timber may be for a definite area or for a certain quantity of timber. If the area be bounded by rectangular survey lines it may include exactly a natural logging unit, but usually will leave out part of one

or take in part of some other logging unit. Thus it is better, especially from the point of view of administration in the woods, to use natural topographic features for boundaries. When the quantity of timber to be cut, and not the area, governs the limit of the sale, the general boundaries may be stated in the contract, and the detailed location left to the forest officer as the operation proceeds. The amount of timber may be stated in feet, board measure, if the major portion of it is to be saw-logs, and an average board-foot content laid down for other classes of material that are not readily scaled in board measure. A time limit should be set for the complete removal of the sold timber, but provision may be made for extension of the period for valid reasons. Many sales are made for a year only, with provision made for annual renewal on the same terms in case the regulations have been observed. The removal of all improvements and equipment should be required within a prescribed period, say six months from the termination of the contract, subject to the ownership passing over to the government in case of non-removal.

"A contract should usually state that only the green timber designated by the forest officer to be cut may be removed. It may then fix a definite percentage of the total volume as a maximum to be reserved, but the selection of this amount should be left to the forest officer to meet in his judgment the silvicultural requirements of the stand. Reservation of a portion of the stand may be made by fixing a diameter limit, which is the simplest in operation, but not as effective from a silvicultural standpoint. When a conservative silvicultural system is to be followed, the buyer must be made to understand in advance, the general nature of it, so that he can form a judgment as to the extra cost involved in marketing the timber under these conditions. It is usually impossible to lay down in advance, in the contract, the exact details of the method of cutting to be followed. When dead timber has a market value, it should usually be required that it be utilized just as far as it is merchantable, and a diameter limit that may be set for green timber should not be applied to the dead.

#### Timber Cutting Regulations

"Regulations as to the cutting of individual trees should specify the maximum height of stumps, and, for lodgepole pine and spruce, may be very satisfactorily stated as not greater than the diameter of the tree, and in no case over 18 in. This rule is at the present time voluntarily followed by some operators. The maximum diameter at which utilization of material in the top of the tree is to cease must be set. This will vary with market conditions and will be largest where only saw-logs can be taken and smallest where there is a demand for cordwood.

"The price will usually be fixed according to standard units—board feet, pieces, cords, etc. The scale to be used in determining board-foot contents must be stated. A severe penalty should be imposed for removal of timber previous to measurement. In case of large scales extending over a number of years, provision may be made for adjusting the prices at stated intervals. The basis would probably be the average prices obtained in a specified region in a certain period previous to the time of adjustment.

"A penalty, usually the payment of double stumpage, should be imposed for the cutting of unmarketed trees. When the latter are damaged during logging, the forest officer may be given authority to require their removal and double stumpage be charged for them. In large operations, a provision that different parts of the work must keep pace with one another is important, especially in relation to protective measures, such as brush-piling.

#### Agreements For Brush Disposal

"Of protective measures, the disposal of brush is the most important. Provision should usually be made for either lopping or piling, as the forest officer in his judgment may direct. In practice, scaling is sometimes kept back until the brush is satisfactorily disposed of. The brush-burning may be done independently by the government, but it is better to have an agreement with the buyer by which he will furnish men engaged on the logging operation to assist, even if remuneration for those services has to be allowed.

"It is advantageous also to have an agreement with the operator by which his men will be available to fight fires. No remuneration should be allowed when the fire occurs on the area of the sale, or endangers the area directly, but in case the agreement covers assistance in fighting fires not directly connected with the area but within convenient distance, remuneration should be allowed. For fires due to carelessness of the operator's employees, a provision may be inserted in the contract for uniform damages per acre, e.g., \$10 per acre, to avoid disputes in appraising damages, which would be a difficult thing to do, especially if destruction of young growth were an important factor.

"The vesting of authority as to supervision of the sale, final settlement of disputes and interpretation of provisions of the contract should be definitely included in the contract.

The method of payment depends mainly on existing administrative regulations. Other legal provisions, not directly affecting the management of the cutting of the timber, form a necessary part of the contract.





## 3 in.-4 in. COMMON LUMBER 10 in. and 12 in.

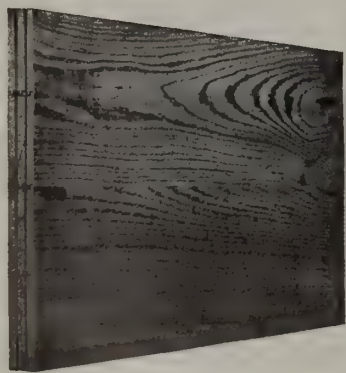
The Latest and Most Modern Method  
Price for Comparison

A Cost of 75 Cents per Thousand Feet Board Measure

In many sections of the country, East and West, in spite of the utmost care in sawing there accumulates a vast amount of common lumber, 3", 4" and even 6" wide, which at times is almost impossible to move without cutting the price several dollars per thousand. Most lumber manufacturers would be satisfied were it possible to obtain from their narrow width common lumber the actual cost and, in most instances, in order to move the accumulated stock quickly they are compelled to sacrifice.

By the Linderman method two 4" strips can be joined to make 8" shiplap at a cost which will not exceed 75c. per thousand feet, and a comparison of the figures between 8" shiplap and 4" common lumber at what it is sold for, adding to it the cost of joining it together by the Linderman method and the cost of milling it, leaves a net increase in price of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. 10", 12" or even wider widths can be built up in the same manner and at the same cost per thousand, no matter whether the lumber being worked is spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar or pine.

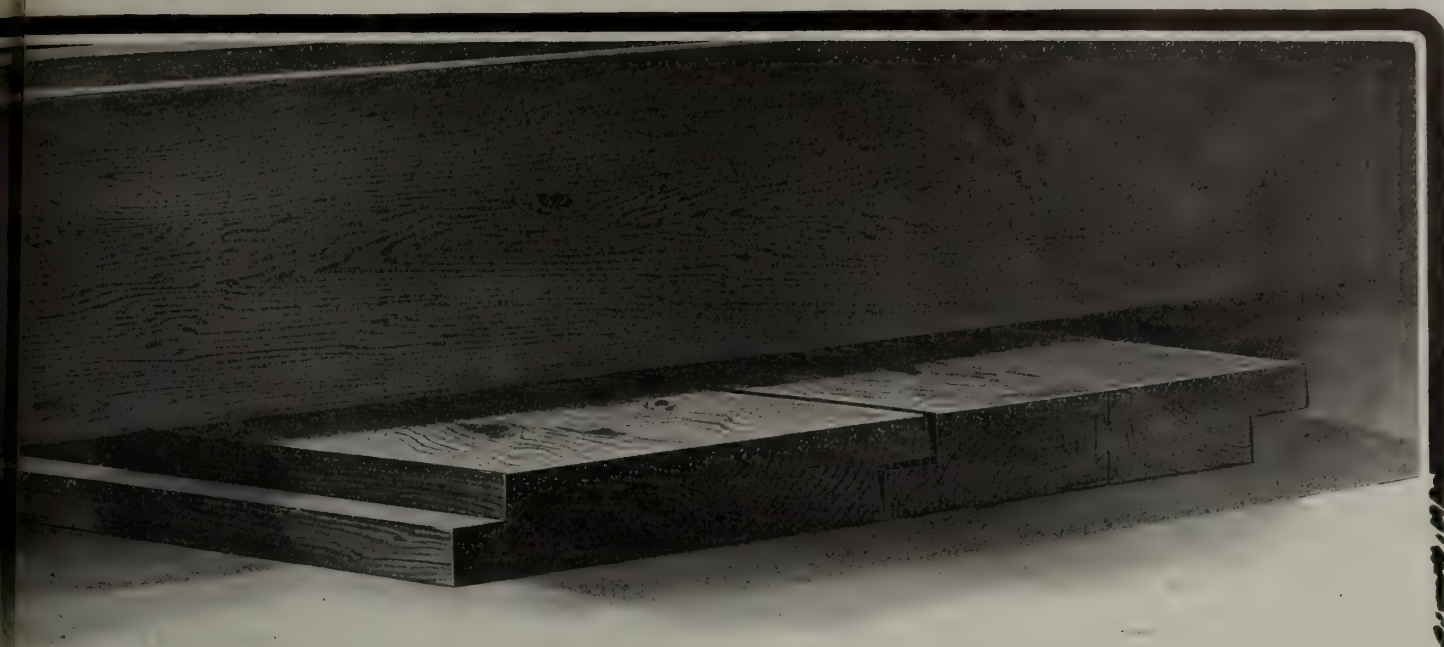
Narrow lumber can also be joined together for rough sheathing, partition work, barn or subflooring and other purposes.



There are Eight Different Lengths of Linderman Machines  
Ten, Twelve, Fourteen and Sixteen

# CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY

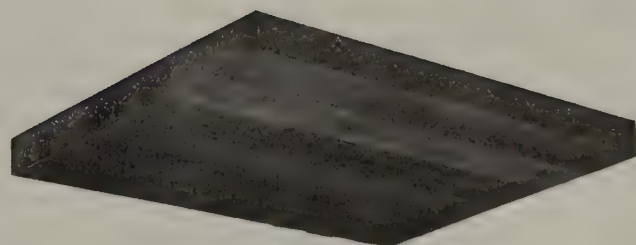




## ER Converted into 8-in., SHIPLAP

or Obtaining a Greatly Increased  
n Lumber

is a Return of From \$4.00 to \$5.00 per Thousand

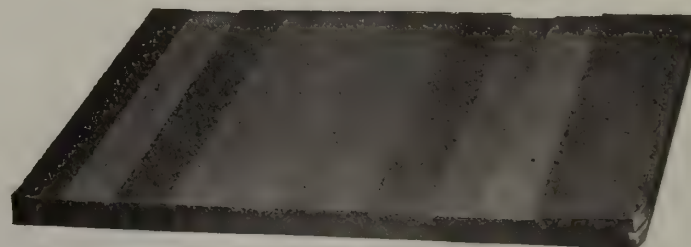


Shorts and odd lengths can be joined to narrow widths, making a composite board of any length desired up to 16'. This is accomplished by running a binding strip on the outside the full length desired and joining to it two or more pieces of miscellaneous lengths that will equal the length of the binding strip. To this can also be joined another series of short lengths so arranged that the butt end joints will not come opposite one another and to this then can be joined the second outside binding strip. Such a composite board will show tight joints not only where they are joined together on the edges but the butt ends of the boards will be tight, making a board as strong and stronger than the natural wood. Such a product, while it may not bring a price equal to a wide board of the same dimensions, will yet yield a profit of several dollars per thousand over the cost of manufacture. In this way the cuttings from the flooring machines or from the sawmill can be converted into a marketable product instead of as now being sold as kindling or sent to the burner.

Full information and particulars in detail will be gladly given and we will arrange to work samples of your own stock if you so desire.



Work Stock up to Three, Four, Six, Eight,  
Feet Long



**, LIMITED, Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.**

WORKS AT:



# Preserving Timber With Zinc Chloride

A Process Which Greatly Increases the Life of Wood and Renders it Inflammable  
—Description of Works at Fort Frances, Ont.

The artificial treatment of timber of all kinds in order to preserve it against decay has made rapid strides of late years. The growing scarcity of timber is a direct cause of this development. From an economic point of view, however, the time arrived many years ago when preservative treatment was advisable. Today, in Canada, there are a few successful plants engaged in this work and others are being promoted which will be in operation in the near future. One of the most interesting of the Canadian plants is that of Messrs. Alex. Bruce & Company, Fort Frances, Ont. This company being connected with the well-known firm of the same name in Great Britain, has had the benefit of their long experience in wood preserving. They were able, therefore, to build a plant and commence operations at Fort Frances, with the certainty that, from the very first, the business would be successful. The plant at Fort Frances was commenced about one year ago. The process in use consists principally of forcing into the timber zinc chloride solution with sulphate of alumina added. The value of zinc chloride as a preservative has long been known, but its drawback has been that the zinc chloride would leach out of the wood in a comparatively short time. The addition of sulphate of alumina is made, to overcome this difficulty, and the company state that it prevents the leaching out of the zinc chloride entirely.

Since the completion of the plant it has been in operation day and night, treating railway ties for the Canadian Northern Railway, a company which early saw the great advantage of having its ties preserved against decay. The Canadian Northern are now using preserved ties over the greater part of their system. The ties are barked and seasoned for three months before treatment. The best class of seasoning is air-drying in stacks, which is done after the timber has been barked. The company find that seasoning timber by steam is not advisable as it does not give the process a proper opportunity to permeate the timber and is liable to injure the timber seriously. Most of the ties upon which the company have been operating during the past year are of jack pine, a small percentage being tamarac and spruce.

## The Preserving Process

After the timber has been thoroughly seasoned it is taken by electric conveyors from the cars to steel bogies. A train of eight bogies, after being loaded, is pulled into the steel cylinder which is 100 feet long by 7 feet in diameter. The pulling is done by a powerful steam winch. First of all the timber is subjected to a high vacuum, which commences immediately the doors have been closed and is continued for three-quarters of an hour, the average being 26 degrees. Preserving solution is then admitted to the cylinder and forced at high pressure into the lumber. The solution is at the temperature of 140 degrees Fah. The pressure is raised to 130 lbs. per square inch and the temperature is then raised to 150 degrees Fah. The pressure is maintained for one hour after which the process is complete. At no time during the process is the lumber heated above 160 degrees Fah., so that the strength of the timber is in no way affected.

The steam for the plant is produced by a Babcock & Wilcox boiler of 1,750 feet of heating surface. All the pipes are placed 8 feet below the ground so that even in the most severe weather the work goes on as usual. The plant is completely self contained. The

company generate their own electric power by means of a steam plant furnished by Mavor & Coulson, Glasgow, Scotland. A first class repair shop is maintained and all the men employed at the plant (who never number more than seventy) are boarded on the spot.

Direct siding connection with the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway gives the company excellent shipping facilities by rail. They are located on the shores of Rainy Lake and therefore take delivery of lumber by water.

## A Rapidly Growing Business

Mr. Robert Bruce, one of the principals of the company, who has been in charge of the Canadian end of the business, reports that its prospects for the future are exceptionally bright. Speaking of the process itself he explained that, as the preserving solution was aqueous it mixed readily with any slight moisture that might be left in the inner pores of the wood. This is considered a distinct advantage over an oil-preserving process, as, in the latter, any moisture in the timber is liable to become permanently located there and to cause rapid decay. Another advantage he points out for the process is that it is colorless and odorless and that wood treated by this method may be painted or polished. Experiments which had been made upon treated wood, showed that after it had been reduced to sawdust and washed for over an hour it still contained a large proportion of zinc chloride.

One of the important features of the process is its cheapness which gives it a decided advantage in comparison with creosote, the latter is gradually advancing in cost. Another important advantage of the zinc chloride process is that it renders the wood practically fireproof and very clean to handle. The process of preserving timber once it has been seasoned occupies only two hours. The treated timbers can then be loaded at once into box cars.

Alex. Bruce & Company are the sole owners of the "B. M." process, as it is known. The plant at Fort Frances occupies 28 acres. The accompanying illustrations give an excellent idea of its compactness and its excellent facilities for carrying out the work of wood preserving. One illustration shows the plant and boarding house on the shore of Rainy Lake. In the foreground are to be seen piles of ties ready for treatment. Alongside is also shown the method of bundling ties upon the small trucks on which they are carried into the preserving cylinder. A track leads to the cylinder and when the trucks emerge from the other end they are moved along until they are at a convenient place for loading into the box cars upon the Canadian Northern track near by. Then the trucks are taken back by a small loop line running around the cylinder house to the point of loading alongside of the untreated ties. Another illustration shows a cylinder-load of ties which have been treated and are about to be loaded into the box cars.

The Forest Branch of the Department of the Interior in its latest report on production of cross-ties in Canada deals with the matter of preservative treatment as follows:—"In Canada during 1911 only 206,209 ties received preservative treatment, or about 1.5 per cent. of the total number purchased. This is nevertheless an indication of the growing interest taken in the subject of tie-users. In 1910 practically no treated ties were used, but since that time two plants have



Bundling Ties for Treatment in Cylinder



Ties after Treatment, Ready to be shipped



been established and are now treating ties for some of the larger railway companies.

An estimate of the saving that could be accomplished by a more universal use of treated material is of great interest. The average life of an untreated tie is seven years, and with the increasing use of perishable woods like jack pine, hemlock and spruce, this figure will be greatly reduced in time.

Assuming that there are about 70,000,000 ties placed in road-beds on well established lines in Canada, and that one seventh of these are replaced each year one can safely estimate the annual replacements at 10,000,000. The average life of a treated tie is seventeen years, and if the ties in use in Canada were treated the annual replacements would be one seventeenth of the 70,000,000, or only a little over 4,000,000. To make this estimate conservative we can call the saving 5,000,000 ties a year. The average tie is cut from a log containing 70 feet, board measure, of material, so the result would be an annual saving to the country of at least 350,000,000 feet, board measure, of raw material every year.

The saving in dollars and cents to the tie purchasers is also worth considering. The average tie purchased in 1911 cost 38 cents at the point of purchase and 20 cents to put in place; this brings the initial cost to 58 cents. In an untreated state this tie would last 7 years, and if the initial cost is divided by the number of years' service and a rate of interest of 5 per cent. on the investment allowed, the annual cost of such a tie is found. This would amount to a trifle over 10 cents a year. If the same tie were treated with creosote at a cost of 35 cents, it would last seventeen years. Its initial cost would be 93 cents, and its annual cost through its lifetime only about 8 cents. This would result in a saving of two cents a tie and applied to the 70,000,000 ties in use would amount to a saving of \$1,400,000 annually.

In considering the advisability of applying preservative treatment to railway ties the question of mechanical wear cannot be neglected. In the case of the softer woods it frequently occurs that the tie is actually worn out long before it decays. The constant sawing and cutting of the rail and the pulling and redriving of the spikes cannot be prevented by preservative treatment. A thorough impregnation with creosote reduces the moisture content in the tie and prevents further absorption of moisture. The result of this is an actual increase in the strength of the tie, but its amount can hardly be measured.

If, however, precautions are taken to prevent this excessive mechanical wear and preservative treatment is applied to prevent decay, the average life of the tie can be greatly increased. In addition to this, inferior species can be used for ties at a further saving. Jack pine, spruce, hemlock, lodgepole pine, Western yellow pine and many other species cannot be used economically for ties at present on account of rapid decay or mechanical wear, but were they treated and protected they would make excellent tie material.

The number of ties destroyed annually by various causes has been estimated as follows:—

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Destroyed by decay . . . . .           | 87 per cent. |
| Destroyed by insects . . . . .         | 0.5 "        |
| Destroyed by mechanical wear . . . . . | 12.5 "       |

The total number of ties destroyed annually in Canada and requiring replacement is approximately 10,000,000 and 12.5 per cent. of these, or 1,250,000 ties, are annually destroyed by mechanical wear before they are decayed.

Under present conditions it would be of little use to treat this material with preservatives, but several new mechanical devices have been developed that tend to reduce the factor of mechanical wear to a considerable extent.

The screw spike used extensively on European railways holds the rail more firmly to the tie and reduces the wear due to spike pulling. Flat tie-plates of either metal or hardwood reduce the cutting of the rail-base. These two devices are not used to any great extent in Canada at present, but would materially reduce the loss of ties annually and permit the greater use of many species of wood now considered as inferior.

### B. C. Log Markets Quiet

The log situation in British Columbia is very little changed from what it was a month ago, except that a slightly weaker tone prevails, on account of the increasing supply of logs being apparent, while saw mill men are only carrying a from hand to mouth supply, feeling that logs will be cheaper as the new season's supply begins to come in freely. It is expected that the logging business will be overdone this year, as it invariably has been after a few months' log scarcity causing very high prices. In fact, it may be said that all logging camps are being operated at high pressure in order to make the most out of the present opportunity, while almost everyone having anything to log with or log on, is doing what they can in the way of "making hay while the sun shines." Prices for fir logs may be quoted at \$6.50, \$10 and \$13; cedar, from \$8.50 to \$11.50; spruce about the same as cedar.

### A New Toronto Lumber Salesman



J. M. Donovan, Toronto

Mr. J. M. Donovan, formerly with Yates, Daley Company of New York, is the latest addition to the ranks of the lumber salesmen in Toronto. Mr. Donovan has joined the force of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton, and is in charge of their Toronto business, with office at 1221 Traders Bank Bldg. Mr. Donovan takes the place of Mr. D. C. Johnson who was formerly Toronto representative for the Long Lumber Company. He has had a long experience in the lumber business, having started in the year 1899 with the firm of Shepard & Morse, as office boy, and remained with them until five years ago, occupying various positions such as stenographer, bookkeeper and general office man. Then he entered the service of a firm in a little town called Ellijay in Georgia, where he learned the inspecting end of the business at a sawmill. After this experience Mr. Donovan entered the service of Russe and Burgess, incorporated, Memphis, Tenn. With this firm he got an excellent training in the hardwood business. He had experience both in buying and selling of hardwoods and in the inside office work. After this Mr. Donovan returned to New York and went with the Yates Daley Company with whom he remained until recently when he made an arrangement with the Long Lumber Company of Hamilton.

Mr. Donovan is a young man with a good practical training in the lumber business. He is energetic and resourceful and will unquestionably make a creditable record for himself with the Long Lumber Company.

### Stone-Grant Auction Sale Ineffectual

The auction sale of the timber limits and sawmill of the Stone-Grant Lumber Company which was advertised to take place at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on April 24th attracted a large number of prominent lumber manufacturers and merchants from different parts of Canada and the United States. Mr. Peter Ryan, the well-known auctioneer, was in charge and in spite of his persuasive powers, none of those in attendance made bids which were considered at all seriously by Messrs. E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons, the assignees for the Stone-Grant Lumber Company. A number of different parcels were put up at the sale. The most important was lot No. 1, being a timber berth, having an area of 27 square miles, more or less, being the west half and the north-east quarter of the township of Ermatinger. This berth is estimated to contain 50,000,000 ft. B. M. of white pine of good quality. It is held under one of the old licenses which are practically in perpetuity and which cover all the standing timber thereon. None of the lumbermen in attendance at the sale made any bid whatever upon this lot. Other lots were put up containing various quantities from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of white pine. Only on one or two of the lots were any bids made, and they were considered so greatly beneath the value of the timber that the lots were withdrawn from sale.

A similar effect met the efforts to dispose of the sawmill, general stock at the company's store, logging equipment, etc. The sawmill is valued in the company's books at \$147,000 and the mill supplies at \$3,290. These were offered in one lot and the highest bid was \$10,000, they were accordingly withdrawn.

The general stock and merchandise in the company's store at Cutler are entered in the company's inventory at \$9,522. The only bid made for this lot was \$2,500. It was also withdrawn.

No bid at all was made for the camp equipment, in the township of Hutton, valued in the company's inventory at \$6,603.

A tug, lighter and booms and chains, valued at \$4,300 were put up separately, but the offers were so small that they were withdrawn.

### New Secretary for Hardwood Manufacturers

Mr. Wm. H. Weller, Buffalo, N.Y., has been appointed secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States to fill the vacancy, caused by the retirement of Mr. Lewis Doster. Mr. Weller, who is a member of the White-Weller Lumber Company, Buffalo, N.Y., assumes his duties on May 1st, on which date Mr. Doster will enter actively into the saw business as general representative of the Joshea Oldham & Sons Saw Works.



# Poles Purchased in Canada During 1911

Decrease Shown as Compared with Previous Year—Average Price Advanced from \$1.33 to \$1.80 per Pole—Preservative Treatment Needed

Statistics for wooden poles purchased in Canada during 1911 were obtained by the Forest Branch of the Department of the Interior from 282 companies. Of these 129 were electric light and power concerns; 102 were telephone companies; 28 were electric roads; 19 were steam railways and 4 were telegraph companies. The 102 telephone companies reporting included the three provincial telephone departments which buy poles in large quantities for the rural lines connecting with their systems. The 19 steam railway companies reporting included in their report poles purchased for a large number of subsidiary companies. Taking this into consideration it is felt that the reports received represent at least 95 per cent. of the poles purchased by Canadian companies.

The total number of poles purchased in Canada in 1911 was 585,703, being a decrease of 197,138 from the figures for 1910. In all the different classes of pole-users there was a decided decrease in the number of firms reporting purchases, as compared with 1910. It is probable that many of these firms were sufficiently stocked to meet their requirements for 1911. There was also a decrease in the construction of new pole lines.

The total value of the poles was \$1,056,277, an increase over 1910 of \$12,403, which is explained by the advance in the average price per pole from \$1.33 to \$1.80.

Cedar was still the most important pole wood, probably on ac-

POLES PURCHASED, 1910 AND 1911: Number, Total Cost and Average Cost by Species and Chief Uses.

## TOTAL OF ALL USES.

| Kind of Wood  | 1910.   |              |                | 1911.   |              |                |
|---------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------|--------------|----------------|
|               | Number. | Value.       | Average Value. | Number. | Value.       | Average Value. |
| Total         | 782,841 | \$ 1,043,874 | \$ 1 33        | 585,703 | \$ 1,056,277 | \$ 1 80        |
| Cedar         | 758,209 | 1,002,513    | 1 32           | 463,234 | 746,854      | 1 61           |
| Western Cedar | 73      | 87           | 1 19           | 72,354  | 216,444      | 2 99           |
| Larch         | 5,524   | 7,228        | 1 31           | 28,226  | 40,410       | 1 43           |
| Spruce        | 60      | 180          | 3 00           | 8,764   | 8,983        | 1 02           |
| Douglas Fir   |         |              |                | 7,906   | 29,994       | 3 79           |
| Jack Pine     |         |              |                | 3,318   | 2,986        | 89             |
| Hemlock       |         |              |                | 555     | 936          | 1 68           |
| Red Pine      |         |              |                | 156     | 2,054        | 13 16          |
| Chestnut      | 772     | 1,084        | 1 50           | 150     | 788          | 5 25           |
| White Pine    |         |              |                | 68      | 728          | 10 70          |
| Yellow Pine   |         |              |                | 30      | 280          | 9 33           |
| Unspecified   | 18,203  | 32,782       | 1 80           | 542     | 5,820        | 6 17           |

## STEAM RAILWAYS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

### TOTAL OF ALL USES.

| Kind of Wood. | 1910.   |            |                | 1911.   |            |                |
|---------------|---------|------------|----------------|---------|------------|----------------|
|               | Number. | Value.     | Average Value. | Number. | Value.     | Average Value. |
| Total         | 744,387 | \$ 891,899 | \$ 1 18        | 521,572 | \$ 764,398 | \$ 1 46        |
| Cedar         | 720,758 | 852,860    | 1 18           | 422,588 | 595,880    | 1 41           |
| Western Cedar | 60      | 60         | 1 00           | 57,597  | 112,234    | 1 94           |
| Larch         | 5,026   | 5,847      | 1 16           | 28,213  | 40,394     | 1 43           |
| Spruce        |         |            |                | 8,577   | 8,730      | 1 01           |
| Douglas Fir   |         |            |                | 3,318   | 2,986      | 89             |
| Jack Pine     |         |            |                | 555     | 936        | 1 68           |
| Hemlock       |         |            |                | 156     | 2,054      | 13 16          |
| Red Pine      |         |            |                | 68      | 728        | 10 70          |
| White Pine    |         |            |                | 30      | 280        | 9 33           |
| Unspecified   | 18,203  | 32,782     | 1 80           | 500     | 456        | 91             |

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, POWER AND LIGHT.

|               |        |         |      |        |         |       |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| Total         | 38,454 | 151,975 | 3 98 | 64,131 | 291,879 | 4 55  |
| Cedar         | 37,451 | 149,653 | 3 99 | 40,646 | 150,974 | 3 71  |
| Western Cedar |        |         |      | 14,757 | 104,210 | 7 06  |
| Douglas Fir   | 60     | 180     | 3 00 | 7,906  | 29,994  | 3 79  |
| Spruce        | 498    | 1,381   | 2 77 | 187    | 253     | 1 35  |
| Chestnut      | 432    | 734     | 1 69 | 150    | 788     | 5 25  |
| Yellow Pine   |        |         |      | 30     | 280     | 9 33  |
| Larch         | 13     | 27      | 2 08 | 13     | 16      | 1 23  |
| Unspecified   |        |         |      | 442    | 5,364   | 12 13 |

count of its form, durability and comparative cheapness. A total of 535,588 poles was reported for the two kinds of cedar, comprising over ninety per cent. of all poles purchased. Of these 463,234 were Eastern cedar at \$1.61 and 72,354 were Western red cedar at \$2.99. On the whole there was a decrease of about 30 per cent. in the number of cedar poles purchased, and an increase in price of almost 36 per cent.

Larch poles are used extensively in the Western Provinces for rural telephone lines. Out of the 28,226 larch poles reported, 25,000 were used by the Alberta Government. These poles were cut in Alberta. Larch is the only tree native to Alberta which can be used, untreated, for poles.

The use of spruce poles has increased steadily in the last three years. In 1909, 2,070 poles were used. In 1910, 5,524, and in 1911, 8,764. During that time the average price remained practically the same.

Chestnut poles were used only locally and in small quantities.

Altogether eleven different kinds of wood were reported as having been used for poles. Of these, six were reported and classed separately for the first time in 1911. These were Western cedar, jack pine, hemlock, Norway or red pine, white pine, and Georgia or yellow pine.

Steam railways, telephone and telegraph companies purchased 521,572 poles in 1911 at an average cost of \$1.46. This was a decrease in number of thirty per cent from 1910, but this class still included about ninety per cent. of all poles used. These companies also purchased nearly ninety per cent. of all the cedar poles of both species—a total of 480,185, at a price of \$1.47. They also used all the poles reported for white pine, red pine, jack pine and hemlock.

Electric railways, power and light companies purchased 64,131 poles in 1911 at an average cost of \$4.55. This was an increase of 69

POLES PURCHASED, 1911, BY LENGTH-CLASSES AND SPECIES: Number, Total Cost and Average Cost.

| Kind of Wood. | TOTAL—ALL LENGTH CLASSES. |              |                | 20—25 Feet (58%). |            |                |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
|               | Number.                   | Value.       | Average Value. | Number.           | Value.     | Average Value. |
| Total         | 585,703                   | \$ 1,056,277 | \$ 1 80        | 402,746           | \$ 451,156 | \$ 1 12        |
| Cedar         | 463,234                   | 746,854      | 1 61           | 333,557           | 368,828    | 1 10           |
| Western Cedar | 72,354                    | 216,444      | 2 99           | 27,778            | 29,383     | 1 05           |
| Larch         | 28,226                    | 40,410       | 1 43           | 28,213            | 40,394     | 1 43           |
| Spruce        | 8,764                     | 8,983        | 1 02           | 8,087             | 7,053      | 0 87           |
| Douglas Fir   | 7,906                     | 29,994       | 3 79           | 835               | 1,459      | 1 74           |
| Jack Pine     | 3,318                     | 2,986        | 0 89           | 3,318             | 2,986      | 0 89           |
| Hemlock       | 555                       | 936          | 1 68           | 458               | 597        | 1 30           |
| Red Pine      | 156                       | 2,054        | 13 16          |                   |            |                |
| Chestnut      | 150                       | 788          | 5 25           |                   |            |                |
| White Pine    | 68                        | 728          | 10 70          |                   |            |                |
| Yellow Pine   | 30                        | 280          | 9 33           |                   |            |                |
| Unspecified   | 942                       | 5,820        | 6 17           | 500               | 456        | 0 91           |

### 26—30 Feet—(17%).

### 31—35 Feet—(3%).

|               |        |         |      |        |         |      |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|
| Total         | 99,884 | 217,604 | 2 17 | 49,840 | 181,993 | 3 65 |
| Cedar         | 77,904 | 166,749 | 2 14 | 34,658 | 121,542 | 3 50 |
| Western Cedar | 21,619 | 49,926  | 2 30 | 12,205 | 49,265  | 4 03 |
| Larch         | 301    | 749     | 2 48 | 314    | 949     | 3 02 |
| Spruce        |        |         |      | 2,328  | 8,213   | 3 52 |
| Douglas Fir   | 60     | 180     | 3 00 | 20     | 77      | 3 85 |
| Jack Pine     |        |         |      | 150    | 788     | 5 25 |
| Hemlock       |        |         |      |        |         |      |
| Red Pine      |        |         |      |        |         |      |
| Chestnut      |        |         |      |        |         |      |
| White Pine    |        |         |      |        |         |      |
| Yellow Pine   |        |         |      | 30     | 280     | 9 33 |
| Unspecified   |        |         |      | 135    | 879     | 6 51 |

### 36—40 Feet—(3%).

### 34 Feet and Over—(2%).

|               |        |         |      |        |         |       |
|---------------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| Total         | 20,788 | 102,754 | 4 93 | 12,445 | 102,770 | 8 25  |
| Cedar         | 11,344 | 49,241  | 4 34 | 5,771  | 40,494  | 7 01  |
| Western Cedar | 6,499  | 42,505  | 6 54 | 4,253  | 45,365  | 10 66 |
| Larch         | 13     | 16      | 1 23 |        |         |       |
| Spruce        | 48     | 164     | 3 41 | 14     | 68      | 4 85  |
| Douglas Fir   | 2,867  | 10,746  | 3 74 | 1,876  | 9,576   | 5 10  |
| Jack Pine     |        |         |      |        |         |       |
| Hemlock       | 17     | 82      | 4 82 |        |         |       |
| Red Pine      |        |         |      | 156    | 2,054   | 13 16 |
| Chestnut      |        |         |      |        |         |       |
| White Pine    |        |         |      | 68     | 728     | 10 70 |
| Yellow Pine   |        |         |      |        |         |       |
| Unspecified   |        |         |      | 307    | 1,485   | 14 60 |



per cent. over 1910 in quantity, and an increase of 14 per cent. in price. These companies purchased all the Douglas fir and yellow pine poles reported. The high average price paid by the electric companies was probably due to the fact that they purchased the largest and the best class of poles in comparatively small quantities and usually could not obtain their poles locally.

The high price paid for white pine, yellow pine and chestnut cannot be compared with the others as these poles were purchased in very small quantities for special uses. The activity of hydro-electric power companies in 1911 was largely responsible for the increase in this class.

In the above table the poles are classified according to length-classes, which permits of a close comparison of the relative values of the different kinds of wood.

Over 68 per cent. of the poles purchased were 25 feet long, or less, this being the length most used by telephone and telegraph companies. In this length-class, Douglas fir was the most expensive wood used at \$1.74, although the quantity was comparatively small. Larch came next in average value, at \$1.43, and, as practically all the larch poles are in this class, the price is a fair indication of the relative value of the wood. Spruce poles at 87 cents and jack pine at 89 cents were the cheapest reported. Cedar poles, of which there were altogether 361,335 at a price of \$1.10, were still the most important in number and below the average in price. Cedar poles at \$1.10 each would appear to be much better than larch poles at \$1.43 each.

A small difference in the length of a pole makes a great difference to its price. In the 26-to-30-foot class, the average price was nearly double that in the 20-to-25-foot class. Seventeen per cent. of all the poles used were of this length. Cedar (Eastern) made the cheapest pole at \$2.14. The quantities of fir and hemlock used were too small to be considered in a comparison.

The 31-to-35-foot poles formed only eight per cent. of the total and had an average value of \$3.65. Douglas fir became more important in this class and formed about four per cent. of the poles of this length, at a price below the average. Spruce was the cheapest wood used at \$3.02, but formed a very small per cent. of the total. Chestnut and yellow pine poles were confined to this class.

Douglas fir became still more important in the 36-to-40-foot class and increased in quantity to over 13 per cent. and was also the cheapest wood used in any quantity in the class.

In the highest length-class, that of poles 41 feet long or over, fir still formed over 15 per cent. and was the cheapest wood in any quantity. Red and white pine poles were confined to this class, the red pine poles being all over 50 feet.

In all length-classes cedar formed the greatest part of the purchases, and its price was below the average in every case. As cedar is the most durable Canadian wood as well as being one of the lightest, it will continue to be the most popular species for poles so long as it can be secured in large enough quantities.

When one considers that a purchase of nearly 800,000 poles a year means the destruction of even a greater number of whole trees, he realizes the extent of this particular drain on the forests. While the greater number of these trees are small, under thirty feet in length and eight inches in diameter, each one represents a potential timber tree. In cutting timber for poles there are several sources of waste, including damage to remaining timber, cutting to specifications and long butting to avoid flares and hollow butts. While this waste is partly necessary, careful and scientific utilization would effect a considerable saving before the poles were set in place.

Cedar poles in 1911 formed over ninety per cent. of all poles purchased in Canada. Cedar grows only in southeastern Canada and British Columbia, being entirely absent from our great stretch of northern woodland.

Cedar poles are now imported into Canada in fairly large quantities from the United States.

The average cedar pole is cut from a tree about 190 years old, and if put in place, untreated by any chemical preservative, it will decay and become useless within 14 years. It is evident from these facts that the supply of cedar poles is doomed to speedy destruction.

A telephone pole is not subjected to mechanical wear or excessive strain of any sort, and practically never wears out. It invariably decays long before the end of its mechanical life. Under these conditions some sort of preservative treatment is a self-evident necessity. Up to the present time in Canada the cheapness of poles and the cost of the treatment have prevented pole-line builders from using any preservatives.

Table No. 3, from Bulletin 98 of the U. S. Forest Service, shows the actual financial saving per annum in the maintenance of a pole line by using different preservative treatments. Interest is figured at five per cent.

In this table the two Canadian cedar species were chosen because poles of these woods formed the majority of the poles purchased in 1911. Western yellow pine and lodge pole pine were included to show the great increase in life that can be effected by pre-

servative treatment of those so-called "inferior species." It is seen that the financial saving is greatest in the case of those woods which are perishable in contact with the soil if used untreated. In this state

ESTIMATED financial saving due to creosote treatment of poles.

| Species.                 | Size of Pole. |         | Character of Treatment.  | Amount of preservatives applied per pole. | Estimated cost of treatment. | Estimated cost of pole in place. | Estimated length of life. | Annual cost. | Annual saving due to treatment. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
|                          | Diameter.     | Length. |                          |                                           |                              |                                  |                           |              |                                 |
|                          | In.           | Ft.     |                          |                                           | \$ cts.                      | \$ cts.                          | Yrs.                      | \$ cts.      | \$ cts.                         |
| Northern white cedar.... | 7             | 30      | Untreated.....           |                                           |                              | 7 00                             | 14                        | 0 71         |                                 |
|                          |               |         | Brush treatment.....     | 5                                         | 0 20                         | 7 20                             | 17                        | 0 64         | 0 07                            |
|                          |               |         | Open-tank treatment..... | 50                                        | 1 05                         | 8 05                             | 22                        | 0 61         | 0 10                            |
| Western red cedar.....   | 8             | 40      | Untreated.....           |                                           |                              | 9 50                             | 10                        | 1 23         |                                 |
|                          |               |         | Brush treatment.....     | 8                                         | 0 30                         | 9 80                             | 13                        | 1 04         | 0 19                            |
|                          |               |         | Open-tank treatment..... | 40                                        | 1 35                         | 10 85                            | 20                        | 0 87         | 0 36                            |
| Western yellow pine....  | 8             | 40      | Untreated.....           |                                           |                              | 8 00                             | 3                         | 2 94         |                                 |
|                          |               |         | Brush treatment.....     | 6                                         | 0 30                         | 8 30                             | 5                         | 1 92         | 1 02                            |
|                          |               |         | Open-tank treatment..... | 60                                        | 1 90                         | 9 90                             | 20                        | 0 79         | 2 15                            |
| Lodgepole pine.....      | 7             | 35      | Untreated.....           |                                           |                              | 7 00                             | 5                         | 1 62         |                                 |
|                          |               |         | Open-tank treatment..... | 40                                        | 1 25                         | 8 25                             | 20                        | 0 66         | 0 96                            |

their annual cost is high on account of the frequent replacements necessary. When treated, however, they last from four to six times as long, and their annual cost is greatly reduced.

Considering Eastern cedar alone, the table shows that the brush treatment effects a saving of 7 cents a pole every year, while the open-tank treatment saves 10 cents a pole. In 1911, Canada purchased 463,234 cedar poles. By applying the brush treatment an annual saving of \$32,426 would be made, and with the tank treatment the annual saving would be \$46,323.

One can estimate with reasonable accuracy the reduction in the annual cut of pole timber that would result from the use of preservative treatment. The average life of an untreated pole is 13 years, and of a treated pole 23 years. The life of the average pole would be increased ten years by preservative treatment. Practically all the poles set in Canada at the present time are untreated, and the annual replacements approximate 600,000.

If all the poles used in Canada were treated, a saving of 264,000 poles would be made each year, which is equivalent to a saving of 1,584,000 board feet of timber.

This estimate does not take into account the treatment of perishable woods. When these so-called inferior species are treated, their natural life is increased by much more than the general average of ten years used in the above estimate, and the corresponding annual saving is greatly increased.

Spruce, jack pine, lodgepole pine and Western yellow pine are all fairly good pole-timbers as far as taper, height, strength and weight are concerned, but they are not durable if used in the untreated state. There are two methods of creosote or tar-oil treatment that are specially adapted to poles and can be easily and cheaply applied.

While the brush treatment does not give the best results, it can be applied without the installation of expensive apparatus; a bucket of hot preservative and a brush complete the equipment. In seasoned timber a penetration of from one eighth to a quarter of an inch can be obtained. If two coats are applied to the surface, between the two foot and eight foot points on the butt, each pole will absorb about four pounds of the preservative.

The open-tank method requires a stationary equipment and is not adapted for use in remote districts. A tank of some sort to hold the preservative, in which the butts of the poles can be heated, is necessary. The method consists in immersing the poles in alternate hot and cold baths of preservative. The contraction and expansion of air in the wood cells causes an absorption of the liquid into the sapwood of most coniferous woods. Where a large number of poles are used annually, this method is applicable and is fairly inexpensive.

In the United States where poles are even more expensive, on the average, than in Canada, it evidently pays to apply preservative treatment. In 1910, there were 824,673 treated poles used in the United States, or over 21 per cent. of all poles used in that year.

"Even with the royalty raised to \$1 per thousand feet, British Columbia manufacturers of lumber will still have exceptionally cheap timber for increasing the sales of their product in the Dominion and abroad," says the St. Louis Lumberman. "The repeal of the United States duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet on rough lumber would much more than compensate for increased timber royalty, in so far as the export business along down the Pacific Coast section of this country is concerned; and it is quite likely that consideration of this fact, now that the dominant political party at Washington is committed to free lumber, was not overlooked by the framers of the new British Columbia timber taxation measure."



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-11

### Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, 4½-in. and up at top, 8 ft. long. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Spruce W t

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. cull and common. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

Stock of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock logs, G. T. R. points preferred. Canada Pine Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

1-in. and 2-in. Hardwood, common and better and cull. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 common and mill cull, winter cut preferred. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

First Quality Rock Maple Logs, 23-in. and up, and 30-in. and up, diameter at small end. Quote delivered Montreal. Box 760, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

### Wanted to Buy

Pine, spruce, hemlock, railway ties, common and better, and cull basswood and birch. M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 8-13

### Wanted

Three hundred thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

We want to purchase a quantity of dry maple, elm, basswood and birch, and also contract for the present winter and coming spring cuts of hardwood lumber. Address The London Lumber Company, Limited, London, Ont. 6-9

WANTED—Two Cars Birch, 1-inch. Must be dry. Stevens-Hepner Co., Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont. 9-10

### Wanted

Birch Stumpage in Ontario or Quebec, easy of access, favorably situated for shipment. New York State. Box 782, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

### LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 8-11

Wanted, White and Red Pine, 2-in. and 3-in. tank stock. Communicate with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## Wanted — Cedar Telegraph Poles

1000 poles, 25 ft. x 6-in. tops.  
500 poles, 25 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 30 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 35 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
400 poles, 40 ft. x 7-in. tops.

Quote price and quantity for sale, also delivery date.

HORACE HARTLEY,  
Wholesale Lumber,  
19 Mayor Street, Montreal.  
7-10

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1½ x 42.  
1 x 1½ x 48.  
1 x 1¾ x 42.  
1 x 1¾ x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.  
Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

Peeled cedar post 4½-in. to 7-in. top, 8 ft. long. Best of quality and made from green cedar. Chas. Pedwell, Lions Head, Ont. 9-t.f.

### For Sale

1 Car 1½-in. Hard Maple.  
5 Cars 2-in. Hard Maple.  
2 Cars 3-in. Hard Maple.  
1 Car 4-in. Hard Maple.  
Firsts and seconds, with a small percentage of No. 1 Common. Will be glad to quote price. Apply to Box 783, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Having been burnt out last Fall we offer all our timber for sale, some 2,000 acres. Easy terms. For particulars apply to Geo. Niebergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1¼ in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to  
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que. C

### For Sale

60 M. 2-in. Birch, No. 1 com. and better.  
60 M. 1-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
25 M. 3-in. Birch, L.R. M/C out.  
50 M. 2-in. White Pine, L.R. M/C out.  
All good dry stock.  
Apply Box 755, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-tf.

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

One "Hamilton" Circular Resaw with two 44-in. inserted tooth saws. New; never used. Address Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 7-11

### For Sale

One second-hand fifty-eight inch Leffel Water Wheel, made by Paxton and Tate; in good repair. Apply to I. C. Prescott, Albert, Albert County, New Brunswick. 8-11

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

Double cut band or circular sawyer open for engagement coming season. Best of references. J. Mercer, Parry Sound, Ont. 4-9

Position or partnership by manager of woods and mill operations of 20,000,000 feet annually. Ten years' experience in manufacture, wholesale and retail lumber business. Excellent references. Apply Box 763, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—Position in saw or planing mill, office and mill experience, could take charge of sales or act as mill foreman or yard foreman. Excellent references. Apply Box 743, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

As engineer, total abstainer, long experience, Corliss and other engines and dynamos. First class references and 1913 certificate. Address John Bain, 180 Ontario Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Tel. 980 R. 9-10

Experienced lumber office man, capable of superintending operations of saw and planing mills, seeks situation. Good references. Some capital to invest if required. Box 779, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Lumber clerk desires position, 12 years experience as clerk, salesman, used to contractors' requirements and specifications, measuring and stock keeping. W. L. 246 Guy street, Montreal. 9

Expert of the wood-house trade who has been engaged in building for a number of years in South America, Africa and Germany, for a very first world firm, seeks position. Advertiser is firm in building up, including transportable houses and, generally understands thoroughly the construction of these wood-building transports. Please apply, stating the district and salary, to J. W. 15384, c/o Rudolf Mosse, Berlin SW. 9-10

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. A1 references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-1

### Wanted

A young man with about 15 years experience on buildings, architect offices, factory offices and as a salesman, seeks a position as assistant estimator, draughtsman, detailer or salesman. Box 773, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—Good lumber pilers for large retail lumber and planing mill concern. Apply, stating experience, to Box 778, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

### Log Jobber Wanted

Wanted—A responsible jobber to log 5,000,000 feet (log measure) of White, Red and Jack Pine in Township of Borden. Splendid opportunity. Apply Bartram Bros. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 9

## Business Chances

### For Sale

Saw Mill and fifty-three miles timber limits in County of Bonaventure, Quebec Province. For further particulars apply to J. D. Sowerby & Co., Oak Bay Mills, P.Q. 22-71tf

### For Sale

Timber limit on Georgian Bay, conveniently located 75 miles out of Soo. Well timbered with Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood. Can be logged cheap. Apply Box 781, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-12

### To Let

A Woodworking Plant in New Glasgow, N.S., with railway siding and water communication. Good demand for all kinds of building material and lots of contract work to be done. Raymond Band, New Glasgow, N.S. 9

### For Sale

Rare bargain. Band mill located in best lumber and log center on Puget Sound. Rail and cargo shipping facilities. Excellent log pond. Ten and a half acres of land. Price one-fourth of appraised valuation. Must sell quick. Box 765, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

### For Sale

On reasonable terms a Portable Saw Mill, Waterous Co. make, all complete, in first class condition. Just finished winter sawing. Good location, large quantity of good hemlock and birch timber close to mill. For particulars apply P. O. Box 426, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

### For Sale

On easy terms, sawmill, new; just installed 50 h.p. Water Power, with electric plant. Good location for pulp mill. Good quantity of pulpwood close to C. N. R. and station; on river. Two million feet timber and 600 acres of good land. Townsite laid out. Sawmill and power or land sold separately if desired. For further information write J. H. Latremouille, Mount Olie Power Co., Box 48, Kamloops, B.C. 8-13

### Rebuilt Band Resaws

Mershon, New England Ideal Resaw, 46-in. Mershon Horizontal Sawmill Resaw, 66-in. Connell & Dengler Resaw, 60-in. Berlin Band Resaw, 44-in. Mershon Standard Perfected Resaw, 54-in. American Band Ripsaw, 42-in.

WM. B. MERSHON & CO.,  
8-11 Saginaw, Michigan.



**Wanted**

To contract for stocks of birch, maple, elm, ash and basswood, dry or green, for cash. Correspondence solicited. Box 268, North Bay. 6-9

**For Sale**

Canadian patent on a lumber specialty that has proven a big winner in U. S. Could be handled more profitably from Canadian side on account of duty. For particulars, address T. S. Holland, Fern Hill Station, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. 9-10

**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

Cash for your business, factory or real estate. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of business or property address Frank P. Cleveland, 1479 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois. Established 1881. 9-t.f.

**Sawmill For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore on Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

FOR SALE—On Georgian Bay, saw mill in first class condition, with everything complete. Engine 75 h.p. Boiler 110 h.p. Sawing capacity 20,000 feet to 30,000 feet per day. Also including booms and chains. Good stable and office and everything complete. Shipping facilities by both rail and water. Size of mill site 40 rods by 5 acre water lot, with 4 acres of land. Owner retiring from business reason for selling. Address all enquiries to 210 Campbell Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

**Miscellaneous****Horses For Sale**

Lumber Company closing out Ontario operations has 50 pairs prime logging horses for sale at Webbwood, Ont. See page 55 of this issue. Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., or Webbwood, Ont. 9

**Do You Need Help?**

If so let us know. We can furnish any amount of skilled and unskilled labor at shortest notice.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,  
116 Wellington St. West,

Phone Adelaide 3919. Toronto, Ont. 7-10

**Speed of Log Band Saw Blades**

The question of blade speed in log band saws is an important one, and should be regulated by the size of the saw wheels and the hardness of the wood being cut. Speaking generally, the smaller the diameter of the wheels and the harder the wood the less the speed should be in proportion. For ordinary sawing with 5-ft. wheels a very general speed in England is 7,000 ft. per minute, whilst in America, where larger saw wheels are usual, a speed of 10,000 ft. and upwards per minute is not unusual. Whether anything is gained in the long run by these high speeds is a moot point, as although high speed may facilitate rapid cutting, on

the other hand it necessitates exceptional skill in the sharpening and management of the saws, a much shorter life for the saws, and the consequent increase in their cost. In addition to this, with very high speeds increased vibration in working—with greater liability to heating and cracks in the blades and increased difficulty of keeping the saw to the line—is encountered; consequently the happy medium appears to be the best policy to pursue. An important factor in securing good work will be found in the spacing of the saw teeth and the size of their gullets. Speaking generally, the softer the wood the higher should be the speed, the length of the spacing and size of the gullets being increased in proportion to allow of an easy clearance for the sawdust. If the saw is run at a high speed, and the sawdust produced is fine, the probability is that the spacing of the teeth is too short.

To secure good cutting it is important also that all saw teeth are absolutely equal in length and set, and that the gauge of the saw should be in ratio to the size of the saw wheels, i.e., the smaller the wheels the thinner the gauge of the saw; thick saws should never be run on small wheels.

**The Turpentine Industry**

It is said in Victoria that one of the matters upon which the provincial labor commission will probably be asked to obtain information is the labor cost that would be involved in establishing in this province an industry for the extraction of turpentine resin from the native woods of the country. Experiments made in the laboratory of the United States forest service seem to indicate that the amount of resin obtainable from the pines growing in Arizona, California and other western states is about two-thirds of that which can be extracted from the pines in the southeastern states of the Union where turpentine production is one of the staple industries. It is believed that the yield from British Columbia pines would practically be the same as those from Arizona and California, and therefore if the labor cost is reasonable the industry can be established on the Pacific Coast of Canada.

It would not be necessary for the labor commission to waste very much time over the problem when it can receive the very fullest details as to the cost of extraction from a Vancouver industry that has been established for some time. Some years ago one of the prominent capitalists here paid a chemist to carefully analyze and find some means of extracting, not only all the turpentine, but other chemical products that could be manufactured from

British Columbia pines. Eventually it was deemed feasible to establish a factory on a commercial basis, and at this factory is now produced the very finest and purest turpentine in existence. Besides the turpentine, other valuable by-products are produced such as resin, acids, and a very pure carbon. It is obvious therefore, that the labor commission would only have to apply to the factory to receive the very fullest information on the subject:

**The Scientific Utilization of Pine Waste**

The scientific utilization of pine waste is a recent promising development. In a paper to the Society of Chemical Industry, T. W. Pritchard has pointed out that in the last forty years turpentine and pine oils have been obtained in the North Carolina forests by such processes as destructive distillation, steam extraction and the solvent action of naphtha, but these methods are very defective and uneconomical in results. He claims a great advance in a new plan of distillation with a perfect control of temperature. He has gained this control by means of a bath of very high fire-test petroleum oil, which when excluded from air endures, unchanged, a heat of about 700 degrees Fahrenheit, and which is used by placing in a steel storage tank and circulating by a rotary pump through a casing around the retort. The turpentine being distilled off at about 450 degrees and the last of the pine oil at a somewhat higher temperature, the wood is finally completely carbonized at 650 degrees. In a small retort taking a charge of twenty pounds of wood weighing about 4,000 pounds per cord, the average production of fifty charges was 36 gallons of water-white turpentine, 10 gallons of light oil and 125 gallons of heavy oil, with a supply of high-grade charcoal; and a new commercial plant has yielded similar results. Variation of the temperature can be made to produce excellent rosin in large quantities. Millions of cords of wood are rotting on the ground and thousands of cords are being burned daily at sawmills, and it is estimated that this should yield \$25 a cord in products of unlimited demand.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Circassian Walnut**

The high cost of Circassian walnut is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has always outrun the supply. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in

Europe were frequent, so much Circassian walnut was used for gunstocks that the supply was seriously depleted. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine bird's-eye figures, have sold for more than \$3,000.

The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and from other parts of Asia.

The demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possess the magnificent figure, delicate tones and velvety texture of the latter.

**For Rent—Cottages**

If you want a real holiday, plan to spend your vacation this year in Muskoka where "the breezy, call of incense breathing morn" will put new life in mind and body. Muskoka offers more real healthful enjoyment for less money than any other resort in the world.

Four cottages to rent \$125 to \$200 on Bohemia Island, less than a mile from Royal Muskoka Hotel and good Golf Links. Box 771.

Canada Lumberman, Toronto Ont.



James F. Lawson Henry J. Welch  
**LAWSON, WELCH & COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
TRUSTEES AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTS  
Crown Life Bldg.,  
Yonge and Colborne Sts. - Toronto



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

The uncertainty which exists at the present time in the United States on the tariff question has somewhat unsettled the lumber market and, until definite information is obtainable, purchasers are only buying for their immediate requirements.

Reports from Ontario show that many yards are well stocked. This is no doubt largely due to the fact that the wet weather has hindered building operations and also because the bad state of the roads has not allowed of much lumber being moved. There is undoubtedly however, plenty of legitimate building needed, residences being specially at a premium, and there seems no reason to doubt that as soon as the fine weather settles in building operations will be brisk. Owing to these conditions, no appreciable change of prices is noticeable.

Ottawa trade is on a quiet basis at present, although the local business is fairly extensive. Export trade is being hampered by further increases in transatlantic freight rates. Ten shillings per standard extra have been added by the steamship companies, to go into effect after the opening of navigation at Montreal, on May 3rd. Some compensation is afforded however, by the application of summer freight rates for railway shipments, and by the reversal of demurrage charges to the old rates. Prices at Ottawa show no change. High grade pine is firm at high prices, but the demand is light. Low grades are in strong demand and scarce.

Buffalo and the Tonawandas are enjoying an excellent local demand, resulting from the continued activity in house, factory and warehouse erection.

## Eastern Canada

The situation at Montreal is chiefly interesting on account of the difficulty in securing stocks, and the ease in obtaining orders. The U. S. tariff situation is not expected to have any important effect one way or the other until the changes are much nearer being put into effect than they are as yet. The increase in transatlantic freight rates is unfortunate, but seems to be inevitable. It is certain to reduce shipments to the Old Country to some extent.

Reports from Quebec, P.Q., state that the demand for lumber for local consumption is small but that stocks are exceptionally light. No new stock will arrive until some time after the drives have started. At present, lumber for building purposes is in good demand at high prices. A large number of building contracts are under way in the city of Quebec and some of them are held back because of the lack of lumber. This situation is expected to become more acute as the season advances. Some relief will probably be afforded by extensive imports of pitch pine from the Southern States.

The demand for eastern spruce at New York is a little easier, and occasional concessions are reported. Shipments are not difficult to secure promptly. Some wholesalers are looking for an increased supply during the early summer. On the other hand, mills are holding out for high prices as a general rule and wholesalers are obliged to move with caution. The demand for hardwoods has shown a little slackening off at New York during the past two weeks and a little better supply is available. Prices are unchanged and the market is stiff. Hemlock is moving rapidly at New York and wholesalers have more trouble getting stocks from the mill than in securing orders. Prices are strong and there is no possibility of weakness.

At Boston, the demand for eastern spruce dimension stock is rather quiet, probably on account of the wet weather. For prompt shipments, the prices continue firm, but for future deliveries some concessions have been reported in a few cases. Hardwoods at Boston are in fair demand and prices are very firm with an upward tendency. Green hemlock boards have sold lately in mixed cars at as high as \$26. Full carload lots of eastern clipped boards have brought \$25. One manufacturer is asking for 50c more. No one would be greatly surprised if the price advanced to \$25.50.

White cedar shingles at Boston are firm. No one seems to be bothering about the proposed removal of duty. Red cedars are rather irregular. For one and a half inch lath the market in New York is satisfactory and all manufacturers whose rates will permit them to do so are selling there.

## Great Britain

Reports from London indicate that timber market conditions there of late have been rather dull and that importers and merchants have not shown much desire to increase their holdings. There is

still an upward tendency of prices, and producers are quite firm in their ideas as to values. Buyers, however, are rather backward about doing business, as they are hoping for easier prices later on. Uncertainty as to freight rates for summer shipments is causing some of the quietness. At Foy Morgan & Company's recent auction sale 3-in. x 7-in. dry second Quebec spruce 9/13 feet sold at £10 15s. Some first, second and third St. John 3-in. x 7-in. 12/25 feet, brought £9 10s.

A quiet but steady business is reported from Liverpool in nearly all branches of the timber trade and prices are unchanged. No business in Canadian pine goods was reported during the week previous to latest advices, with the exception of the usual small orders from stocks in merchants' yards. The c.i.f. market for spruce deals has been fairly active and values have been well maintained. There are no indications of any decline for the later arrivals. Not much stock is offering at present and tonnage is rather scarce. The freight market also remains firm. Spot market values are about steady though a slight easing off is shown as the result of the heavy import of Baltic goods which consumers are substituting for spruce. Stocks are ample, although the demand is a little heavier than the import. 3 x 9 inch deals over 14 feet in length are quite scarce and cannot be imported in any other wood at a price to compare with current quotations of spruce. The birch c.i.f. market at Liverpool continues firm for logs and planks although the quantity of business in progress is small. The spot market is quiet and the demand for consumption is not very encouraging to importers. Accordingly there is not much buying ahead at present figures. Planks in particular, are quiet and stocks are ample for present requirements, although they consist of practically all 3 and 4 inch.

A quieter tone has prevailed in the market at Glasgow of late. Enquiries are fewer although there is a fairly active movement into consumption. Apparently, merchants are in doubt as to whether values will continue at their present high level, and some have an impression that the turning point has been reached. Some little weakness indeed, is reported in one or two cases, such as pitch pine and spruce. In the former easier freight rates have been the contributing factor. In regard to spruce a lighter demand is the apparent cause.

## United States

A fairly optimistic attitude is exhibited by the lumber trade as a whole in the United States although rather a gloomy view is taken in some localities. It seems reasonable to take a cheerful view of the situation, when one considers the general conditions prevailing in the trade today. A heavy business is in certain prospect in connection with the demand for lumber from the railroads. The car demand has not been met as yet, although perhaps there will be some slackening in new demand as the car shops are full up with orders, material for which has already been secured. Altogether, it is expected that the railroad demand during the present year will be a record breaker. The agricultural demand is also most encouraging. The crop outlook is excellent in most districts.

The demand for northern pine is satisfactory. Navigation on Lake Superior opened during the third week of April and it was then expected that the movement of northern pine from Michigan and Lake Superior ports would be a little heavier than usual, as stocks at the head of the lakes had been pretty well sold up. Eastern dealers are reported to be in need of additional stocks of northern pine. At Buffalo, the Tonawandas and Chicago, all high grade white pine is holding at strong prices. The demand for low grade material is also good and stocks are practically out of the market. The hemlock situation is characterized by an increasing scarcity of dry stocks and the new cut is being eagerly looked forward to. Prices continue very firm. Eastern hemlock is also scarce and high.

Various opinions prevail about the southern pine situation, this is not surprising, because of the great range over which southern pine is produced. During the last few weeks, however, trade has fallen off considerably and prices are showing a tendency to soften, especially for dimension stock on the yards. Some of the mills are reported to have a surplus of this stock. Lumbermen who have visited the middle west and eastern markets all report that stocks are comparatively light and that the demand for all grades of lumber is certain to be heavy as soon as spring weather has definitely set in.

The hardwood market shows no important change of late. Stocks are scarce and prices are well held at higher levels than for several years.





Partial view of Lumber Piles and Booms

# *Long Timbers*

¶ Do you require heavy constructional timbers? We cut timbers any length required up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

¶ We have always on hand a dry and well assorted stock of Norway and White Pine lumber for prompt shipment.

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SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO.**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.   F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.   E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr.   W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



# Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

## Uncertain Conditions at Ottawa

Ottawa, April 22nd (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Though lumbermen, whose business does not extend beyond the local trade, are satisfied with the condition of things just now, exporters are not very well pleased. The latter say that business is poor and the outlook not very encouraging since the Atlantic steamship companies have seen fit to advance freight rates by 7s. 6d. per standard to go into effect with the opening of navigation from Montreal. Local exporters contend that there is no justification for the advance in the rates this year, because the demand for tonnage, or vessels, is not nearly so great as it was a year ago, and they evince a disposition to withhold their exports until steamship companies consider their objections.

Navigation on the St. Lawrence will open in a few days. The first transatlantic boat is due to sail from Montreal on May 3rd. The summer freight rates on lumber went into effect on April 15th, and this, combined with the lifting of the increased demurrage rates has obviously had a tendency to increase business.

McAuliffe, Davis and Company, have begun work on the rebuilding of a large warehouse and small factory on the site of the buildings which were burned down a few weeks ago. Both members of the firm returned recently from a visit to several American cities, whither they went to look into the question of whether it would be better to abandon manufacturing in favor of importing manufactured goods. They have decided to continue to operate a factory, but will also import a good deal of material.

There has been comparatively little alteration in prices during the past few weeks. High grade pine still remains at a lofty altitude, with little demand for it, either at home or abroad. The demand for low grade material is great and the supply is hardly sufficient to meet it.

The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., are constructing a dam on the Lievre River, near Great Whitefish Lake, in the Gatineau district for the purpose of developing power for their plant. Complications in the matter are likely, since the City of Ottawa intends to obtain its water supply from the district, authority for which has been given by the Ontario legislature.

## Stocks Scarce and Prices High at Quebec

Quebec, April 27th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Although there is a brisk demand for lumber for local consumption, very little is to be had, all holders having sold out. There is none expected to be on the market until some time after the "drives" have started. At the present time lumber for building purposes would find ready sale at advanced prices. There are a considerable number of large building contracts under way but some are retarded for the lack of material. This is likely to increase as the season advances, as the Harbor Commission have extensive works in operation which will require heavy quantities of both timber and lumber. Of course, there will be a quantity of pitch pine brought from the Southern States to meet a portion of the requirements.

From present indications prices are likely to remain very firm with an upward tendency throughout the season.

## Montreal Trade Conditions—Stocks Scarce

Montreal, April 26th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Prices still keep firm, with business very satisfactory. Wholesalers say that the difficulty is not to get orders, but to fill them, owing to the bare state of the market. The U. S. tariff has naturally been eagerly discussed, but the schedule may be greatly modified before passing and it is too early to express definite opinions as to effect of free lumber. If the duty should be abolished it will tend to advance prices still further, as Canadian lumber will have a wider market, and with a larger demand, quotations will harden. Here and there, retailers state that the demand is not so brisk as it might be, but this is regarded as only temporary.

Shippers to the United Kingdom will have to pay higher freights again—this time the steamship companies have given notice of an advance of 7s. 6d., which of course will have to go on to the price of lumber, and may affect the shipments of pine from this side. Canadian lumber has to meet the competition of the world in the British markets, and the higher values, coupled with the additional freight charges, will, it is feared, lead to the substitution of other lumber for Canadian pine.

Owing to tariff uncertainties the paper market is unsettled, and as the Tariff Bill will not be through until July 15th, the position will

not, it is expected, alter until after that date. The manufacture of news and book papers in the United States has been curtailed owing to the Ohio floods. News is maintaining its price in Canada.

Ground wood is a little more active, but prices have not improved. It is probable, however, that quotations will harden by mid-summer. The fact that the exports to the United States were small last year and are on a low scale this year so far, is accounted for, to some extent, by the increased shipment of news print from the new Canadian mills to the United States.

Chemical pulp is strong, the market being provided with sufficient pulp to carry the mills along, but there is no surplus.

## Tonawanda Trade Topics—Canal Opening Delayed

North Tonawanda, April 22; (Special to the Canada Lumberman).—Opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and Erie Canal is now of chief importance in the local lumber trade. Although navigation on the lakes opened officially on April 15th, only two lumber carriers have left port. The ice is heavy at the eastern end of Lake Erie and none but the largest freighters have ventured to make their way through it. There are fifty lumber carriers at the Tonawandas awaiting favorable winds that will break up the ice and carry it up the lake. Nearly half of these boats have clearance papers and crews ready to leave on an hour's notice that ice conditions are right. Shippers of lumber by canal also have troubles in prospect. It is practically certain that the canal cannot be opened before June 1 at the earliest. This will be two weeks later than usual. Barge canal contractors at Vischer's Ferry have been delayed by high water and they cannot possibly have their section ready before June 1. Local lumbermen entered a vigorous protest to Governor Sulzer, and if possible the canal will be opened earlier, but the most optimistic fear that the opening will be at least two weeks late. Governor Sulzer assures shippers that the season will not be curtailed because of a late opening. Whatever is taken off during the spring end will be added to the season in the fall, weather permitting.

## Longshoremen's Strike Threatens

Three conferences have been held without result between representatives of the longshoremen's union, which unloads all lumber craft at the Tonawandas, and local lumbermen, in an effort to agree upon a schedule of unloading rates for lumber vessels for the season of 1913. In the main there is no difference between the conferees. It is understood that only two items on which the lumber handlers insist that increases be granted, are the obstacles to speedy adjustment. The third conference in two weeks occurred yesterday, but it is said that the two sides were no nearer an agreement than when they first met. An agreement must soon be reached as lumber laden craft are on the way to the Tonawandas and the lumber handlers will not touch a piece of lumber until the entire schedule is fixed.

Captain Thomas McDermott, one of the oldest masters of lumber carrying vessels on the Great Lakes, died at his home in Tonawanda this week at the age of 84 years. Captain McDermott held the unique record of having brought more lumber to the Tonawandas than any other lake captain. For several years the deceased was a resident of Kingston, Ont. The deceased was well known in the Canadian lumber carrying trade. He is survived by a widow and two sons. Burial was in St. Francis cemetery, Tonawanda.

The United States engineer of this district has notified the Boards of Trade of the Tonawandas that a hearing will be held on May 14 at Buffalo on the proposed deepening of the harbor at Tonawanda and North Tonawanda to 23 feet. The ship canal around the rapids at the upper end of Niagara River is completed and gives a 23-foot channel from Lake Erie to the head of Tonawanda Island in the local harbor. This channel is deep enough to accommodate the deepest draught boats on the Great Lakes. With the remainder of the local harbor dredged to 23 feet, the entire lumber district with its miles of docks would be opened to the largest boats on the Great Lakes. As it is, only the smaller craft can come to the Tonawandas with entire safety and the result is that the Tonawandas see none of the larger lake craft. Assurances have been given that Congress stands ready to authorize an appropriation for the 23-foot local harbor, as soon as the resident engineer recommends it.

## Trade Events of Interest

William H. Crabb, whose box factory on Tonawanda Island was destroyed by fire, has leased the former King Construction Company plant on Thompson street and is rapidly installing a complete



# DRY SPRUCE BOARDS

**W**E wish to inform our customers and friends that we have on hand in our Sayabec yard about 22 million feet of our 1912 late summer and autumn sawing. This stock is now drying rapidly and we figure should be in good condition to dress about May 1st,—perhaps earlier.

¶ We have our usual full assortment of widths, thicknesses and grades and are now prepared to accept orders for May, June and July shipments.

¶ Our Sayabec Dressing Mills are of large capacity and produce Fenderson's "Silk Finish."

Yours truly,

**John Fenderson & Co.**

Incorporated

Sales Office

27 Besse Place  
Springfield, Mass.

MILLS AT

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|----------------------|------------------|
| Sayabec, Que.        | Cedar Hall, Que. |
| Salmon Lake, Que.    | St. Moise, Que.  |
| Jacquet River, N. B. |                  |

**WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT  
OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA**



line of box making machinery. The new plant will probably be in operation by June 1.

The Kelsey Hardwood Lumber Company has closed its yard at Charleston, South Carolina, and will transfer its southern office to Cincinnati: Mr. Raymond Taylor, who has been in charge at Charleston, is in the Tonawandas for a few days, preparing to leave for Cincinnati, where he will be the Kelsey Company's local manager. Mr. Frank King, of the Kelsey Hardwood Company, has returned from Charleston, where he wound up the company's business in that city.

Building is still brisk in the Tonawandas and vicinity. Representatives of ten factories, now located in eastern cities, but seeking new sites, were in the Tonawandas last week. The house famine that has existed for a year continues in spite of great efforts to meet the demand. Woodworking plants are working overtime in an effort to keep pace with orders.

### Baldwin Logging Locomotives

The requirements of logging railroads, so far as locomotives are concerned, are often as diversified as those of trunk lines. This is especially true where there is a comparatively long haul from the woods to the mill or point of shipment. While much of the heavy slow hauling in the woods can be economically done by geared locomotives, direct connected locomotives are preferable for long runs, because of their greater speed capacity. At the same time, such locomotives must usually be capable of operating on uneven tracks, steep grades and sharp curves, such as are encountered in logging operations.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have developed a series of direct connected locomotives, which are specially designed to meet the conditions described above. These locomotives have a radial truck at each end, and the number of pairs of driving wheels varies from two to four according to the service requirements. The trucks are equalized with the driving wheels, the front truck being center bearing and the rear truck side bearing. The three-point suspension



Mikado Type Locomotive, Polson Logging Co.

system is thus retained, enabling the locomotive to ride easily when passing over rough tracks. Furthermore, with a truck at each end, the locomotive can enter sharp curves and switches without danger of derailment when running in either direction, and the driving tires are protected against excessive flange wear. A large part of the weight carried by the rear truck can be put into the boiler, so that ample steaming capacity can be provided. If desired the firebox can be placed entirely back of the driving wheels and over the rear truck, and can be made of sufficient size and volume to use inferior grade of fuel successfully.

The largest of these locomotives thus far built for logging service, have four pairs of driving wheels, and are of what is known as the Mikado type. The weight distribution in this type is such that engines of high capacity can be used on light rails. Thus, the locomotive illustrated exerts a tractive force of 27,000 pounds, and can be used on rails weighing 45 to 50 pounds per yard. This locomotive was built for the Polson Logging Company, and in common with many others in service in the north-west, it is equipped for burning oil. The cylinders are 18 x 24 inches and the driving wheels 44 inches in diameter. The tender carries 4,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, and the locomotive and tender together weigh approximately 110 tons. The line has curves of 30 degrees. Locomotives of this type are suitable for operation on grades up to 6 per cent., and in some cases direct connected locomotives are working successfully on even steeper grades.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have built locomotives for all classes of service, and with valuable experience as a guide, these works are specially prepared to build logging locomotives suitable for meeting difficult operating conditions, and for burning any kind of fuel that can be used in locomotive work.

Watson & Todd, Limited, Montreal, are removing from 205 Commissioners street to larger offices at 225 on the same street.

## The Pulp and Paper Tariff

A Correspondent's Views

Editor Canada Lumberman:—

Montreal, April 22nd.

Editor Canada Lumberman:—The first report in the press concerning the United States tariff proposal indicated that it had removed the duty from all wood pulp and from newspaper 2½c per lb. and under. This would have been acceptable if it applied to wood from private lands or from Crown lands, so far as it went. In studying the tariff, however, it is found that it places duties on all papers under 4c per lb (which formerly, when manufactured from private lands wood, were free) with the exception of newspaper at 2½c per lb. and under, and a penalty has been imposed upon chemical wood pulp from any country restricting the export of the wood, or ground wood, of chemical wood pulp, and of newspaper itself. Chemical wood pulp had previously been free when exported after manufactured from private lands wood. The mechanical wood pulp, or ground wood pulp is now to be free from either private or public lands wood, and why a penalty was imposed on one form of pulp and was not imposed on the other is a question that does not easily receive an answer. Canada imported from the United States in 1912 about six millions of dollars in manufactures of paper.

Canada is now the second customer of the United States, ranking next to Great Britain; that is, we import more goods, manufactured and unmanufactured, from the United States than we do from the Mother Country, or any other country. These, from the total, are larger figures than Germany or any other country purchased from the United States with the exception of Great Britain, and her purchases are very largely on account of the breadstuffs purchased from the United States. The United States procure from Canada about one million cords of free land wood per annum. This was found sufficient to supply the requirements for pulpwood for last year, when a larger production of paper was made than ever before in the United States. This private land wood enters the United States absolutely without any restriction whatever, and enables the pulp and paper mills over there to manufacture pulp and paper in competition with the Canadian mills, as their cost of production outside of the raw material is said to be considerably less than the cost of production in Canada, where the rigorous climate and the difficulty of obtaining skilled labor in these industries are handicaps. All the machinery, too, has to be imported from the United States and pay a duty of 27½ per cent., while the cost of building is said to be 25 per cent. greater than in the United States, that is, the mere erection of buildings, etc.

All this creates a greater cost of the manufactured article in Canada than if the same article were manufactured in the United States. Then the growth of the pulp and paper industries is a source of wealth to the United States. A large amount of United States capital is continually being invested in these companies and the good that these projects accomplish in Canada shared by the United States in the return supplies to the population involved in these industries.

With all this it is most peculiar that in the tariff just composed by a low tariff body the net results are as before mentioned, and in concrete form, as follows:

Canada obtains an advantage in duties of \$84,765, based on figures during the past twelve months, and is penalized under the new tariff by \$165,210, while Europe is given an advantage of \$1,361,015 in the removal of duty on chemical wood pulp. Where the United States have given Canada one dollar freedom in duty they have imposed \$2 penalty. Where they have given Canada \$1 in freedom of duty, they have given Europe \$17 in freedom of duty.

The paper manufacturers in the United States, however, are not satisfied with this harsh treatment of Canada, and are urging their friends in Congress to impose further penalties on Canadian newspaper entering the United States, and stricter regulations in regard to the chemical pulp.

Under this condition, where such a great discrimination has been made by the United States against Canada and in favor of Europe, what will Canada do if these proposals become law? Will she continue to allow one million cords of free lands wood to go across the border into the United States, to be made up into pulp and paper in that country, and compete against the Canadian product, chemical pulp, with these items, being subject to a duty of \$2.00 per ton while their mills get free wood with which to compete against Canadian pulp and paper?

The movement of lumber from Georgian Bay district to Bay City, Mich., will begin about May 1. The Mershon-Eddy-Parker Company will handle about 40,000,000 feet, E. B. Foss & Company nearly as much more, while Bradley Miller & Company and several other firms will import a large amount.



# WORK HORSES

As we are winding up our Georgian Bay logging operations, we shall sell off all our logging outfit, including **50 PAIRS OF HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES** (with or without harness) which are now at WEBBWOOD, ONTARIO, and can be seen at any time.

These horses weigh from 31 cwt. to 36 cwt. per pair, are sound, tough, and strong, able to stand heavy work without "running down," and have had just enough rest and careful feeding after last winter's logging to put them in prime condition for work. We have bought every fall from two to four carloads of the best horses we could find, paying good stiff prices for horses that suited us, and buying no other kind, and have sold off every spring the horses that did not "make good." By this means, and by good care we think we have the best lot of horses on the Georgian Bay—and now somebody will get the benefit of it. **WHY NOT YOU?**

Why pay fancy prices for untried horses that may or may not be "doped" when at a fair price you can buy our horses which **HAVE BEEN TRIED** and **WILL STAND UP TO THE WORK.**

Our horses will be sold quickly, so write or wire us for an appointment to see them. **BETTER DO IT NOW.**

## Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Co.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

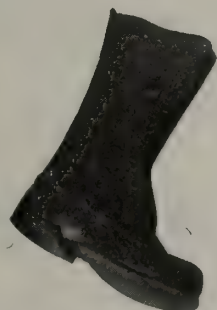
Webbwood, Ontario



NO. 11



NO. 16



NO. 15



NO. 14



NO. 17



NO. 19



NO. 6 1/2

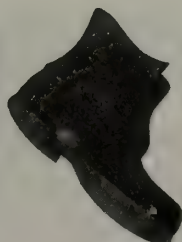
### The Midland Shoepack Factory

We manufacture the only watertight Shoepack in Canada. Our work is all sewn with 12 cord No. 15 Barbour's Shoe Thread and does not rip if worn for three or four years. We **DO** keep the water out. A trial is all we ask. Write for Catalogue.

**A. W. Yager, Proprietor, Midland, Ont.**



NO. 10



NO. 20



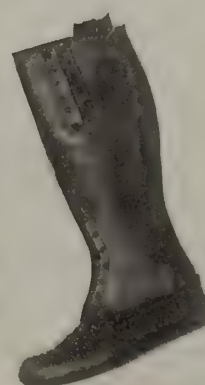
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NO. 6



NO. 9



## Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. A. D. Huff has been appointed manager of the new traffic department of the Laurentide Company, Montreal. Mr. Huff has left the position of Grand Trunk division freight agent at Ottawa to accept the position with the Laurentide Company.

Among the visitors to Toronto upon the occasion of the auction sale of the Stone-Grant sawmill and timber limits was Mr. Guy H. Mouthrop, of John's Island, Ont. Mr. Mouthrop commenced sawing operations about the 28th of April and reports that the indications are for a busy season.

Mr. C. A. Larkin, of the C. A. Larkin Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, who has just returned from a trip to Western Canada, reports that all the shingle manufacturers are working full capacity and have many orders on hand. The recent storms in Ontario have greatly helped this trade and the manufacturers cannot ship shingles fast enough. Although money is tight, Mr. Larkin reports that lumber manufacturers are all busy and optimistic for future trade.

Mr. W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., recently returned from his annual trip to England and reports that business conditions in the Old Country are most promising. Lumber buyers in some cases have made contracts ahead to 1914 in order to secure delivery of their goods. The present lumber markets are in good condition although the competition from Russia and Riga is becoming keener every year.

J. J. McFadden, who purchased the mill at Spragge, Ont., from Waldie Bros. visited Toronto recently and attended the auction sale of the Stone-Grant sawmill and timber limits. Mr. McFadden is hard at work in connection with the sawing operations for the present summer at his newly purchased mill. He reports that he has made satisfactory contracts which will keep his mill busy throughout the season.

Herman H. Hettler, head of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company, Chicago, and Midland, Ont., in a recent interview expressed the opinion that prices on Georgian Bay white pine will go up, for the reason that it had cost so much to produce lumber last winter. He said stocks as a general rule are scarce in the Georgian Bay district, but his company had about 15,000,000 feet on hand, which was possibly more than any other one manufacturer has. It was therefore in a strong position to care for its trade.

The annual meeting of the Dryden Timber and Power Company was held recently in Toronto. The shareholders approved of a new issue of half a million preferred stock. The following were elected as the board of directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. D. L. Mather, James Turnbull, and H. B. Shaw, of Winnipeg; T. Willes Chitty and Francis Gibbs, of London, England; F. Perry, Montreal; Sam Nesbitt, M.P.P., Brighton, Ont.; E. W. Bonfield, Dryden, Ont., and Geo. A. Kingston, Toronto. At a directors' meeting, subsequently held, Mr. Mather was elected president, and Mr. Bonfield vice-president, and managing director.

Guy Long of the Long Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont., spent a couple of weeks in Toronto recently and was one of the visitors at the Stone-Grant auction sale at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Long reports that the lumber trade in Hamilton is apparently in a much more satisfactory state than at other points in Ontario. Orders are plentiful and building activity is extensive. Permits in Hamilton for the month of March exceeded those of any previous month. The good demand for lumber, coupled with general trade activity continues to make it difficult for railway companies to deliver cars at Hamilton. Mr. Long reports an instance, typical of many others, in which the railway took two weeks and a half to lift a car from a siding.

W. J. Bell and B. W. Arnold of the Spanish River Lumber Company, were in Toronto recently to attend the auction sale of the Stone-Grant sawmill and timber limits. Mr. Bell reports that trade along the north shore of Georgian Bay is in a fairly satisfactory condition. A number of good sales of this year's cut, he says, have already been put through. The sawing season on the north shore opened on Monday, April 28th, on which day most of the important mills commences operations. The logs have come out well in most cases and the outlook is for a good season's operations. Most of the manufacturers on the north shore are pleased with the tariff situation in the United States. With the free admission of Canadian lumber in the United States, these firms will be in a position to dispose of their cuts to greater advantage than formerly, as they are in an excellent position for delivering stocks by water to United States points on the Great Lakes.

Mr. H. M. Price, of Quebec, died on April 26th, at the age of 66, after a long illness. Mr. Price was a director of the Sherbrooke Lumber Company.

## Spruce and Pine Grades in New Brunswick

The grading of lumber is a problem which necessarily varies throughout Canada, according to the variety of lumber dealt in most extensively in each particular district. Much has been written in the Canada Lumberman of late regarding the possibility of simplifying grading systems, and in this way making the purchase and sale of lumber a simpler and more satisfactory process. In this connection a number of articles and interviews have appeared regarding the grading of spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwoods in Eastern Canada. A prominent Maritime Province lumber manufacturer, in a letter to the Canada Lumberman, deals with this question in an interesting manner, writing as follows:—"I have thought this matter over a good deal and have talked it over with others, but grading from the point of view of this country is very difficult. We have spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwoods and in the grading of spruce we make 3rds and better to average 2nds, 4th quality and refuse. A pretty even standard so far as this is concerned, is maintained all through the province, except that in some cases the smaller mills allow stock that has too much waste to go into the merchantable.

"In grading pine the difficulties are becoming more numerous, owing to the quality of the pine being inferior to that which was got out some years ago. We grade 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and refuse. Into our 4ths we put all the lumber with large knots, with rot showing on one side, if not too extensive, with a soft red streak, even if it does show through, and even grade down some of our coarse 3rds, if we find that our 3rds are running a little rougher than we would like. This is an open way of doing it, but it is passed in this section. 1sts and 2nds, of course, are graded very much the same as in Ottawa, and in all cases we consider that our 3rds are better than the Ottawa 4ths, and our 4ths inferior to theirs of the same grade. Refuse takes in everything that will hold together.

"In New Brunswick there seems to be a considerable uniformity in the grading of spruce and pine, except where it is being sawn into boards."

## How Good Lumbermen's Garments are Made

When it comes to the question of wear and tear upon clothes, lumbermen are probably better judges of what constitutes good material than any other class of men. Their rough life in the woods and mills causes clothing to wear out quicker than in almost any other business. They appreciate therefore, the efforts of manufacturers to furnish them with something that will not only give them value for their money, but relieve them of much of the worry about the lasting qualities of their clothing. One of the best known firms in Canada in the wholesale clothing business is that of Clayton and Sons, Halifax, N.S., who make a specialty of handling "Acadian Pride Homespun Pants." The good features of these homespun pants will appeal especially to lumbermen. They are particularly adapted for hard usage. They have a number of special features which add to their comfort and durability. A particular feature is the fact that the seams are sewn with four cord thread. They are designed with ample height at the waist and strong bar tacking to strengthen the pockets.

"Acadian Pride Homespun" is thoroughly mill shrunk before made up. This material is made at the St. Croix Woollen Mills, located in the beautiful St. Croix River valley of Nova Scotia. Some thirty-eight years ago a number of wealthy men living in the county of Hants, noting the favorable conditions for a mill site, organized the St. Croix Woollen Mill. The chief principle of management in connection with the mill from the outset has been that "no shoddy was to be used in the mill." During the thirty-eight years since its organization the company has maintained this standard of purity. From time to time, the latest machinery has been installed. The demand for the "Acadian Pride Homespun," known as the "A. P. H." has increased to such an extent that the full capacity of the mill has frequently been taxed to the utmost.

## Nova Scotia Outlook Promising

The Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia held its annual meeting in Halifax recently. The following officers were elected; president, A. W. Eakins, Yarmouth; vice-president, A. Davison, Bridgewater; secretary-treasurer, F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal. The association expressed its approval of the recommendation of the Conservation Commission. That the railways of the province be placed under a patrol in order to stop forest fires along their lines. An arrangement is being made by the association to hold a summer meeting at Bridgewater. Plans are also being made to induce the Canadian Forestry Association to hold a meeting at Halifax during 1914.

Interesting opinions were expressed by the members present regarding trade conditions. In the past, the export trade has been the important factor for Nova Scotia lumber. Present indications are that in the future the domestic demand will increase. Halifax is consuming a greater quantity of lumber than ever before.



# Lumber Insurers General Agency

UNDERWRITING MANAGERS OF THE  
**LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1912

|                                               |                     |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Total admitted Assets,                        | - - - - -           | \$834,448.45 |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums,                | - - - - -           | \$240,909.87 |
| Reserves for Losses in process of adjustment, | (NEW YORK STANDARD) |              |
| Taxes and contingencies,                      | - - - - -           | 42,763.20    |
| Capital,                                      | - - - - -           | \$400,000.00 |
| Surplus,                                      | - - - - -           | 150,775.28   |
| Surplus to Policy-holders,                    | - - - - -           | 550,775.28   |
|                                               |                     | \$834,448.45 |

**J. M. MOOREHOUSE, Manager**  
 201 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**E. D. HARDY, Canadian Manager**  
 42 Central Chambers, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**W. S. JELIFF, Manager**  
 609 Corbett Bldg., PORTLAND, OREGON

# Jenckes Boilers

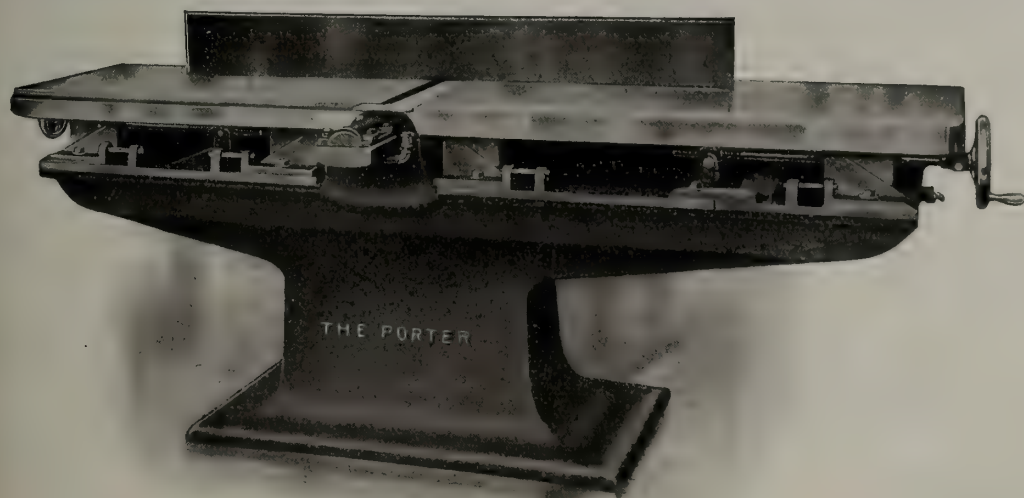
WE make a specialty of large Tubular Boilers for regular or Dutch oven setting for saw mill service. Our Boilers are built to conform with the various Provincial Inspection Acts and each is rigidly inspected and tested under high pressure before shipment.

Ask for quotation.

## The Jenckes Machine Co.

Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland  
 Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



## The Porter Hand Jointer

is the highest style of jointer made. A machine built by Specialists who specialize in Hand Jointers. Our circulars thoroughly describe our machines and you should not place your order until you look us up. Column Base, Shaving Chute, Steel lipped and ground Tables and Safety Cylinders are a few features. Machines carried in stock by

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Toronto, Ont.

**C. O. Porter Machinery Co.**  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.



# Cross Tie Consumption in Canada-1911

Steam Railways Used 95 per cent of all Ties Purchased—Average cost 39 cents per Tie—Increase of 48.5 per cent in number used.

Reports on cross ties purchased in 1911 were received by the Government from 51 steam railways and 33 electric roads. The values given in the following tables are based on the cost at point of purchase. The greater part of these ties are cut in Canada, but some of the higher-priced material is imported from the United States. The totals also include a few mine ties. The following table gives the number of ties of different kinds of wood purchased in 1910 and 1911 with their total and average cost and the percentage each forms of the total.

CROSS-TIES PURCHASED, 1910 AND 1911, BY SPECIES: Number, Cost, Average Cost per Tie and Per Cent each Species forms of the Total.

| Kind of Wood.      | 1910.     |           |                    |                        | 1911.      |           |                    |                        |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|
|                    | Number.   | Cost.     | Average cost each. | Per cent Distribution. | Number.    | Cost.     | Average Cost Each. | Per cent Distribution. |
|                    |           | \$        | Cts.               |                        |            | \$        | Cts.               |                        |
| Total.....         | 9,213,962 | 3,535,628 | 38                 | 100.0                  | 13,683,770 | 5,237,424 | 39                 | 100.0                  |
| Jack Pine.....     | 2,195,075 | 728,496   | 33                 | 23.8                   | 5,457,586  | 2,230,321 | 41                 | 39.9                   |
| Tamarack.....      | 663,922   | 241,092   | 36                 | 7.1                    | 2,584,676  | 952,293   | 37                 | 19.3                   |
| Douglas Fir.....   | 885,480   | 261,582   | 30                 | 9.6                    | 1,947,662  | 740,548   | 38                 | 14.2                   |
| Hemlock.....       | 1,254,605 | 509,190   | 41                 | 13.6                   | 1,674,047  | 590,878   | 35                 | 12.2                   |
| Spruce.....        | 233,702   | 64,590    | 28                 | 2.5                    | 901,629    | 232,969   | 26                 | 6.6                    |
| Cedar.....         | 3,670,398 | 1,509,943 | 41                 | 40.0                   | 727,941    | 274,082   | 38                 | 5.3                    |
| Oak.....           | 264,647   | 195,135   | 74                 | 2.9                    | 149,747    | 121,215   | 81                 | 1.1                    |
| Red Pine.....      |           |           |                    |                        | 73,712     | 23,308    | 32                 | 0.5                    |
| Chestnut.....      | 19,184    | 12,243    | 64                 | 0.2                    | 65,849     | 37,016    | 56                 | 0.5                    |
| Western Cedar..... |           |           |                    |                        | 59,072     | 25,057    | 42                 | 0.4                    |
| Birch.....         |           |           |                    |                        | 13,891     | 2,908     | 21                 | 0.1                    |
| Maple.....         |           |           |                    |                        | 13,891     | 2,908     | 21                 | 0.1                    |
| Beech.....         |           |           |                    |                        | 6,460      | 1,352     | 21                 | 1                      |
| White Pine.....    | 1,838     | 661       | 36                 | 1                      | 5,882      | 1,688     | 29                 | 1                      |
| Poplar.....        |           |           |                    |                        | 1,001      | 370       | 27                 | 1                      |
| Southern Pine..... |           |           |                    |                        | 444        | 491       | \$1.11             | 1                      |
| Elm.....           |           |           |                    |                        | 222        | 95        | 43                 | 1                      |
| Black Ash.....     |           |           |                    |                        | 58         | 25        | 43                 | 1                      |
| Unspecified.....   | 25,111    | 12,696    | 51                 | 0.3                    |            |           |                    |                        |

<sup>1</sup> Less than one tenth of one per cent.

There were 13,683,770 ties purchased in Canada in 1911. This is an increase of 4,469,808, or 48.5 per cent., over the figure for 1910. The increase is due largely to railway construction, which was specially noticeable in the western provinces on the new transcontinental lines. The replacement of ties on existing lines amounted to about 10,000,000.

There were in all eighteen kinds of wood reported for cross-ties in 1911. Red pine, western cedar, birch, maple, beech, poplar, southern pine, elm and black ash were reported and classified separately for the first time.

The following table gives the total number of ties purchased in 1911 by species and method of manufacture.

CROSS-TIES PURCHASED, 1911, BY SPECIES AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE: Number, Total Cost and Average Cost.

| Kind of Wood.      | Sawn Ties. |           |                    |                | Hewn Ties. |           |                    |                |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
|                    | Number.    | Cost.     | Average Cost Each. | Per Cent Sawn. | Number.    | Cost.     | Average Cost Each. | Per Cent Hewn. |
|                    |            | \$        | Cts.               |                |            | \$        | Cts.               |                |
| Total.....         | 5,166,575  | 2,082,368 | 41                 | 37.4           | 8,577,195  | 3,155,056 | 37                 | 62.6           |
| Jack Pine.....     | 1,340,997  | 548,240   | 41                 | 24.6           | 4,116,589  | 1,682,081 | 41                 | 75.4           |
| Tamarack.....      | 574,048    | 235,229   | 41                 | 22.2           | 2,010,628  | 717,064   | 36                 | 77.8           |
| Douglas Fir.....   | 1,833,953  | 710,670   | 39                 | 94.2           | 113,709    | 29,878    | 26                 | 5.8            |
| Hemlock.....       | 633,001    | 236,175   | 37                 | 37.8           | 1,041,046  | 354,703   | 34                 | 62.2           |
| Spruce.....        | 139,476    | 47,652    | 34                 | 15.5           | 762,153    | 185,317   | 24                 | 84.5           |
| Cedar.....         | 339,876    | 135,996   | 40                 | 46.7           | 388,065    | 138,066   | 36                 | 53.3           |
| Oak.....           | 146,937    | 119,901   | 82                 | 98.1           | 2,810      | 1,314     | 47                 | 1.9            |
| Red Pine.....      |            |           |                    |                | 73,712     | 23,308    | 32                 | 100.0          |
| Chestnut.....      | 62,527     | 35,168    | 56                 | 95.0           | 3,322      | 1,848     | 58                 | 5.0            |
| Western Cedar..... | 22,659     | 9,743     | 43                 | 38.4           | 36,413     | 15,314    | 42                 | 61.6           |
| Birch.....         | 4,460      | 1,026     | 23                 | 32.0           | 9,431      | 1,882     | 20                 | 68.0           |
| Maple.....         | 4,460      | 1,026     | 23                 | 32.0           | 9,431      | 1,882     | 20                 | 68.0           |
| Beech.....         | 2,060      | 474       | 23                 | 31.9           | 4,400      | 878       | 20                 | 68.0           |
| White Pine.....    | 1,677      | 577       | 34                 | 28.5           | 4,205      | 1,111     | 26                 | 71.5           |
| Poplar.....        |            |           |                    |                | 1,001      | 270       | 27                 | 100.0          |
| Southern Pine..... | 444        | 491       | \$1.11             | 100.0          |            |           |                    |                |
| Elm.....           |            |           |                    |                | 222        | 95        | 43                 | 100.0          |
| Black Ash.....     |            |           |                    |                | 58         | 25        | 43                 | 100.0          |

Jack pine replaced cedar at the head of the list and formed about 40 per cent. of the total. The quantity of available jack pine and its wide distribution were probably responsible for its popularity. Tamarack moved up from fifth to second place and formed over 19 per

cent. of the total. Douglas fir increased from 9 per cent. in 1910 to 14 per cent. in 1911 and moved up from fourth to third on the list. Hemlock fell back and formed only 12 per cent. The new railway lines are building north of the northern range of this species. Spruce increased from 2.5 to 6.6 per cent. on account of the same activity of railway building in the northern regions of the country. Cedar took an abrupt fall from first place on the list in 1910 to sixth in 1911. Practically all the cedar reported is Eastern cedar, as the western species is too soft for satisfactory use for cross-ties. The supply of Eastern cedar of either tie or pole size is practically exhausted. These six species together form 97 per cent. of the total. The others in the list are used in small quantities only, and for particular uses.

The average price of ties in 1911 was 39 cents, one cent more than in 1910. Of the species used in quantity, oak ties at 81 cents were the most expensive, and spruce ties were the cheapest at 26 cents. Spruce, hemlock and cedar all show a decrease in average price while jack pine, tamarack, Douglas fir and oak all show an increase. The prices of other woods are not comparable as they are purchased in such small quantities.

About 63 per cent. of the ties purchased in 1911 were hewn. In 1910 about 70 per cent. were hewn, so the sawn tie is evidently increasing in favor. Douglas fir ties were 94 per cent. manufactured in this way. Oak, chestnut and Southern pine ties were more than 50 per cent. sawn.

Jack pine, tamarack, hemlock and spruce were mostly hewn, while cedar ties were about half and half. All the poplar and red pine ties were hewn.

Sawn ties cost on the average 41 cents, or 4 cents more than hewn ties, while in 1910 the hewn ties were the more expensive by 3 cents.

Of the sawn ties Southern pine ties were the most expensive at \$1.11, with oak next at 82 cents. The cheapest sawn ties were of birch, beech and maple at 23 cents. Of the hewn ties chestnut were the most expensive at 58 cents and birch, maple and beech the cheapest at 20 cents.

Steam railways in 1911 used 95 per cent. of all the ties purchased. They purchased, in 1911, 13,094,528 ties—an increase of 4,185,106, or 47 per cent. over 1910. This increase is due, as stated above, to the construction of the new transcontinental railways. The steam railways bought their ties at practically the same prices as given in Table 1. They used all the ties made from Western tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*), Western cedar (*Thuja plicata*), birch, maple, beech, poplar, Southern pine, elm and black ash.

Electric railways used only five per cent. of the total number of ties purchased in 1911. The total of 589,242 is an increase of 95 per cent. over 1910. This increase is greatest with Douglas fir, the use of which has increased over sixfold from 1910 to 1911, on account of the exclusive use of this material by some of the larger companies in Western Canada. Douglas fir was not used for ties by any of the electric railways of Eastern Canada. Fir ties formed over half of the total number purchased; this species replaced cedar at the head of the list. The cost of 20 cents is below the average for all kinds of wood.

Cedar ties, which had hitherto headed the list, fell back to second place with 28 per cent., and these ties increased in price from 37 to 41 cents, a price above the general average, demonstrating the increasing scarcity of this material.

Tamarack shows an increase in number but a reduction in price. Tamarack is found in small isolated stands and its prices and quantities vary with the accessibility of the material to the railway line.

The average price of 29 cents per tie in all species used by electric railways is a reduction of 12 cents from 1910 and is due to the great reduction in the cost of Douglas fir ties, which form over half of the total. Electric railways got their ties 10 cents cheaper than steam railways. No red or white pine ties were used by electric railways in 1911.

The ties purchased by electric roads were 81 per cent. sawn as opposed to 35 per cent. in the case of steam railways. All the Douglas fir ties were sawn and the majority of ties made from cedar, tamarack, jack pine, hemlock and oak were also sawn.

All the red pine and the majority of spruce, white pine and chestnut were hewn.

In 1910 the electric roads used only 38.6 per cent. of their ties sawn and 61.4 per cent. hewn, so with these companies, as well as with the steam railways, the sawn tie increased in popularity.



# Fir Lumber and Timber

Manufactured from the Finest Standing Timber  
in British Columbia, in Canada's Largest Sawmill

Railroad and Structural Timber, Flooring, Ceiling, Cross Arms and Interior Finish

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# EDGINGS

## Ontario

The Ontario Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of Cargill, Ltd., Cargill, Ont. The objects of the company are to carry on a general land and building business.

Springett, Brading & Company, Limited, Christina street, Fort William, Ont., have had plans prepared for the erection of a factory to cost \$6,000. They will be in the market for woodworking machinery.

The Canada Casket Company and the Lusty Lumber Company, Rodney, Ont., suffered loss by fire recently when the two plants were destroyed, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with \$9,000 insurance.

Detrich and Son, Goderich, Ont., are applying to the town for a grant to assist them in erecting a new factory for the making of excelsior packing and wood wool. The citizens of Goderich will vote upon a by-law for this purpose on May 3rd. The proposed factory is to cost \$25,000.

The Northern Ontario Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on business as timber merchants, saw mill owners, etc., with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are R. J. Hickson, F. W. Lowes and A. Wellwood, all of Toronto.

The Ontario Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of Benson & Bray, Limited, Midland, with capital stock of \$200,000, to carry on business as timber and lumber merchants, general contractors, etc. The provisional directors are J. A. Benson, M. J. Bray and F. W. Grant all of Midland.

Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd., North Bay, Ont., have closed their wholesale yard in North Tonawanda, as they found the Canadian trade more profitable for the kinds of lumber which they manufacture. Mr. Jas. Shaver, who was yard manager for the company at North Tonawanda, is now at Spanish, Ont., as head shipper for Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Reitzel Bros., Waterloo, Ont., have commenced the erection of their new planing mill and expect that it will be completed by the 1st of October. The equipment will include a moulder, sizer, variety saw, swing saw, sander, two planers, sash sticker, sash tenoner, door clamp mortiser, boring machine, etc., which will all be driven by electric motor.

The corporate name of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, has been changed to that of Abitibi Lands and Forests, Limited. Superintendent William Whyte and two engineers from the office of Geor F. Hardy, New York, who has prepared the plans for the new 150-ton ground wood mill, left this week for Iroquois Falls, Ontario, where construction work on the new buildings is now in progress.

The Ontario Government has brought down a bill for granting 4,000 acres of land per mile at from 25c. to 50c. per acre, to the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway, formerly known as the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway. Part of agreement between the railway and the government is that the former shall not spend not less than \$3,500,000 on the erection of plants for the manufacture of lumber and its products, and bring in certain number of settlers annually. The grant does not include the pine timber.

Graves, Bigwood & Company, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, report that the foundations for their new mill at Byng Inlet, Ont., are all in and the timber is on the ground. The millwrights are now at work on the erection. They expect to have the mill operating early this summer. Some delays have been caused by the desire of the company to make certain that they are getting together a mill representing the very latest ideas and having the latest improvements in equipment. The mill will have a capacity of 200,000 feet per day on a ten hour run.

C. B. Janes & Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., who were recently incorporated, intend to make important extensions to their business. For some years they have been operating only one veneer mill and hoop mill and have never been able to keep up with the demand. For a number of years they have been practically the only firm supplying the cheese box trade with veneers in Ontario. They will install at least three plants this fall, for the production of this material, which is made only from soft elm. They also intend to equip several small plants so as to get as near as possible to the raw material.

At their ground wood pulp mill now being constructed at Iroquois, Falls, Ont., the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, will have in addition to 18 ten-ton grinders (which will require 17,500 horse-power to run), a wet machine room with a capacity of 200 tons. In the wood-preparing room the slashers will be capable of dealing with 600 cords every ten hours, and the barkers will have a capacity of 20 cords per hour. The daily output of the saw mill will be 25,000 feet, while the dry kilns will take care of 7,500 feet daily. A wood-working mill with planer, matchers, etc. and a machine shop fully equipped with lathes, planers, etc., have been erected. At present the contractors have a force of about 500 men constructing the dam, power house, etc. The buildings will be completed by December 31st.

## Eastern Canada

Chas. T. White & Son, Limited, manufacturers of spruce, hardwood, etc., formerly of St. John, N.B., have removed their St. John office to Sussex, N.B.

The sash and door factory owned by Landreville & Langevin, Longue Pointe, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. The estimated loss amounts to \$10,000.

Construction work upon the mills which are being erected for the Donacoma Paper Company at the mouth of the Jacques Cartier River in Quebec, is progressing satisfactorily.

Messrs. B. Grier, Limited, have removed their office to 602 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, from the Eastern Townships Bank Building. Mr. J. Haslam, the secretary-treasurer, has set up on his own account as accountant and auditor.

A report from Campbellton, N.B., states that D. & J. Ritchie, Newcastle, N.B., have received an offer from a Swedish Company for the purchase of



their mills and timber limits. The report states that the deal is likely to be put through in the near future.

Connors Bros., Limited, Black's Harbor, N.B., will apply to the New Brunswick Legislature for an extension of their powers, to enable them to carry on a wider variety of business undertaking, including general lumbering and sawmilling in all its branches.

Ste. Monique Station Furniture Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the province of Quebec with capital stock of \$49,000 and head office at Grand Saint Esprit, Sainte Monique Station, P.Q., to manufacture furniture, boards, sash, moulding, etc., and to carry on a wholesale and retail lumber business.

An issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corporation have been made by a Boston firm. The company owns lands, timber rights, mills, etc., in Gaspé and Bonaventure Counties, Quebec, the area of the tract being over 630 square miles. The standing timber and pulp wood on the property are valued at \$10,827,200.

The Blue River Lumber Company, Cabano, Que., are considering plans for the erection of a saw mill at Gully, Que., at a cost of \$50,000. The mill is to be equipped with the latest type of machinery, including band saw, gang saw, ten shingle machines, etc., and the intention is to complete the erection this summer. The company has been incorporated with capital stock of \$100,000, Mr. R. England being one of the incorporators.

Haley & Son, Limited, St. Stephen, N.B., are applying for incorporation in the province of New Brunswick, with power to take over and operate the woodworking, milling and lumber business of Henry E. Haley and J. L. Haley of St. Stephen. The proposed capital stock of the company is \$80,000. The applicants for incorporation include H. E. Haley, J. L. Haley, Julia A. Haley, J. M. Flewelling and J. W. Richardson, all of St. Stephen, N.B.

A London, Eng., despatch says:—The directors of the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation, the main asset of which is the Maritime Lumber Company, frankly admitted to the shareholders at a meeting this week that the Canadian lumber business could not be managed from London. They were negotiating, they said, with three different groups in Canada to buy the concern. The shareholders approved of the report of the board.

An official announcement is made by the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of the sale of an additional \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds for the purpose of installing a plant to manufacture certain fine grades of paper. Contracts have been awarded for the machinery, etc., which are required for the extensions. The company are now turning out Kraft paper at the rate of 50 tons a day and operations at the mill are said to be proceeding smoothly.

The Dominion Department of Public Works will receive tenders until May 12th, at 4 p.m., for 125,700 feet of creosoted timber to be delivered as follows:—Chatham, N.B., 83,200 feet; Rexton, N.B., 52,000 feet; Buctouche, N.B., 18,500 feet. Specifications and form of contract may be seen at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, district engineer, Chatham, N.B.; F. G. Goodspeed, district engineer, St. John, N.B.; C. E. W. Dodwell, district engineer, Halifax, N.S.; G. A. Bernasconi, district engineer, North Sydney, N.S.; and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and also at the office of MacLean Daily Reports, 220 King street west, Toronto.

A report from Fredericton, N.B., states that the Keswick Lumber Company of which Mr. W. P. Lowell, Bangor, Me., is the head, has completed a deal for the purchase of a large tract of timber land in York County, N.B. The purchase was made from Alexander Watson of St. John. The limits included are largely in the parish of Douglas and are those on which Mr. Moses Hanes has been carrying on operations in connection with his mill at the mouth of the Nashwaaksis River. About 1,200 acres are included. The Keswick Lumber Company have been operating a mill for some time past in the vicinity of Burt's Corner and have been shipping their lumber via the Gibson branch of the C. P. R. Their plant is a large portable one.

#### Western Canada

The planing mill of the Edgewood Lumber Company, Castlegar, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was covered by insurance. They will build a new planing mill immediately which is to cost \$14,000.

The Green Lumber and Furniture Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Victoria, B.C., and capital stock of \$25,000, to take over the business of R. A. Green & Company, as dealers in builders' supplies, sash, doors, shingles, etc.

The Pacific Lumber Agency, Aberdeen, Wash., has secured an extra-provincial charter to carry on business in the province of British Columbia, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Their provincial headquarters will be at Vancouver, B.C. Mr. D. S. Wallbridge is attorney for the company.

A report from Edmonton, Alta., states that J. W. Simpson, of Worcester, Mass., is looking into the feasibility of establishing a paper and strawboard plant there. The pulpwood resources of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca River districts would be of great importance in connection with such a plant.

It is reported that the Canadian Western Lumber Company in their annual statement for the year which has just passed will show a surplus of over \$400,000, as compared with \$183,000 in the previous year. Reports from the company indicate that trade conditions this spring are excellent and the outlook for business is most encouraging.

It is reported that within a few weeks, the large factory being erected at Sapperton, B.C., by the Dominion Match Company will be turning out matches. At the annual meeting of the shareholders recently held, directors of the company were elected as follows:—J. A. Lee, A. E. White and C. J. Tucker, of New Westminster, and Messrs. T. J. Baker and James Hopps, of Victoria.

The Empire Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man., whose paid-up capital is \$300,000 is reported to have decided to establish headquarters for the province of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. The company recently took over the business of the Galvin, Walston Company, which had 25 yards in Saskatchewan. Offices have been opened in the Central Chambers, Saskatoon. N. H. Northrop, vice-president, secretary and superintendent of branches for the company, is in charge of the Saskatoon office. Mr. N. C. Walston, Winnipeg, is president and general manager of the company.

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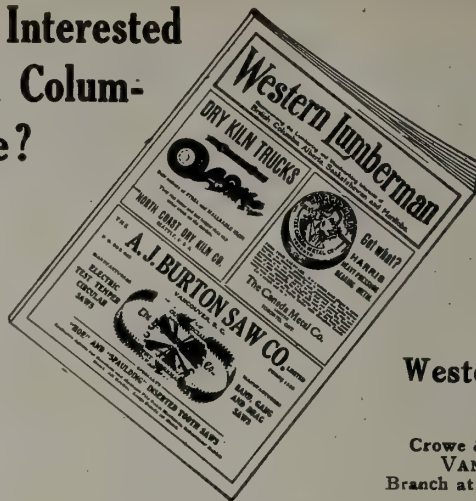


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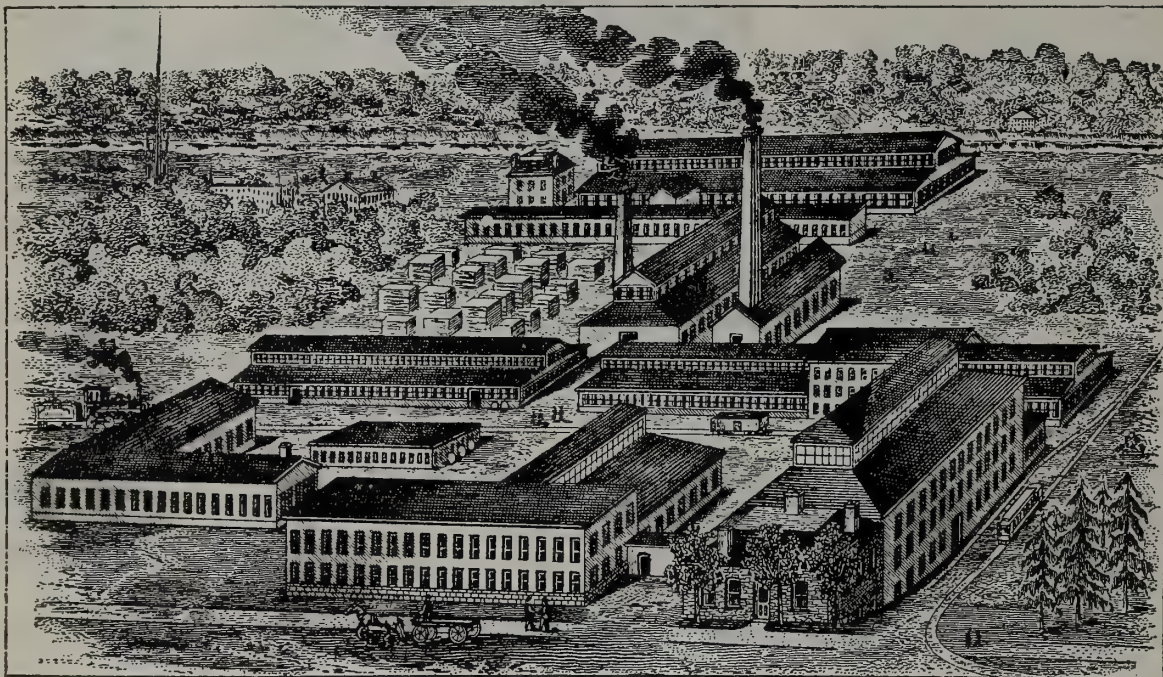
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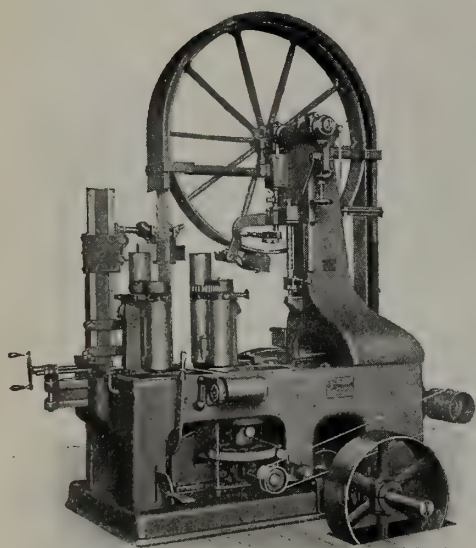
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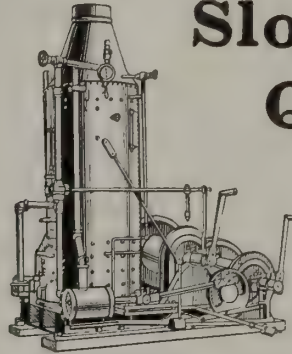
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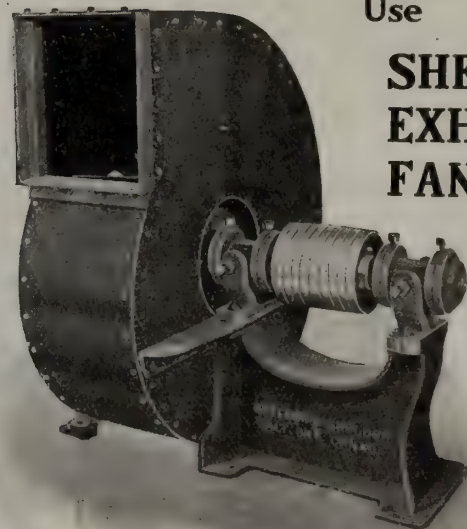
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| Diam.  | Log Length | Feet Lum. |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| 18 in. | 16 ft.     | 45        |
| 10     | 12         | 54        |
| 10     | 16         | 69        |
| 1      | 15         | 96        |
| 14     | 16         | 171       |

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This result was attained by different users of our mills during the season of 1912. We can prove to your satisfaction that this mill will cut more lumber and superior lumber than any other Band or Circular Mill on the market.

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Concrete foundation not necessary. Frame constructed with brace bolted to same timbers which support base of mill. This prevents any movement of mill foundation throwing mill arbors out of cross line. Supporting timbers attached to track which prevents variation in cutting of boards.

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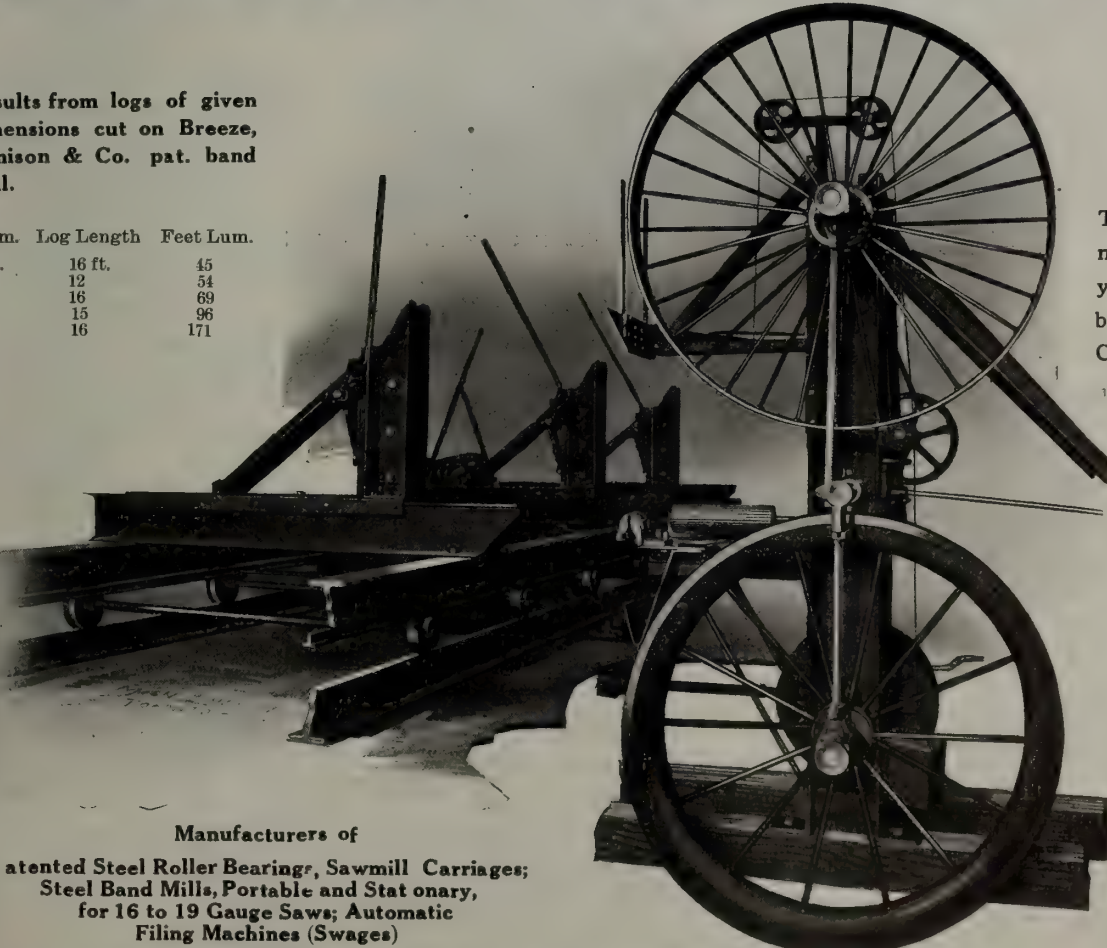
designed to do away with lost side motion which is quite necessary for successful work in double cutting bands.

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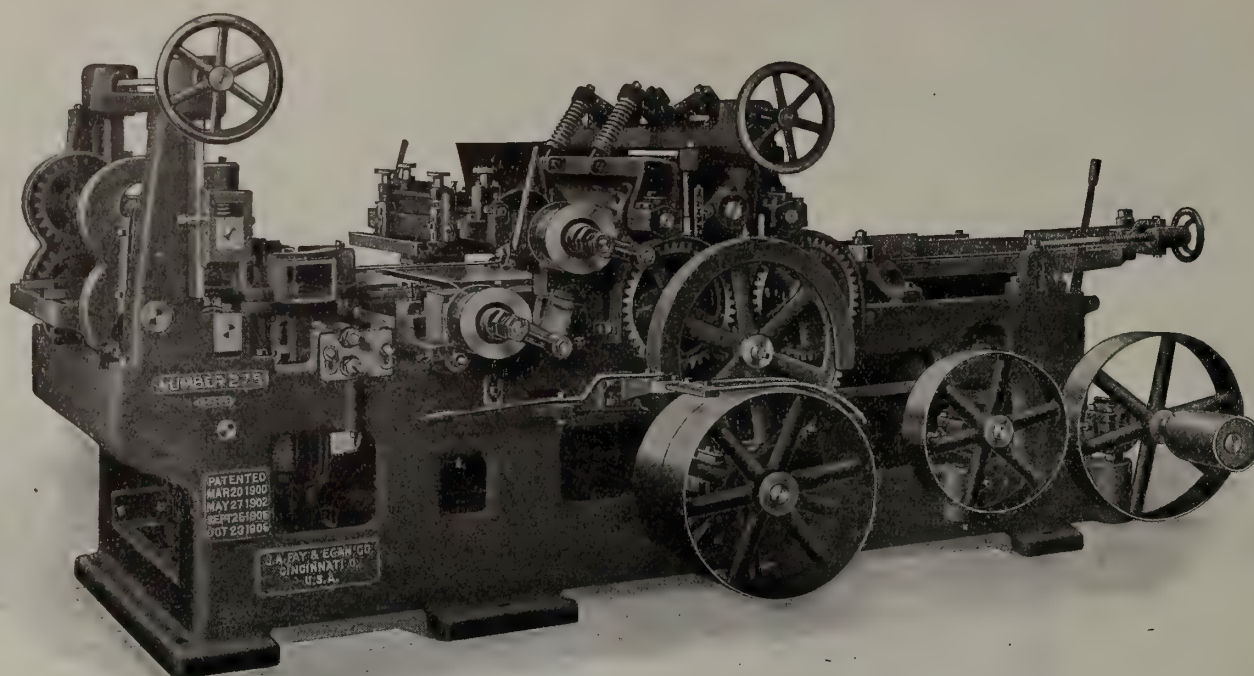




“Say, Ernest, how is it you’re using so many files now? There’s no more than the usual amount of work coming through. What’s the trouble?”

“Well, Boss, as I’ve told you before, we’ll have to go back to the old reliable **DISSTON FILES**.”





## By its deeds the **FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING"** No. 275 has become known as the **Matcher** which meets all the requirements of the general planing mill:—

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Gentlemen: We purchased one of your No. 275 Matchers, size 16 x 8, a little over a year ago, and have been running it continually ever since, working all sorts of material on it from ½-in. ceiling to sizing 16 x 8 timbers. In fact, most of the time it has been doing the work of a timber sizer, and I must confess in all my 25 years of experience I have never seen its equal for the amount of work it will turn out. It has the most wonderful feed for its size, and I have run all makes of machines.

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We congratulate you on the development of such a machine and wish for you the hearty success you deserve. We are also well pleased with the other machines we purchased from you.

Yours very truly,  
SHAW BROS. COMPANY,  
By David Shaw, President.

Macon, Ga.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that I did run through one of J. A. Fay & Egan Company's Planers and Matchers, namely the No. 275, 24-in. 6-roll P & M, the amount of 8,025,630 feet of roofers averaging 1-in. in thickness and 7-in. in width, during the year 1911. This record is actual figures on our books and does not count stock sold in local market, amounting to about 75,000 feet. The machine has proven very satisfactory and we take pleasure in recommending the same.

Zebulon, N.C.

W. B. GETTYS LUMBER CO.,  
By W. B. Gettys, Manager.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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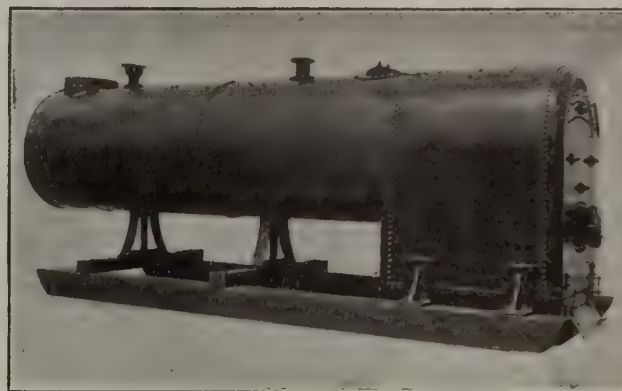
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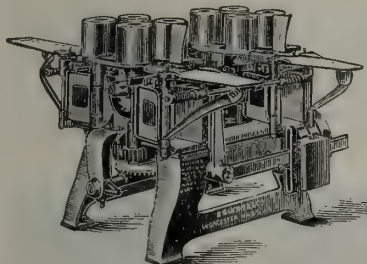
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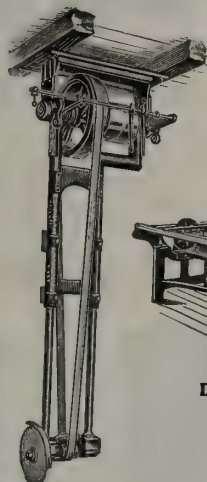
Locomotive Boiler on Skids

## Woodworking and Box Makers' MACHINERY

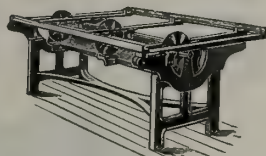
We Build a Full Line  
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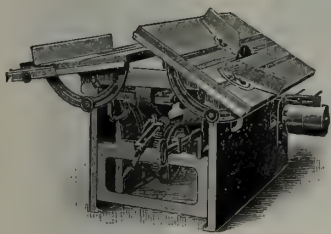
No. 2 Matcher



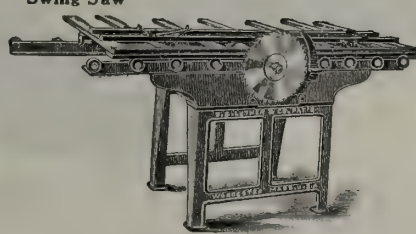
Swing Saw



Double Cut



Double Cabinet



Fitting Saw

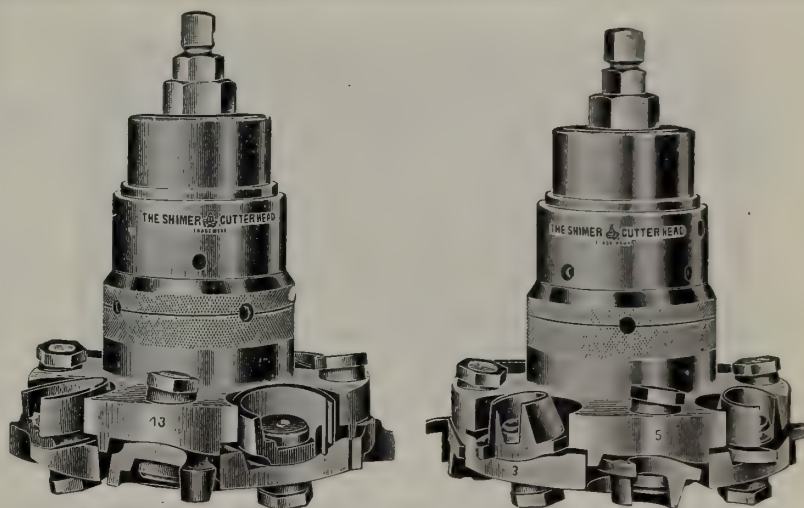
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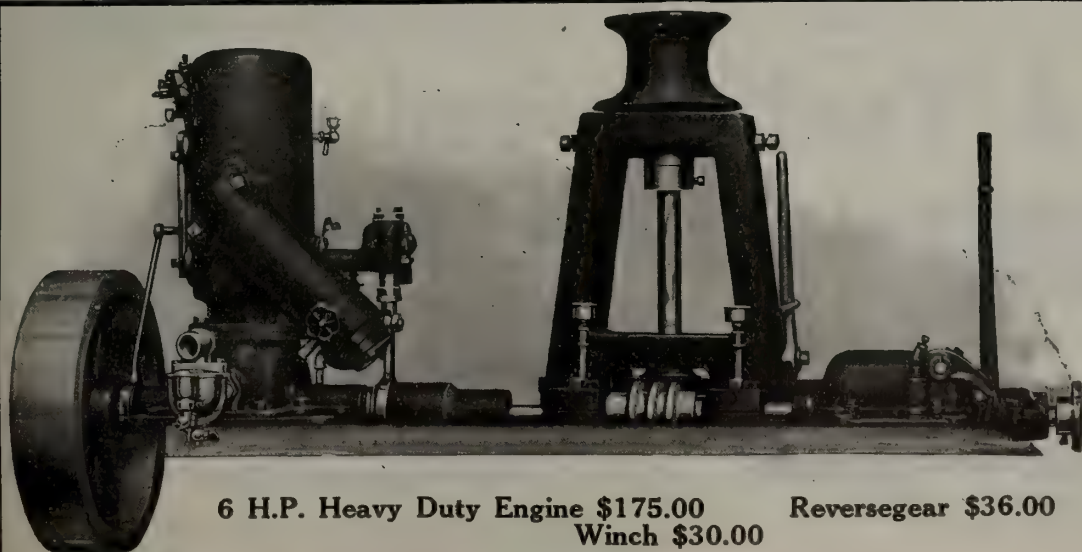
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Ceiling, Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc.

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6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00

Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

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|------------------------------|-------|
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| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 .....      | 48 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 32 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 34 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 26 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 27 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up .....       | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 .....             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 .....             | 26 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up .....      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |  |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |  |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |  |

| OAK        |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |  |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |  |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |  |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |  |

| BOSTON, MASS.                  |        |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  | 100 00 |  |  |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch .....     | 90 00  |  |  |
| Fine common, 1 in. ....        | 72 00  |  |  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. | 74 00  |  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          | 45 00  |  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 58 00  |  |  |

|                                                                                        |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....                                                                 | 35 00 | 37 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. ....                                                        | 45 00 | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 ..                                                          | 51 00 | 52 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                                                                       | 39 00 |       |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                                                                        | 38 00 |       |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                                                                       | 42 00 | 43 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                                                                       | 35 00 | 36 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                                                                        | 34 00 | 35 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                                                                       | 33 00 | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                                                                       | 28 00 | 30 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                                                                        | 28 00 | 29 00 |
| Canadian spruce boards .....                                                           | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.                                                         | 26 00 | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen.                                                         | 25 00 |       |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up .....                                      | 24 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up .....       | 21 50 | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up ..                               | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s...                                | 21 50 |       |
| Vermont spruce boards, matched 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled ..... | 23 50 | 22 00 |

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths ..... | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths ..... | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles                             |        |      |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|--|
| Extras .....                                             | \$4 25 |      |  |
| Clears .....                                             | 3 85   |      |  |
| Second clears .....                                      | 2 75   |      |  |
| Clear whites .....                                       | 2 60   |      |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..                           | 1 65   |      |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ...                           | 1 50   |      |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. ....           | 3 80   | 4 20 |  |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in. ....          |        | 4 35 |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/4 .....             |        | 4 90 |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar ..... | 3 80   | 4 10 |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3/4c per ft.; 3/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.



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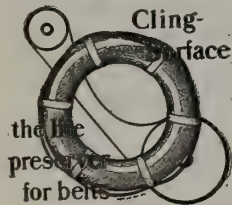
Your conditions are doubtless easy in comparison and Cling-Surface should do as well for you—possibly better. Cling-Surface must make good on all our claims, or you can have your money

back. This in itself should be sufficient assurance to justify getting a trial package.

Tell us about your belt troubles. Our advice and literature are free. We quote f.o.b. Toronto.

"Much dirt, snow and water get on these belts. Before using Cling-Surface, the cement would loosen in the laps, but we have no trouble with belts filled with Cling-Surface as they are moisture proof.

We find it saves belts and bearings a good deal, on account of being able to run belts slack. In fact, it has saved us belts, time and money as we do not have to stop and take up belts on account of slack. We always recommend Cling Surface."



## Cling Surface Co.

1021 Niagara St. Buffalo, N. Y.

New York Boston Chicago Denver  
Atlanta Memphis Etc.

# "JOHN BULL"

## LARRIGANS

Next time you need larrigans ask for "John Bull" brand. They are strongly made, absolutely waterproof and wear like iron when soled and heeled. A counter stiffener is sewn in the leg of "John Bull" larrigans which helps them to keep their shape.

Every pair is stamped with our trade mark "John Bull". Always find the trade mark and you will always get the best.



No. 15—7-in. top



No. 14—10-in. top



No. 10—17 in. top

## R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO.

Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

# What A Tset Proved



Above cut shows a piece of 9-32 inch Chain proof tested to 3,000 lbs.



Showing the same pulled to destruction, breaking at 7,800 lbs.  
(See how this Chain stretched before breaking.)

"Ajax" Loading Chain is made from special steel of highest tensile strength and toughest wearing qualities. Every link of "Ajax" Chain inspected before shipment, and every weld guaranteed perfect.

Get our prices and particulars  
**STANDARD CHAIN CO.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The World's Largest Chain Producers



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

Other Stocks are :

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

---

---

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES  
?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

We Solicit a Trial  
Order

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.

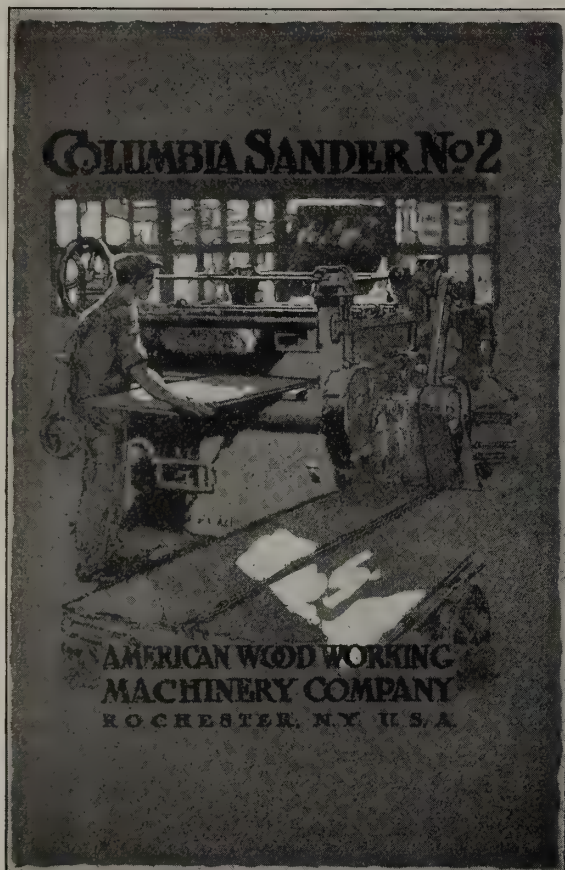






FIRST IN QUALITY

# A NEW SANDER BOOK



Our Factory at  
**GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN**  
is devoted to the manufacture of  
one machine only—

## The Columbia Sander No. 2

The demand of the trade for this machine has never abated since the first Columbia announcement was made, and the first Columbia Sander catalogue printed.

The Columbia Sander has grown to be a better machine than our literature has represented it to be. Hence, we have issued a new book on the subject, showing in detail what the Columbia really is to-day; or, in other words, what the improvements consist of.

*Send us your name for a copy  
of the new book*



Columbia Sander No. 2

## American Woodworking Machinery Co.

*Sales Offices:*  
PORTLAND, ORE.  
No. 19th & Wilson Sts.  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont Street

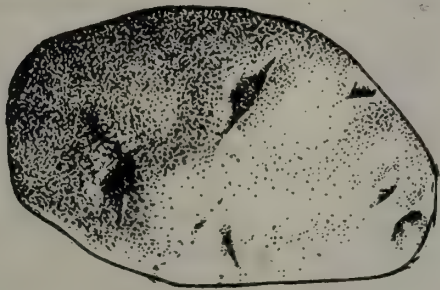
Executive and General Sales  
Office:  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

*Sales Offices:*  
NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
Sharples Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La Bank Bldg.



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

# Stumpage Prices

are always in evidence, always of interest. Here is the record of southern pine timber values for the last thirty-three years:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1880, per acre, | \$1.25         |
| 1890, per acre, | \$5.00 to 7.50 |
| 1895, per M,    | .25 to .75     |
| 1900, per M,    | .75 to 1.50    |
| 1905, per M,    | 2.00 to 3.00   |
| 1910, per M,    | 3.00 to 4.00   |
| 1913, per M,    | 3.50 to 5.00   |

## Here is another Record

In 1880, 5,000 to 7,500 feet of logs were cut from an acre of southern pine timber; in 1890, 7,500 to 10,000 feet from lands of the same character; in 1900 such lands produced 10,000 to 12,500 feet; in 1910 and today 12,500 to 15,000 feet are secured.

These are facts. Fix them in your consciousness, act on your mature conclusions and the continuous increase in timber values will benefit you.

**James D. Lacey & Co.**  
Timber and Factors

Chicago, Ill., 1750 McCormack Building  
Portland, Ore., 1104 Spalding Bldg. Seattle, Wash., 1009 White Bldg.

# Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

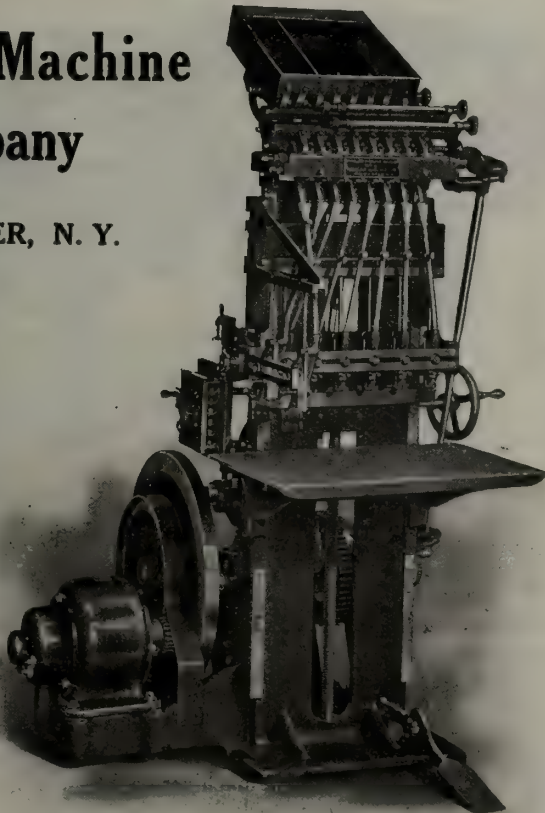
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.



Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# CLYDE SELF PROPELLING STEAM SKIDDING MACHINE

Send for  
our complete Catalog  
of Logging Machinery  
—No. 13







## Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality. Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

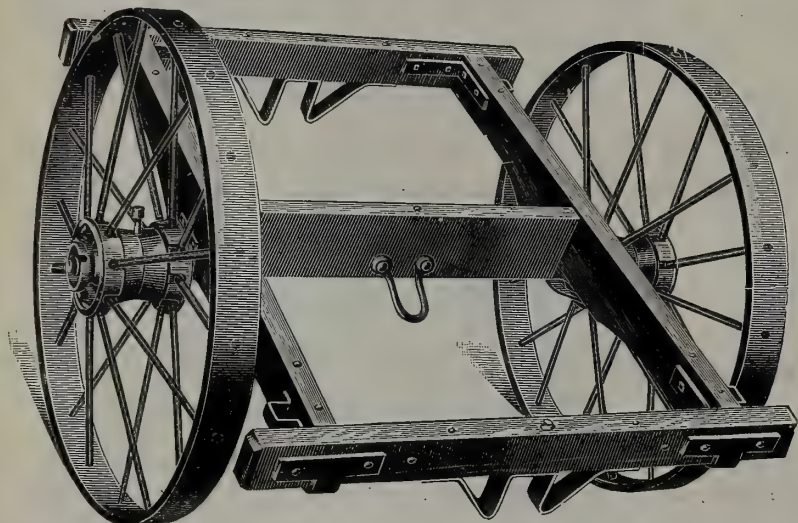
We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**

ORILLIA, ONT.

## The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
and Mortise Chisel**

# Hoisting Engines



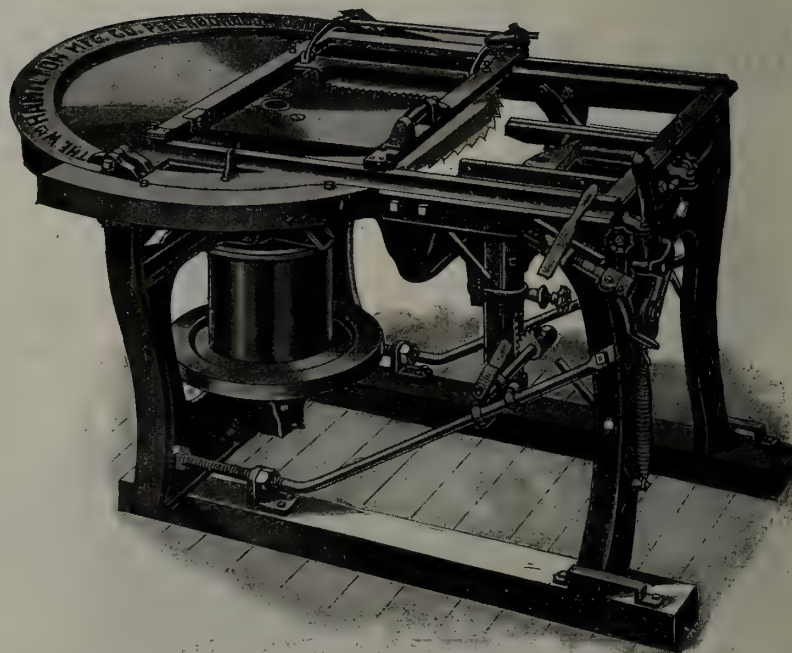
A strongly constructed and powerful machine with every attachment and convenience necessary for a complete hoisting or contractors outfit.

Particulars and prices on request.

*Built in all sizes*

**Maritime  
Foundry &  
Machine  
Works Ltd.**

**Chatham,  
N. B.**



## Shingle Machinery

If you want any shingle machinery shipped in a hurry, we can supply you from our stock.

These machines are made by us in our own shops, and are sold under our guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

You have seen them in many mills, and most operators are familiar with them.

Send your orders in now.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterboro, Ont.



# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

All Kinds of Stoves for  
Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited** - **Peterborough, Ontario**  
Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



## RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting** Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-I.)

**Packings** "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-I.)

**Hose** for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-I.)

**Fire Hose** One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-I.)

**Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited**

Successors to

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO

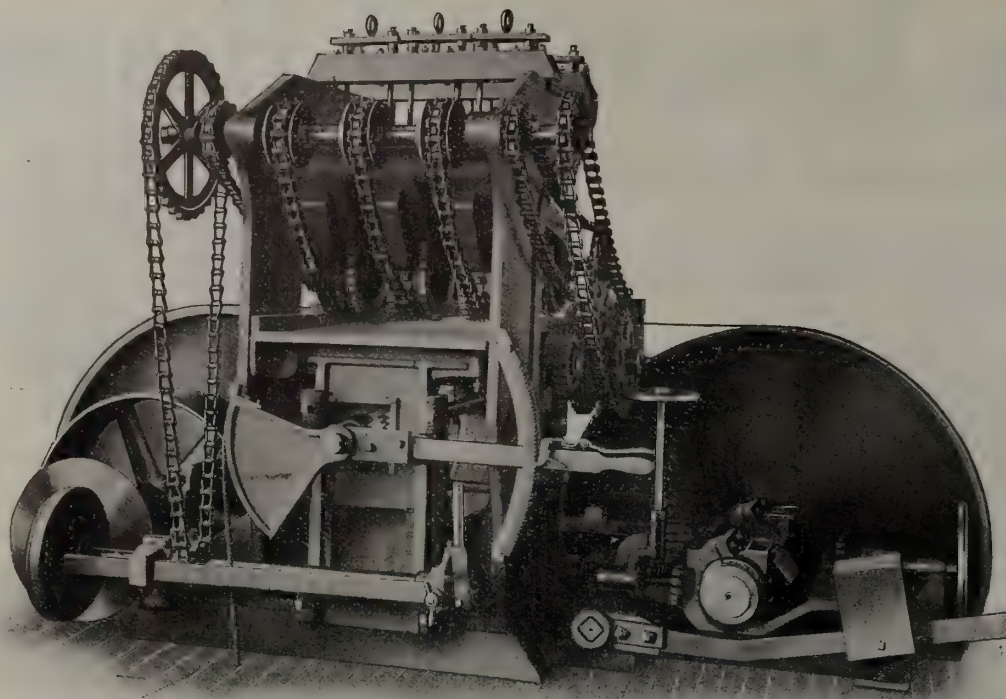
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



The day has come when only the very best locomotives will meet the needs of logging roads and switching around industrial plants. It is now necessary to produce special designs to meet special needs. For years we have been busy studying the conditions in all fields where locomotives are used and have designed our locomotives to meet those conditions.

Proper designs insure efficiency, reduce the coal bills, lessen repairs, and give maximum work for a minimum of expense.

Our locomotives embody the best construction and are sturdily built. They are simply in design, and all wearing parts are accessible for easy repairs.

Interchangeable repair parts, sure to fit, are kept in stock for prompt shipment.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD.**

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA



## Are You HELPING Your Machines Wear Out?

Of course you are not—at least, not willfully. But we make the broad statement—and challenge argument—that there is no bearing that cannot be helped by the use of

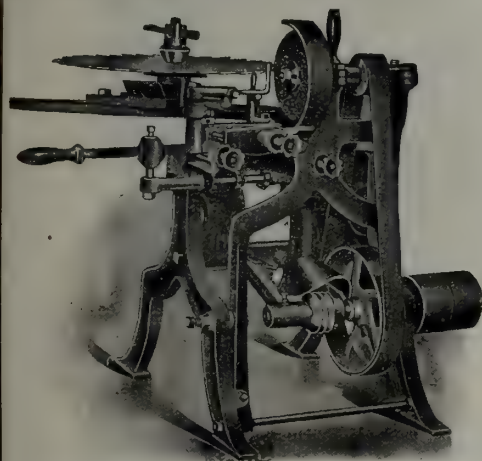
## DIXON'S Flake Graphite

No matter what oil or grease you may be using, it will be helped—will do better work—will last longer—by the addition of a little Dixon's Flake Graphite, which will put the bearing surface in a condition where the other lubricant will have maximum effectiveness. For proof ask for "Graphite As A Lubricant" No. 238 and a sample of Dixon's Flake Graphite.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY**

Established 1827

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



## Peace <sup>has been</sup> Declared

By Unsuccessful Operators  
of POOR CUTTING SAWS

This was upon the conditions  
that they started to use the

**ROGERS-BUFFALO**

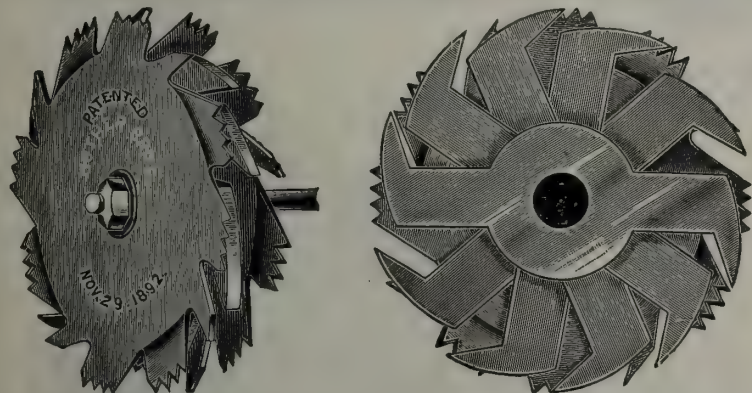
Knife and Saw-Fitting Machinery

A postal card will bring this  
wonderful little machine to your  
door.

**SAMUEL C. ROGERS & CO. 18 LOCK ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.  
**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y.,** manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd.  
of Trout Creek, Canada

Especially adapted  
for heavy hauling  
on steep grades,  
sharp curves and  
uneven tracks. For  
logging, switching  
and pulling on main  
lines, mills, fur-  
naces and indus-  
trial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

## Baldwin Logging Locomotives

The geared locomotive illustrated here-  
with is a well-designed, practical engine,  
suitable for heavy service on steep grades,  
sharp curves, and light, poorly con-  
structed tracks.



Baldwin Geared Locomotive

Investigate the merits of the design.  
Further particulars will be gladly fur-  
nished on application.

**The Baldwin Locomotive Works**

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Not altogether what we  
say but what users say

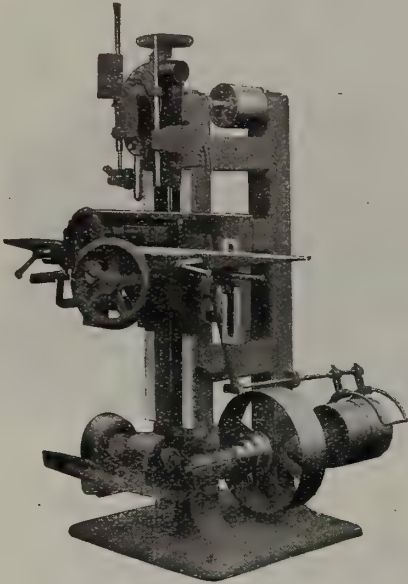
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug man-  
ufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and con-  
sider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of  
French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

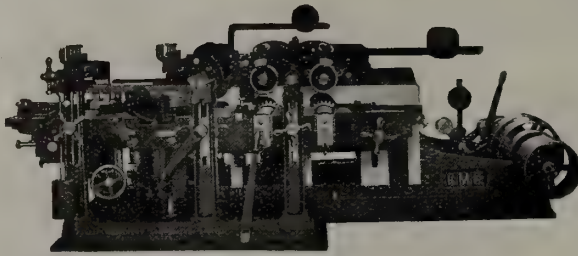
**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**



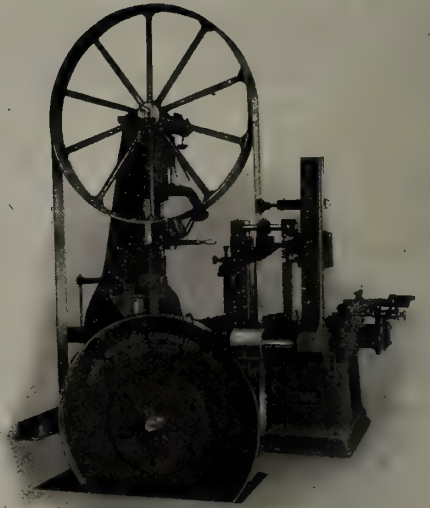
# Woodworking **C.M.C.** Machinery



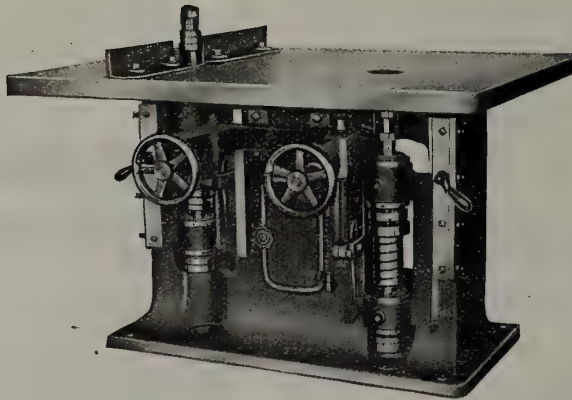
Chain Saw Mortiser



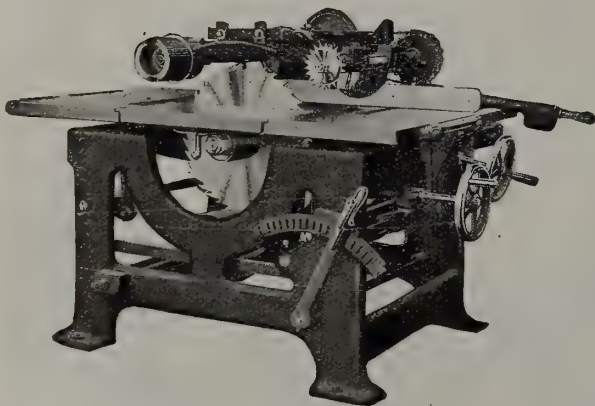
Heavy Duty Moulder



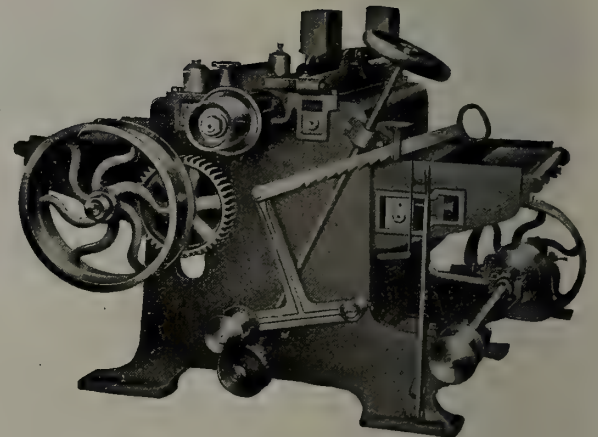
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw



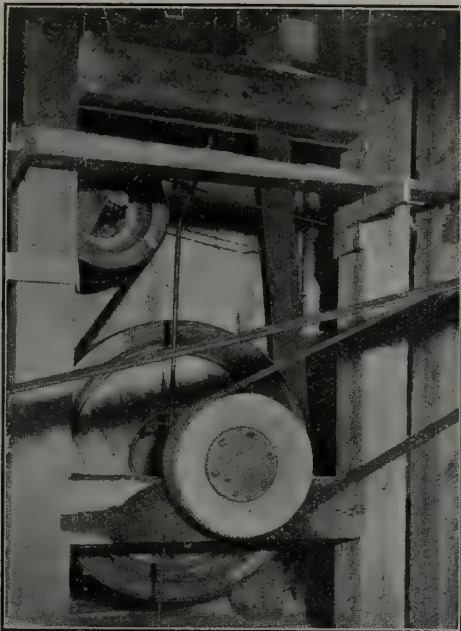
Revolving Bed Surfacer

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario



# Leviathan Belting



Pony drive 20" belt, 10" conveyor belt, 48" main drive showing lengthwise

Main Drives a  
Specialty

Warranted to with-  
stand extreme  
atmospheric  
conditions

Our Service De-  
partment at your  
disposal

Efficient Service  
Guaranteed

**Main Belting Company**  
of Canada, Limited  
MONTREAL TORONTO

# WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock  
Boards

Shi lap  
Box Lumber

from cants and flitches, from either  
hard or soft woods.

## ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES  
—taking all your small logs just as  
they come from the pond and cutting  
them up into boards or dimensions,  
getting every board there is in the  
log, never over-slabbings (wish we  
could say this of all head sawyers.)  
Built to handle either one or two logs  
at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY  
FROM THE HEAD SAW and CAR-  
RIAGE entirely, raise your cutting  
capacity, and install economy by the  
same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an  
ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

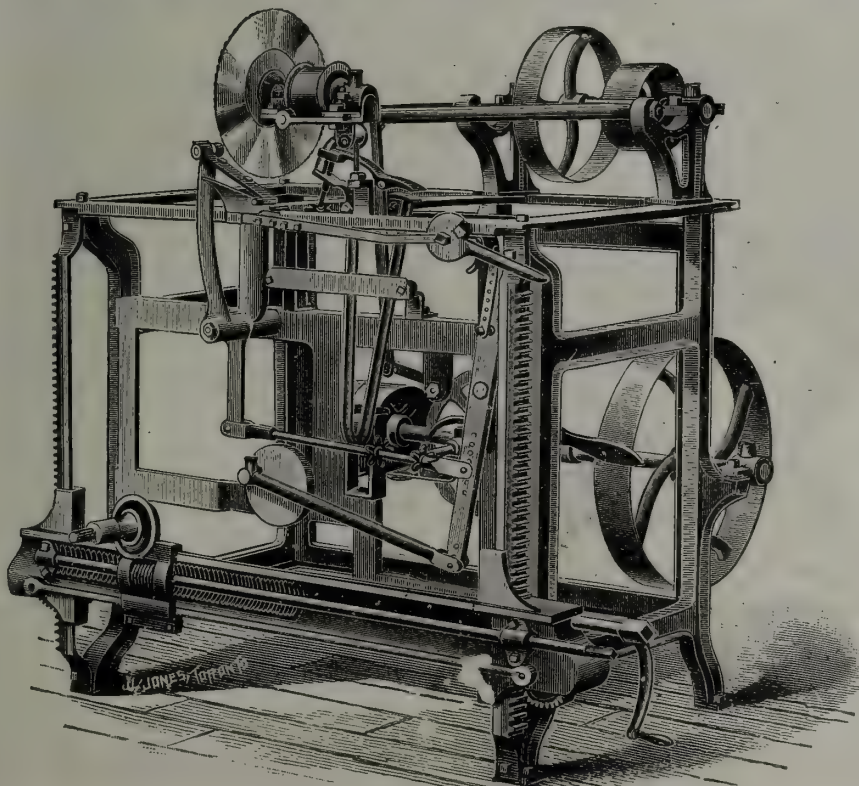
Think it Over Carefully, then Write  
us for Details.

"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."

# Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.  
Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# Automatic Saw Sharpeners



Automatic Saw Sharpener. (House's Patent)

**T**HIS saw sharpener can be adjusted  
to give the saw teeth any shape de-  
sired. It is perfectly automatic and  
requires no attention after starting.

The circular saw size is specially designed  
for large saws but can readily be adopted  
for shingle saws if desired.

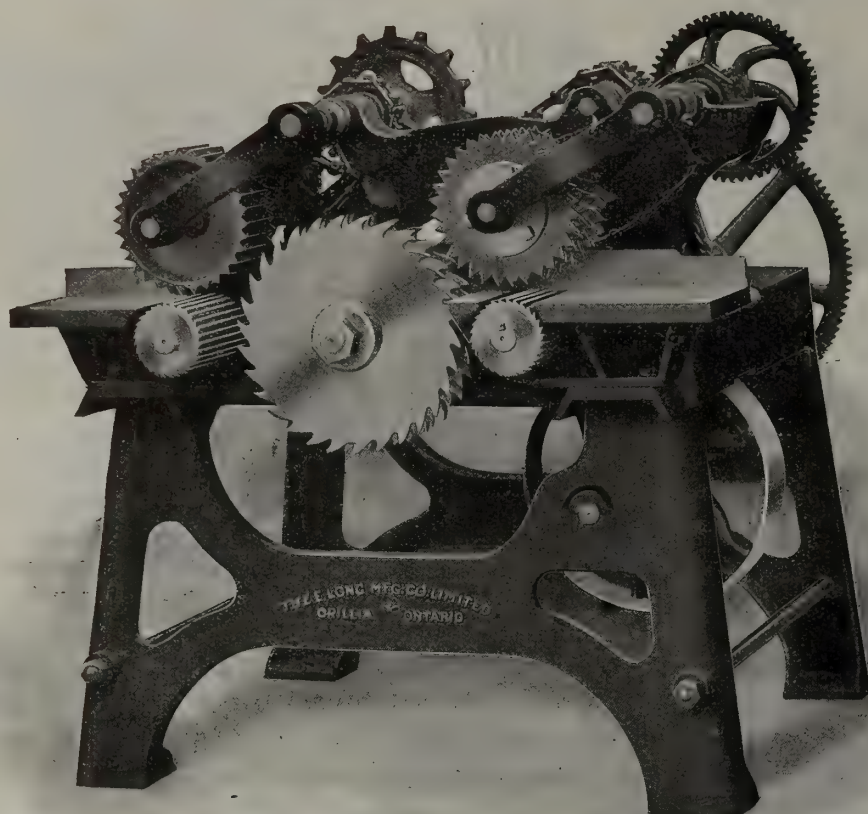
Quotations on the various styles and sizes  
of Mowry saw sharpeners cheerfully furnished.

*Have you our literature?*

"Everything for the saw mill from  
the motive power to the trimmer"

**MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario**



The  
Markof  
Quality

### 3 Saw Improved Lath Bolter

#### Points Worthy of Notice

Main frame made in one piece.  
2 lower feed rollers 5" diameter  
and **power driven**.

2 upper pressure rollers both  
**power driven**.

Front pressure roller raises to-  
wards the saws, and being power  
driven prevents bolts from flying  
back out of the machine.

Bolts cannot stick.

At the price we sell this mach-  
ine it has no competitor.

## Long's Quality Lath Bolters

### 4 Saw Lath Bolter

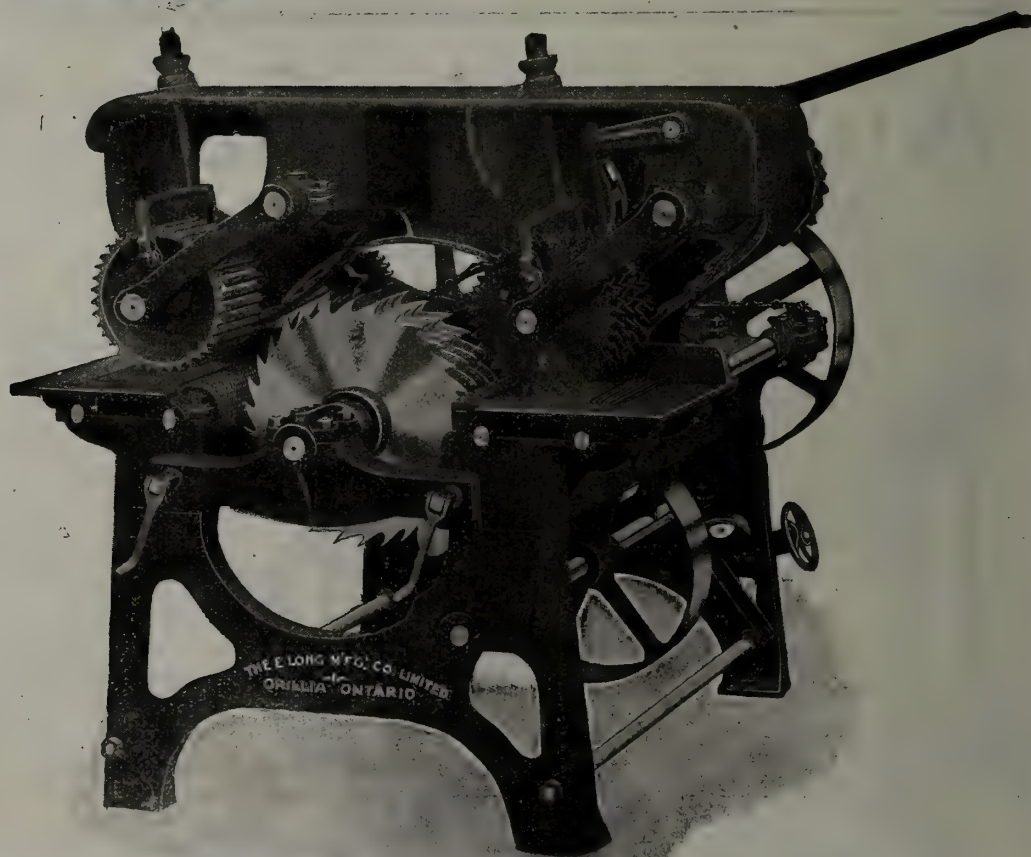
A machine for mills of  
large cutting capacity

Please notice

this machine has—Three Mandrel bear-  
ings, the outer one being easily removed  
for taking off saws for filing.

Four lower feed rollers, all **power driven**.  
Two top pressure rollers, **power driven**.  
Bolts cannot stick or fly back.

*Full particulars on Application*



## The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.





# The First Bandmill In North Australia—A Waterous

**T**HIS photograph taken in the Thomas Griffith's Mill, Cairns, Queensland, shows the first Bandmill used in North Australia.

This Mill was installed in 1907. Since then it has been run steadily, cutting Kauri Pine, Silky Oak, Maple and Bean Tree—all hardwoods. The log in the picture, a north Queensland Pine weighs seven tons, measures 21 ft. 8 in. in circumference, and is a good specimen of the size of timber ordinarily handled.

The Griffiths Mill is equipped with an 8 ft. Bandmill, a Four-block 50" opening Carriage, and a Four-saw New Champion Edger—all Waterous make.

With a mill crew of eleven men it has made a record cut of 39,748 ft. in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours, out of 24 logs sawn into 1 in., 1- $\frac{1}{4}$  in., and 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  in. boards.

In Peru, Chile, The Strait Settlements, New Zealand, India, Japan, Roumania, Syria, and other remote corners of the globe, similar Waterous installations are replacing antiquated sawmill machinery and blazing the trail for up-to-date timber cutting methods.

That we are keeping pace with Canadian sawmilling developments as well, a few recent Waterous-built Mills will show—

*Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Three Rivers, Que., Capacity 120,000 ft. per day.*

*Tourville Lumber Mills, Louiseville, Que., Capacity 200,000 ft. per day.*

*Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Montreal, West, Que., Capacity 500,000 ft. per day.*

*Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Calumet, Que., Capacity 75,000 ft. per day.*

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Our complete set of catalogues of up-to-date Sawmill Equipment is at your service. A post card will do.

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## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Brantford, Canada

WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.





**\$5,000,000.00**



worth of mixed metals is what we market every year

**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.

Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL



## BOILERS

We have been making all kinds of Boilers for over half a century.

Combine with this the most improved type of machinery, modern shops and up-to-date methods and you have the reason why "INGLIS" Boilers are the "STANDARD."

Let us quote on your requirements.

**The John Inglis Co., Ltd.**

Engineers and Boilermakers

14 Strachan Ave.

Toronto, Canada



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon  
Quality



McKinnon  
Quality

### Electric Welded Steel Loading Chain

| SIZE  | LKS. FT. | PROOF TEST | BREAKING TEST | WT. 100 FT |
|-------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 8/32  | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.     |
| 9/32  | 14       | 2500 lb.   | 5000 lb.      | 80 lb.     |
| 11/32 | 12       | 4500 lb.   | 9000 lb.      | 110 lb.    |
| 13/32 | 11       | 5500 lb.   | 11000 lb.     | 155 lb.    |

Guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking

Buffalo, N.Y. McKINNON CHAIN CO. St. Catharines, Ont.



### NO FRAYING AT THE EDGES

Dick's Balata Belting possesses perfect uniformity throughout, whereby true and steady running is ensured, fraying at the edges rendered impossible, and perfect success in fork driving guaranteed. The combination of strength and uniformity in Dick's Belts is due to the process of solutionizing to which the textile portion of the Belting is subjected, and which thoroughly solidifies and unites the whole material. You can get all the facts in our Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
Montreal Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



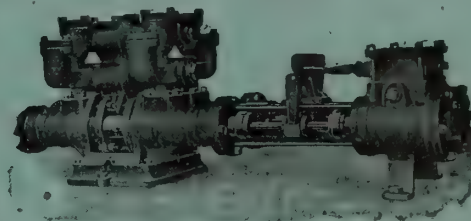
THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

BECAUSE—It withstands heat, cold, damp, wet and chemical fumes.  
BECAUSE—It is uniform in thickness and runs true.  
BECAUSE—of its great strength, almost twice that of oak-tanned double leather.  
BECAUSE—It costs no more, all things considered.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**

MONTREAL Sole Makers TORONTO

Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Travelling Cranes



The Smart-Turner Machine Co., Ltd. HAMILTON CANADA

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,498 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

∴

∴

MONTREAL



# Midland Planing Mill Products

*Announcement Extraordinary*

## Veneered **Midland Special** Doors

**Positively the Lowest Priced High-Grade Veneered Doors on the Canadian Market**

We direct attention to our New Product the "Midland Special" Veneered Doors, designed especially to meet the competition of all comers, Americans preferred. These doors are our standard high-grade, hand finished product,—the peer of any veneer door made. To get the price and output they are **standardized**. But we make them in any size you require.



61 M

Three  
Designs

Birch

Plain  
Red  
Oak

ALL  
SIZES

Bolection  
Moulded

Bench  
Finished



60—M

1 3/4  
Inches  
Thick

5 3/4  
Inch  
Stiles and  
Rails

15 3/4  
Inch  
Bottom  
Rail



612

**You can't Beat the Price—from St. Johns to Vancouver**

*Special Discounts to Dealers*

Send for booklet "The Midland Special" giving complete description, prices and discounts.  
Complete line of Veneered Doors listed in our regular Veneered Door Catalogue.

# Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Ltd.

Midland, - Ontario

Manufacturers from the Tree to the Finished Product





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# PINE LUMBER

Cut from the best pine timber in Ontario is what we have to offer our many patrons in Canada and the United States.

We don't want to disappoint you therefore anticipate your requirements as far ahead as possible for

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Place your order now for next year's dimension stock

## George Gordon & Company

CACHE BAY Limited - - ONTARIO



# Your Lumber and Timber Inquiries Solicited

**Rough or  
Dressed**

**New fast feed  
planing mill in  
connection.**

**Prompt Service**



View of Saw Mills, Pembroke, Ont.

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Limited**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE PINE



OUR SAW MILL AT LUMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS READY FOR  
PROMPT SHIPMENT :

|                      | White<br>Pine | Mill<br>Run | Feet    |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 2 x 5/up x 12/16     |               |             | 230,000 |
| 1 x 12 x 12/16       | "             | "           | 350,000 |
| 1 1/4 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 60,000  |
| 1 1/4 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 160,000 |
| 1 1/2 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 95,000  |
| 1 1/2 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 200,000 |
| 2 x 6 x 12/16        | "             | "           | 100,000 |

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# Pine Doors

## That Are Right

Our

### No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

#### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

#### No. 3 Pine Doors

THE

**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario

# Don't Hesitate



It only requires one trial of our

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

to convince you of the good solid permanent trade that it will help you to secure.

We are waiting for you to try us—Don't Hesitate.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

President and General Manager    Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg    WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce  
**LUMBER**

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

The

**M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.**  
Hamilton, Ontario

**Matching, Dressing  
and Re-sawing**

done in Transit at Lowest Prices

We are Equipped to Dress and Bore  
**Heavy Georgia Pine Timbers**



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President

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Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.** Mills @ Head Office  
BRAESIDE, ONT.  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

**RED PINE**

**SPRUCE**

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office  
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**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**  
Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

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R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

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The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

We are open to contract your requirements for this Season. Rail or Water Shipment

## Mill Run Spruce 1912 cut

1 x 3 in., 182,000 ft.  
1 x 4 in., 350,000 ft.  
1 x 5 in., 75,000 ft.  
1 x 6 in., 600,000 ft.  
1 x 7 in., 100,000 ft.  
1 x 8 in., 25,000 ft.

1 x 9 in., 10,000 ft.  
2 x 3 in., 27,000 ft.  
3 x 3 in., 188,000 ft.  
1 1/4 x 4 and up, 14,000 ft.  
2 x 4, 75,000 ft.  
2 x 5, 51,000 ft.  
2 x 6, 71,000 ft.

Cull Spruce  
2 x 5 and up, 21,000 ft.  
2 x 4 and up, 38,000 ft.  
3 x 4 and up, 700,000 ft.  
Cull Hemlock  
2 x 4 and up, 250,000 ft.  
Tamarac  
3 x 4 and up, 75,000 ft.

Full lines coming in from this seasons sawing.

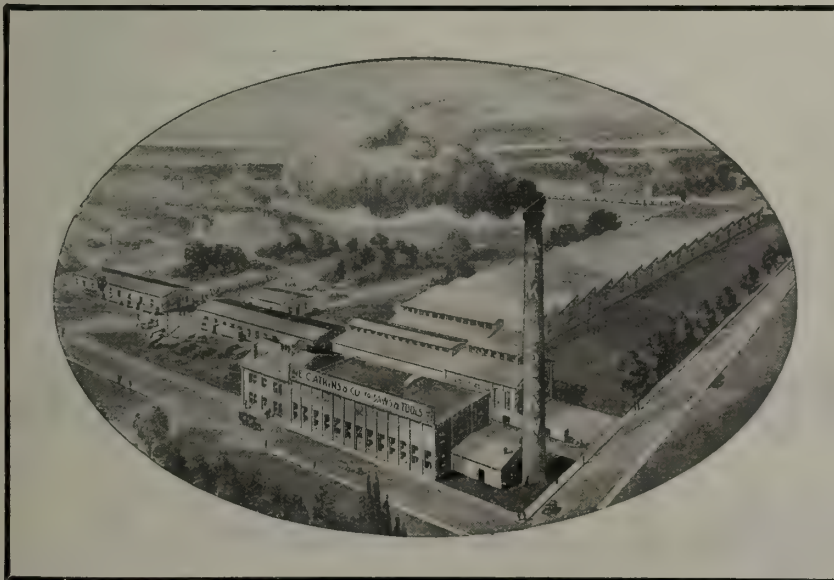
## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

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Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# ATKINS STERLING SAWS

Made in Canada



Band,

Circular,

Cross Cut

A Perfect Saw for Every Purpose

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Makers of STERLING SAWS Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.

Vancouver Branch, 109 Powell Street



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills on G. T. Ry.  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH  
On T. & N. O. Ry.  
EAKLTON and  
MILEAGE 156 1/4

Toronto, Canada

801-2 C.P.R. Building  
Cor. King & Yonge

## 18 inch Shingles

Mills cutting 18 inch Cedar Shingles, please quote f. o. b. mill. Name shipping point and state when you can ship. Would contract for the season's cut if we can agree on prices.

### C. M. Willcox

Whitby (Successor to George Cormack) Ontario

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Offer Dry flooring strips 5/4" to 8/4"  
Offer Dry factory sidings " "  
Offer Dry 1x6", 7", 8", and 10" small log  
White Pine.

ESTABLISHED 1855

## THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

# SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City



# RED and JACK PINE

Dry, well manufactured, Red and Jack Pine is the **MOST PROFITABLE** and most satisfactory stock you can buy, for the simple reason, you get good quality lumber — low priced.

## THE RATE FROM LISKEARD TO

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Barrie         | 11 cents |
| Brantford      | 13 1/2   |
| Chatham        | 15 "     |
| Hamilton       | 13 "     |
| Kingston       | 14 "     |
| London         | 14 "     |
| Montreal       | 14 1/2   |
| Niagara Falls  | 13 1/2   |
| Peterboro      | 12 "     |
| St. Catharines | 13 1/2   |
| St. Thomas     | 14 "     |
| Toronto        | 12 1/2   |
| Walkerville    | 15 "     |
| Welland        | 13 1/2   |
| Windsor        | 15 "     |

C.P.R. or G.T.R. Delivery.

Dry stock now in  
pile at Liskeard

Planing mill in connection

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| 1 x 4  | Com & Better |
| 1 x 5  | "            |
| 1 x 6  | "            |
| 2 x 4  | "            |
| 2 x 6  | "            |
| 2 x 8  | "            |
| 2 x 10 | "            |
| 3 x 6  | "            |
| 3 x 8  | "            |
| 3 x 10 | "            |
| 4 x 4  | "            |
| 4 x 6  | "            |
| 6 x 6  | "            |

*Get quotations by letter or phone*

# Union Lumber Co.

KENT BUILDING

Limited

Toronto

-

Canada



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
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**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand  
End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
W. T. EAGEN  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**  
All Secondhand  
*Correspondence solicited*  
**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

# Lumber

**RIGHT  
Prices**

**GOOD  
Grades**

**PROMPT  
Shipments**

8 Cars 1x12 - 10/16 M. R. White Pine  
5 " 2x6 - " " "  
5 " 2x8 - " " "  
2 " 2x10 - " " "  
1 " 2x12 - " " "  
3 " 5/4x4/5 " Com. and Dressed White Pine  
2 " 6/4x10 " "  
9 M ft 6x6 " M. R. White Pine

The above is well manufactured, good grade and dry. Must sell to get piling room. Write us for prices, they are low.

We have left unsold:-

5 Cars 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple  
3 " 16/4 " "  
1 " 6/4 " Beech  
1 " 12/4 & 16/4 " Soft Elm  
1 " 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Soft Maple  
3 " 12/4 " "  
2 " 4/4 No. 2 " Beech

Compare this Hardwood list with May 1st issue to see how fast the cars are going.

Dry stock - National Inspection - get prices on any of the few cars left.

**C. G. Anderson Lumber  
Company, Limited**

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale  
Dealers in Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, B.C.  
Shingles and Hardwood Lumber

**206 Manning Chambers  
Toronto**

**The Meaford Lumber Co.**  
want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock. Let us quote you prices. We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber. Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements. We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood. Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

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Sarnia

Buffalo

**SPECIALTIES**

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

**James Gillespie**

Pine and Hardwood

**Lumber**

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.



## James W. Sewall

A. B.

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
ing Plans—Men Experienced  
in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Town, Maine,  
U. S. A.



### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.



## Timber Estimates!

We make accurate cruises of stand-  
ing timber, topographical maps, and  
advise as to forest management for—

TIMBER OWNERS  
BONDING HOUSES  
MILL OPERATORS

## Munson-Whitaker Co.

Consulting Forest Engineers  
Chicago, 515 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
New York Boston  
475 Fourth Ave. 625 Tremont Bldg.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### Special White Pine Offer

|         |              |                       |      |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| 17M ft. | 1x12 and up, | C. Select and Better, | W.P. |
| 50 "    | 1x 8 and up, | Cuts and Dressing     | "    |
| 40 "    | 1x4/7"       | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 100 "   | 1x4/7"       | D. Select             | "    |
| 25 "    | 6/4x8 and up | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 30 "    | 6/4x8 and up | D. Select             | "    |
| 100 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 1 and 2 Cuts      | "    |
| 150 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 3 Cuts            | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x4 and up | Good Shorts           | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x10       | Sel. M. R.            | "    |

F.O.B. Byng Inlet

All our own manufacture of 1911 sawing.

*Your enquiries solicited.*

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of  
**Hardwood Lumber**  
Pine and Spruce  
Veneers (3 or more ply) Handles (all descriptions)  
**Staves Hoops Headings**  
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GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

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Agents for Shippers of

SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
Seaforth Road, Seaforth Liverpool  
England

## A. MILLER

Dealer in All Kinds of

**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

Office and Yard:  
893 Eagle St. BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Have you tried Extra "A" Red Cedar Shingles

We carry in transit for quick  
delivery a grade especially man-  
ufactured for Canadian trade.  
Do not overlook us on Georgia  
Pine, timbers, flooring joists  
and special stock. We admit no  
superiors in steam and smoke  
dry short leaf finishing.

**MILLS PRODUCTS CO.**

513 Dime Savings Bank Bldg.  
DETROIT, MICH.





## Watson & Todd, Limited

### OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Send Us Your Enquiries For:—

2x6/8in., 3x4/8in., 12 ft./up, Norway. 1x6in., 1x7in./up, 12ft./up, Norway.  
 6/4 x 4/7 in., No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 8 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 5/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 10½c. and 11c. rate to Toronto.

Phone Bell Main 8656

Private exchange connecting with all departments

## The McLennan Lumber Co.

### Limited

Everything in Lumber  
 Wholesale and Retail  
 Rough and Dressed

Cor. Dorchester West and Clark Sts., MONTREAL

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

## The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
 Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
 at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

A Limited Stock 1912 cut to offer in

## Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

### C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
 Dressed Lumber, Lath  
 and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

### White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath

#### ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
 cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
 cutting up in above.

Write us for prices

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

==== All grades of =====

## WHITE PINE

and

### Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## If You Need a Position

a classified advertisement in the **Canada Lumberman and Woodworker** will find one for you.

### If You are a Capable Man

no matter how small or how big your present position may be, an advertisement in **this paper** will put you in touch with every existing possibility.  
 The rates are most reasonable, write us.

Canada Lumber and Woodworker - Toronto

## The Long Lumber Co.

Hamilton, Ont.

## Must Move Quick

Bone Dry Hemlock  
 300,000 clear and clear face Norway  
 2x8 and 2x6 Red Pine

In Transit

10 cars A. Cotton's XXX B. C. Shingles

Toronto Office

1222 Traders Bank Building

J. M. Donovan, Representative.

Phone M. 7321



**Mason, Gordon & Co.** 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, **Montreal, Que.**

# Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.**  
Sudbury, Ontario

Limited

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

### We offer for sale:

37,000 ft. of 6/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
40,000 ft. of 8/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
60,000 ft. of 4/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak 1s and 2s.  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak No. 1 common.  
10,000 ft. 2 in. clear Spruce.  
2,000 ft. 3 in. clear Spruce.

We can make quick shipment on the above stock.  
We have XXX B. C. Shingles in transit all the time.  
Also N. B. clear Whites.  
If you want quick delivery on clear Whites call us up.

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
Berlin, Ontario

**Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Birch Lumber, dressed flooring, siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath. Vessel and rail shipment.

DWIGHT J. TURNER, PRES.

CLARENCE A. TURNER, VICE-PRES.

STANLEY F. TURNER, SECT-TREAS.

**The Turner Lumber Co.**

Limited

25 Toronto Street - Toronto, Ontario

Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Merchants.

Dealers in Timber Limits.



# TORONTO WHOLESALE

**Full Stock of White Pine, Norway,  
Spruce and Hemlock**

BILLS IN  
**Hemlock and Pine**  
CUT TO ORDER

YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

**The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited**

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ADELAIDE 1783

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

MILLS:  
FESSERTON, ONT.

**JOHN DONOGH & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers

OFFER

**Dry 1 x 4-5-6 in. Spruce**

**White Pine 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2" No. 1 and 2 Culls**

**Red Pine Strips**

**White Pine Lath**

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**HIGH GRADE  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES  
IN TRANSIT**

EXTRA CLEAR XXX and XX

Wire for Quotations.

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We are in the market for Hemlock,  
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| 2 x 8, 10-16 Norway.                        | 2 x 8 Mostly 18 and 20 Norway.         |
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| 2 x 6 M.R. W. Pine.                         | 1 x 12 C. & B. W. Pine.                |
| 5-4 7 and 8-in., 12-in. Com. and Dress.     | 6-4-in. x 10 Box and Culls 4 to 12-in. |
| 6-4 4 to 8-in. Com. and Dress.              | and up.                                |
| 6-4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts and Better. |                                        |

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Either manufactured or in the log

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15,000,000 Feet Always on Hand.



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to poor grades. **SAVE WASTE** and swell your dividends by buying hardwood lumber that is perfectly band sawn from the finest timber that grows in Arkansas and Missouri. Our stock is of fine widths and lengths, **FAT** thickness and **THE** highest standard of grades.

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50,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 9-in. 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak (Special).  
 12,000 ft. 6/4 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak.  
 30,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Gum.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Gum.  
 60,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 in. and wider 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Tupelo.  
 30,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 in. and wider 1st and 2nd Tupelo.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 12 in. 1st and 2nd Tupelo.  
 15,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Wormy Box Board Tupelo.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 Select Cypress.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 Shop Cypress.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cypress.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 x 18 in. and wider No. 1 and Panel Cottonwood.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Cottonwood.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 x 9 to 12 in. Box Board Cottonwood.  
 50,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 in. and wider 1st and 2nd Cottonwood.  
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# Machinery and Timber For Sale

The undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

#### We have the following Sawmill Machinery for sale:

- |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              | 1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.                                                                                               |
| 1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder. | 1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.                                                                                                     |
| 1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.                                                                                             | 1 Lap Grinder.                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Log Loader for right hand mill.                                                                                                       | 1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws. |
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 left-hand steam nigger.                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Log-loader.                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.                                                    |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 2-saw trimmers.                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 20-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.                                                                  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Lath Mill with bolter.                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Lath Trimming Saws.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |

#### POWER PLANT

- |                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel. |
| 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.                                               |
| 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.                         |
| 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.                                                                  |
| 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.                                                    |
| 1 10 h.p. Engine.                                                                         |
| 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.                                                                    |
| 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.                                                           |
| 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.                                                           |
| 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.                                                |
| 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.                                            |
| 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.                                                            |
| 1 30 light arc generator.                                                                 |

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

#### FILING ROOM

- |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.  |
| 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws. |

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**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**  
 Limited  
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QUICK DESPATCH  
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any size up to 110 feet.

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*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

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Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

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No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 4 carloads.  
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No. 1 Common Basswood Strips, 4 to 6-in., 3 carloads.

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Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of the following:—  
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4 cars, 4/4, 12 to 17-in. Panel and 1's and 2's.  
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2 cars, 4/4, special selects.  
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No. 12  
Price \$6.25



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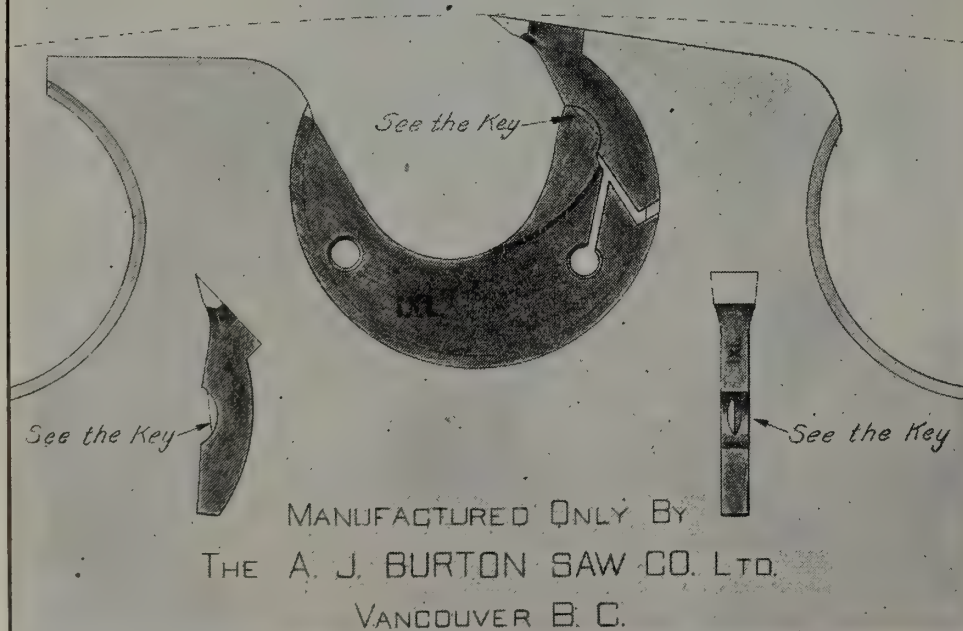
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| 1x6          | 1½x4         | 1½x9         | 2x6          | 3x4          | 3x9          | 1x7           |
| 1x7          | 1½x5         | 1½x10        | 2x7          | 3x5          | 3x10         | 1x8           |
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Special Alligator Ropes with  
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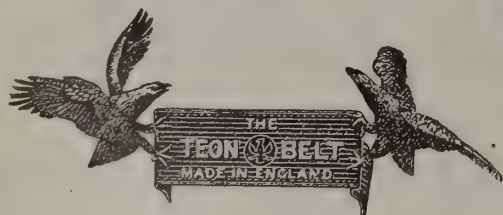
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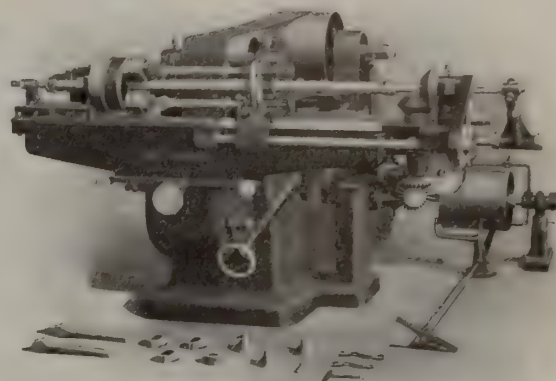
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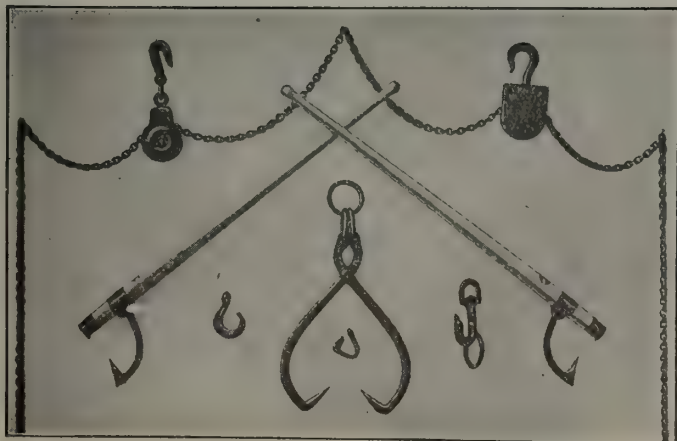
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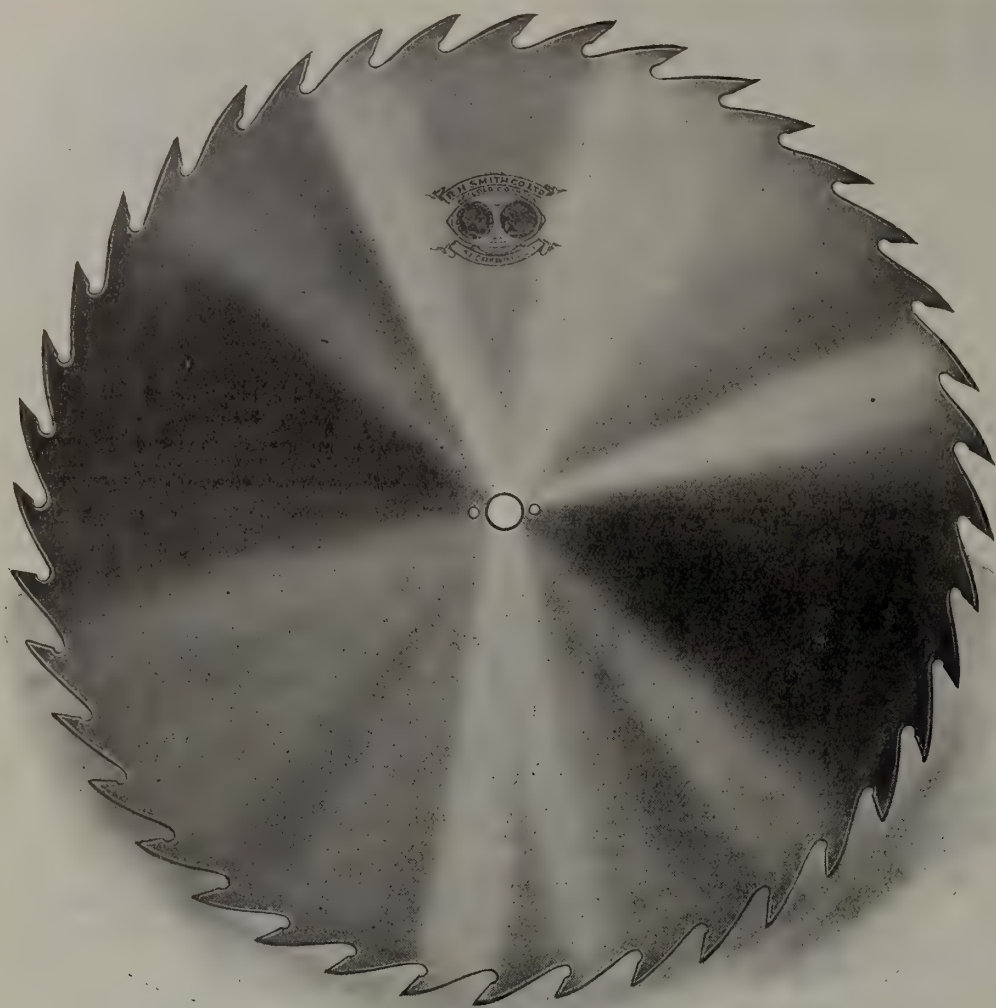
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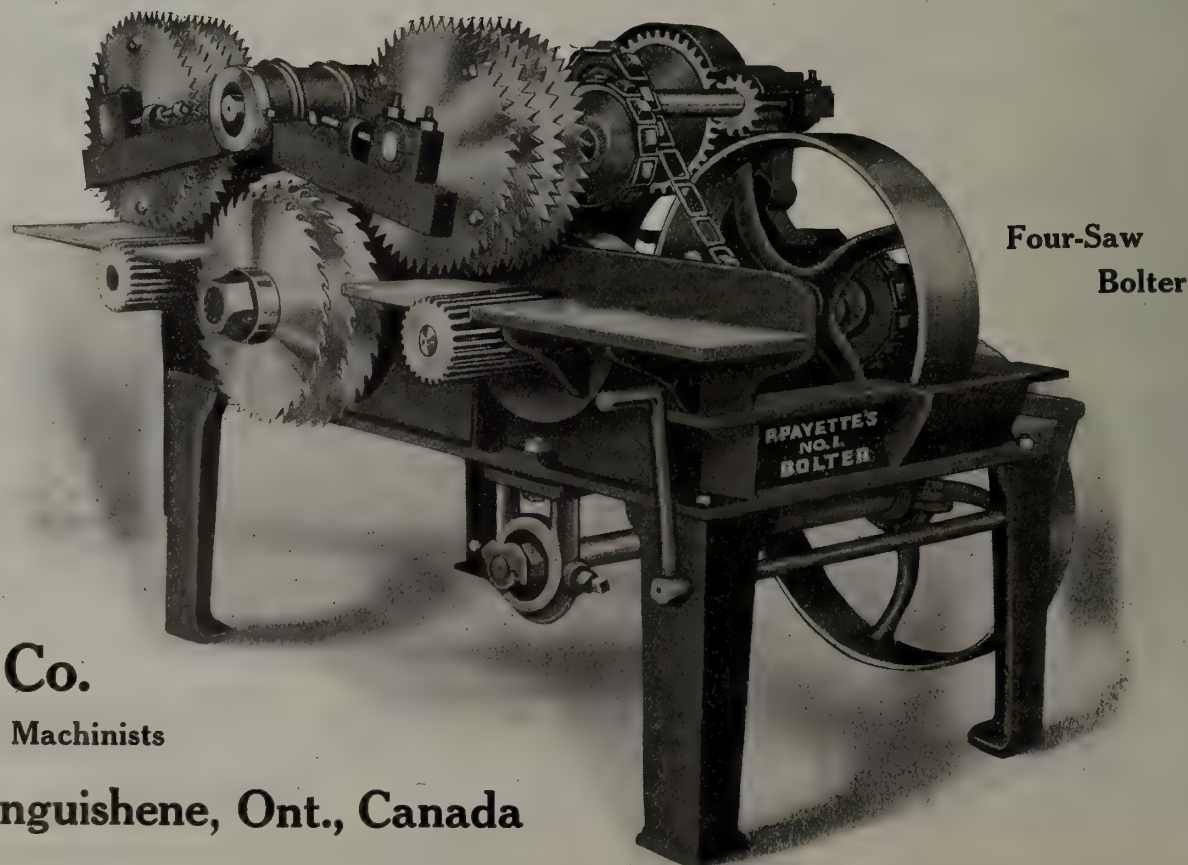
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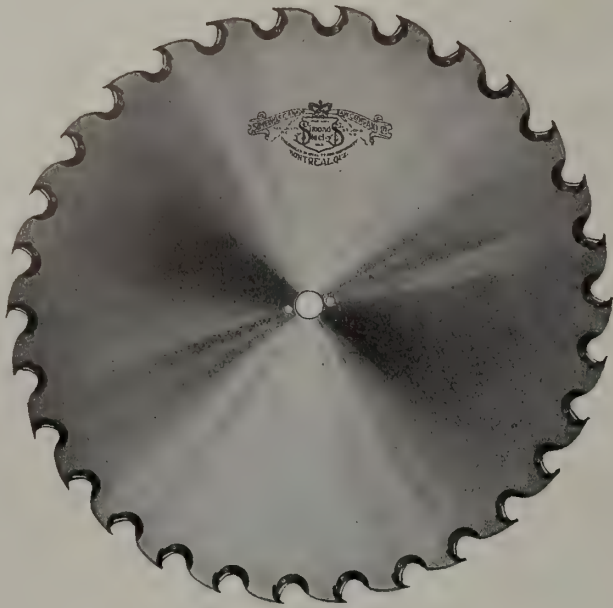
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A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Toronto, May 15, 1913

No. 10

## New Brunswick's Opportunity Missed

The situation which has arisen in New Brunswick of late in connection with the timber license regulations, is most unfortunate. The one redeeming feature is a general opinion on the part of the lumbermen that the government have really sought to adopt regulations which would work out to the best interests both of the people and the timber owners. The failure of the new regulations to effect this result will probably induce the government speedily to take further steps to bring about the development of the timber resources of the province in a profitable manner.

There is one all-important principle in connection with the regulation of timber cutting operations, which must be borne in mind by governments and by all who are interested in the profitable development of timber resources. It is a simple principle, but one which nevertheless has been sadly neglected, in connection with nearly all past attempts at timber license legislation. Briefly, the development of timber resources requires capital in large amounts. Money can only be induced to promote such industries if its owners are made practically certain of long enough possession of necessary raw materials to enable them to obtain profitable results.

Governments, in the past, have been restrained by an unreasonable fear, that in granting long term leases to cut timber they were alienating their timber entirely and placing it in the hands of people who might become too powerful and hold it for speculation rather than development in the interests of the country. Possessed by this fear they have gone to the other extreme and have granted the right to cut timber on short term leases only. The interests of license owners have been forcibly placed in antagonism to the interests of the public by this system. It has become the interest of the owner of the timber to cut it down and market it without consideration of the in-

creased value and profit which might be secured over a long period of time, if the government were to give them possession long enough to encourage conservative operation. Instead of inspiring the confidence of capital, governments have driven it to a restless fear that it will not be safely employed in the development of timber resources. The result has been disastrous. Timber limits have been wastefully operated. Capital has been discouraged from developing timber resources and the standing timber of the country has, after a number of years, come to such a state that there is now great danger that the continuance of the lumbering industry of the future has been permanently jeopardized.

\* \* \*

Why should the government not accede to the request of the timber holders, that their licenses be made for a long enough period of years to tempt capital to engage in the development of these resources? Are they really justified in taking the view—as the government of New Brunswick has taken it—that a period of thirty years with an extension of twenty years, is sufficient for establishing the permanence of the pulp and paper industry in that province, and a period of twenty years with an extension of ten years, sufficient for the lumbering industry? That is the way the government of New Brunswick has seen the situation. Premier Flemming considered that it was necessary to limit the period covered by the licenses. He expressed decided opposition to perpetual licenses. At first glance his views seemed reasonable to many people, but back of them there is a misconception of the meaning of the terms "perpetual leases." The government considered that the pulp and paper industry in New Brunswick would not require a period of ninety-nine years in order to induce capital to invest in the erection of plants. It considered in fact, that a ninety-nine year lease was the same as perpetual ownership. Practically, this is not the case. A ninety-nine year lease would leave the government in complete control over the bonus, stumpage and mileage charges. They would have unquestionable and effective right to regulate the industry for the benefit of the people of the province. There would be nothing to fear under such a system. There would be good reason to anticipate encouraging results. The term "perpetual ownership" is unfortunate. Such a system might more fairly be termed "perpetual partnership." The partnership nature of the case has been overlooked by the government. It would still possess the right to say how much license holders should pay for the right to cut timber and would thus have ample control, for taking care of the interests of the public.

Under a ninety-nine year license to cut, the pulp and paper industry would be able to establish itself successfully. Under a thirty and twenty year plan, the success would be extremely doubtful—so doubtful that one of the important companies which the government expected to commence the development of a large water power and the erection of pulp and paper mills, will not do so. Such companies are not seeking to force the hands of the government. They simply ask sufficient encouragement to lock up their capital in a profitable industry. Under present conditions they cannot afford to do so. They must, in some manner, secure the right to obtain their raw material for a period of years long enough to pay interest upon their capital, with a reasonable prospect of returning the sum invested at the end of a period during which depreciation has practically eaten up the original investment.

Under a thirty and twenty year license plan—making fifty years in all—there would be little inducement for such an investment. A company working under such a license would not be encouraged to operate in a manner regulated by consideration of the future growth of the young timber. The approach of the end of the period of the license would unquestionably find them with their limits impaired to such an extent as to make future operations unprofitable. Under a ninety-nine year system, a company would be justified in paying minute attention to the future value of the young growth, and would operate in such a manner as to make its timber resources perpetual. The two results are so entirely different that the government should have no hesitation, once it has been convinced of the failure of the present plan, in adopting a new one. The failure of the recent regulations, so far as inducing capital to enter the pulp and paper industry is concerned, is already certain. Companies to which the premier



referred as intending to invest capital in this industry, have signified their intention not to do so under the new terms. The government must go further or admit failure. They have so far, missed a splendid opportunity to treat the whole matter in a broad and liberal manner, which would inspire confidence and offer real inducements to capital to come in and establish large permanent industries. Their good intentions are acknowledged by many timber owners in New Brunswick. If this confidence on the part of the owners is justified, the government will soon admit the necessity for going still further in order to encourage them.

\* \* \*

As the matter stands to-day absolutely nothing can be done by some of these capitalists who desired to establish pulp and paper plants. They are really further away than they were a year ago. A year ago these capitalists had everything ready for erecting and equipping modern and up-to-date mills and investing large sums of money which would have given employment to numbers of men. Before committing themselves finally, they desired renewal of their licenses for a period of ninety-nine years, a fixture of their ground rents and timber stumpages for fifteen to twenty years, and a guarantee that at the end of that period, these charges would be re-arranged for another period to be agreed upon, but that in no case should they be charged higher rates than imposed on other lessees of the Crown. They intended to erect a pulp mill and the Canada Lumberman understands that they would have agreed to erect a paper mill also, as soon as market conditions made it possible. This was all the government should have expected, but they refused the ninety-nine year lease and insisted upon the erection of a paper mill within a specified period. The result was that the capitalists were completely discouraged. In spite of all they could do, the government could not be brought to see the matter from this point of view. Now there is danger of the capital finding employment elsewhere. It is simply out of the question for it to proceed with the New Brunswick enterprise.

\* \* \*

Had the government made the leases for a period of ninety-nine years and fixed the ground rents and stumpage demands periodically this industry and others would unquestionably have been under way already. Large numbers of workmen would have been engaged to-day in the erection of plants. In the course of a few months the forests of New Brunswick would have been providing raw material for an industry which would have meant much to the future of the province. It would have been feeding, clothing and sheltering many New Brunswick working-men. The licensees would feel secure in conserving their timber, knowing that when it was ready to cut they would have the right to utilize it.

As it stands to-day, the government policy forces lessees to cut. Their policy is really one of destruction instead of conservation. Lessees under short term lease with the attendant uncertainty as to renewal, are encouraged to cut and abandon leases that should be conserved and protected from fire until the growing timber reaches something like its highest value. Proof of the disastrous effect of this unwise policy can be seen all over the province of New Brunswick to-day in the large area of waste lands, and New Brunswick is not alone among the provinces in the wasteful example it has set. The case of New Brunswick, brings very forcibly to the front, the whole problem as it occurs in the different provinces of Canada, and ought to stir up those who are in authority to adopt a system which really is concerned, both with the interests of the lumbering and pulp and paper industries, as well as the interests of the public, rather than a system which gives these considerations a secondary position and is unfortunately influenced too much by the importance of the timber policy as a vote producer.

These criticisms are not offered in a harsh manner. They are inspired by a consideration of the best interests of the people who own the country's timber, viz., the people themselves. At the same time they take in to consideration the interests of those who convert these raw materials into merchantable products. Governments should express in legislation the views of the people whom they represent. Unfortunately, governmental institutions are not ideal and they have not always been able to overcome the accumulated mistakes of their predecessors. To-day the governments of the different provinces of Canada have these mistakes before them to rectify. New Brunswick is in an enviable position for taking the lead in a great movement.

#### Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Association's Report

The cut of hardwoods and hemlock by fifty-two members of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association during March was 48,588,000 feet, while during the same month there were shipped 43,570,000 feet. The cut during March, 1912, was 50,977,000 feet and there were shipped during that month 49,678,000 feet. In hardwoods there was some noticeable excess of cut over shipments, as the total production of hardwood lumber by the fifty-two members

reporting was 30,614,000 as against shipments during March, 1913, aggregating 17,680,000. These figures are almost identical with figures for March of the preceding year. A summary of the report shows that there is a decrease of eleven per cent. in the hemlock cut of March, 1913, compared with March, 1912. The decrease in hemlock shipments was eighteen per cent. The decrease in hardwood cut and hardwood shipments were both one per cent. Thus the total decrease in cut in both hemlock and hardwoods during the year was five per cent. and the decrease in shipments twelve per cent.

Reports from Wisconsin and upper Michigan give an interesting comparison of the estimated and actual log input for 1912-13. The estimated input of hardwoods during the 1912-13 season was 200,497,000 feet, while the footage actually logged aggregated 202,763,000. For hemlock the estimated cut was 307,200,000 and the actual cut 289,579,000.

It can readily be seen that, according to the present outlook, the total lumber production in Wisconsin and the upper peninsula will be somewhat less in 1913 than in 1912.

#### The Outlook for a Dry Summer

The prospects for a dry summer during the present year are more certain than usual and are resulting in increased activity on the part of Provincial and Dominion governments in the direction of organizing their fire protection forces. Lumbermen, also, who own large tracts of timber, will have to give the matter greater attention than usual, unless weather conditions show a decided change. Last summer was so wet that forest fires did little or no damage. Continued immunity cannot be expected for another summer and it is the part of wisdom for those who have interests at stake to commence early and continue persistently in taking every reasonable precaution until the danger season passes.

The damage done by fire to commercial stands of timber in North America is from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, according to the experts who have made a study of the question. From 1880 to the present time, the annual loss is estimated to be \$50,000,000. These figures do not include estimates of the losses sustained in the destruction of young growth and forest litter, in which lies the hope of future timber growth.

In some years, forest fires assume the size of national disasters. Such was the Peshtigo fire which swept over an area of 1,280,000 acres in Wisconsin in 1871, utterly ruining the country and bringing death to 1,500 people. Other fires which stand out in the history of the past century as examples of the ruining power of the forest's great enemy are,—Miramichi fire, Maine and New Brunswick—1825, 3,000,000 acres burned and 160 lives lost; Pontiac fire, Quebec—1833, 1,600,000 acres burned; a fire in Michigan in 1871—2,000,000 acres burned; Michigan fire, Michigan—1881, 1,000,000 acres burned and 138 lives lost; Phillips fire in Wisconsin—1894, 100,000 acres burned and 13 lives lost; Hinckley fire in Minnesota—1894, 160,000 acres burned and 418 lives lost; Fernie fire, British Columbia in 1908,—64,000 acres burned and 9 lives lost; Great Idaho fire, Idaho and Montana in 1910,—2,000,000 acres burned and 85 lives lost; Baudette fire, Minnesota and Ontario in 1910,—300,000 acres burned and 42 lives lost.

British Columbia is commencing to reap the benefits of its recently organized Forest Protection Service and the efficiency of its work this summer may be put to serious test. With half the timber wealth of Canada within her borders and an annual revenue from the forest which can attain a total of at least \$100,000,000, British Columbia's interest in the protection of forests from fire is almost beyond estimate.

#### How to Avoid Credit Troubles

In the lumber business there is one subject which is of interest to all branches of the trade, the all important matter of credits and collections. Never does a convention take place of lumbermen, whether manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers, at which someone it has everything to do with his success or failure. This is such a simple matter of fact that it is strange how many business men allow the question of credit to look after itself. There is only one alternative in this matter. A man must be the master of the credit situation, or it will be the master of the business and cause interminable trouble.

In the retail lumber business, credits and their management make up a large portion of the regular day's work. In good times, credits have a way of working out fairly satisfactorily, but the moment that business becomes quiet, they are a source of anxiety, unless one has them under his thumb. The best way to control credits is to see that they are kept within as small a limit as possible, consistent with securing profitable business. No better way of doing this can be found than to settle upon a definite policy as to the terms that will be given to customers, then to stick to it through thick and thin. Primarily, the matter resolves itself into one of account collecting. The Canada



Lumberman has published many articles upon this matter in the past and has enjoyed discussions upon it, as a rule, with every lumberman whom it has visited in the course of its calls upon the trade. None of the information which it has ever received has been more interesting and more thoroughly to the point than a letter which was received from the firm of D. M. Heise and Company, Stouffville, Ont. The letter is reproduced in another part of the present issue. The chief point brought out is one which every lumberman, especially every retailer, will do well to consider and then to enquire whether it can be applied to his own business, either in the form outlined, or in some modified form. Briefly, the plan of D. M. Heise and Company is the old one of encouraging cash payments. They have made their terms, cash thirty days and after that a promissory note, with interest at the bank rate until the account is paid. In some cases they have been having their troubles in making the system work out, but they have stuck to their part of the arrangement and are taking care that the other fellow does the same. There is no reason, especially under present trade conditions, why a customer who intends to act squarely should object to doing business on this basis. A customer has no right to the interest on the lumber dealer's money. If he cannot make a living by other methods, he certainly will not be able to do so by doing the lumberman or others out of the interest on the money which he owes them.

We would advise our readers to turn to the letter from D. M. Heise and Company on another page of this issue and to read it through carefully. It may be valuable to them. It will at least be most interesting. After reading this article and thinking about it for a time, perhaps some of our readers will be inclined to send us a letter for publication, giving their own views, the question is one which cannot be given too much publicity.

### Cross-Ties Purchased in 1912

A total of 16,619,362 cross-ties were purchased by Canadian steam and electric railway companies in 1912. This is an actual increase of 2,230,138 ties or 15.5 per cent. of the total number purchased in 1911. The total value of these ties at the point of purchase was \$7,469,336, being an average of 45 cents per tie. The average price in 1911 was 30 cents and the increase of 6 cents in 1912 is due to the increases in the prices of Jack pine and cedar ties which were purchased in greatest quantities in 1912.

Jack pine still heads the list, although fewer ties of this were purchased than in the preceding year. The greatest increase in the use of any one kind of wood was in the case of eastern cedar which moved up from fourth to second place on the list. The great variation in the use of this material from year to year is an indication of the uncertainty of the supply.

The use of Douglas fir and hemlock increased and these two kinds of wood retained their relative places on the list. One of the greatest decreases was in the use of tamarack which dropped from fifth to ninth place on the list. This is another wood of which the supply is uncertain.

The four hardwoods, oak, beech, maple and birch were all used in greatly increased quantities, indicating the general tendency of railways operating fast, heavy trains to reduce the use of cedar and other soft, weak, woods, and to increase the use of hardwoods, or chemi-

cally treated southern hard pine. In all, nineteen different kinds of wood were used for cross-ties in 1912.

The steam railways in 1912 purchased a total of 16,136,600 ties, 97.1 per cent. of the total number purchased in Canada. These railways used all the western larch, chestnut, beech, maple, birch, red pine and balsam ties.

The electric railways using less than three per cent. of all the ties, purchased cedar in greater quantities than any other material. Ties used by these railways are not required to carry the heavy loads and endure the excessive rail cutting that is experienced on steam railway roadbeds. Oak, and elm are the only hardwoods used by these railways, although imported hard pine is used to a slight extent. Durability in contact with the soil is of more importance for this purpose than strength or resistance to wear.

There is a noticeable increase in the use of chemically treated ties by Canadian railways. In 1911 only 206,209 ties or 1.4 per cent. of the total were treated chemically to prevent decay. In 1912 a total of 1,518,189 ties or 9.1 per cent. received chemical treatment. The Canadian railways are evidently taking advantage of the saving that can be accomplished by the use of preservative treatment of cross-ties.

### U. S. Investigating Canadian Pulpwood Question

The right of print paper made from the woods of Crown lands of British Columbia to enter the United States free of duty under the only operative clause of the Canadian reciprocity agreement is being investigated by the State and Treasury Departments at Washington. British Columbia is the only province from which Crown land paper enters the United States free. Western wood and paper manufacturers have protested to the Government that the agreement between British Columbia and the Powell River Paper Company, which sends the Crown land paper in free, are such as to impose a restraint upon the exportation of lumber and wood pulp. Such restrictions would prevent free entry of lumber, wood pulp and paper from the lands affected. The Spanish River Paper Company, of Ontario, has appealed to Secretary McAdoo to reverse the decision of former Secretary MacVeagh, denying them free entry for their paper on the ground that their agreement with Ontario imposed restrictions. This company and other Canadian concerns claim there is no difference between their status and that of the British Columbia company.

### Pulp Wood Shipments

Pulp wood shipments from stations on the Temiskaming & Northern Railway for the month of March show a total of 682 cars, containing 8,739 cords, an increase of 176 cars or 2,244 cords over the preceding month this year, and an increase of 408 cars and 5,395 cords above the corresponding month of last year. Of the 682 cars that were despatched from T. & N. O. points during the month, only 11 were consigned to American points. Ten went to Johnsonburg, Pa., and one to Suspension Bridge, N.Y. The balance was taken by three Canadian pulp mills at Sturgeon Falls, Thorold and Latchford. These figures have an especial interest as representing the strides already made in the North Ontario pulp wood industry, which is a comparative infant among the industries of the province.

CROSS-TIES PURCHASED, 1911 AND 1912, BY KINDS OF WOOD, NUMBER, VALUE, AVERAGE VALUE PER TIE AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.

| Kind of Wood   | Number     | 1911        |                        |             | Number     | 1912        |                        |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|                |            | Value<br>\$ | Average Value<br>\$ c. | Per<br>Cent |            | Value<br>\$ | Average Value<br>\$ c. | Per<br>Cent |
| Total          | 14,389,224 | 5,540,769   | .39                    | 100.0       | 16,619,362 | 7,469,336   | .45                    | 100.0       |
| Jack Pine      | 5,457,586  | 2,230,321   | .41                    | 37.9        | 4,786,487  | 2,218,619   | .46                    | 28.8        |
| Cedar          | 1,433,395  | 577,427     | .40                    | 10.0        | 3,281,779  | 1,464,816   | .45                    | 19.7        |
| Douglas Fir    | 1,947,662  | 740,548     | .38                    | 13.5        | 2,183,554  | 661,891     | .30                    | 13.1        |
| Hemlock        | 1,674,047  | 590,878     | .35                    | 11.6        | 1,947,474  | 743,535     | .38                    | 11.7        |
| Western Larch  | 1,194,779  | 514,013     | .43                    | 8.3         | 1,196,184  | 514,359     | .43                    | 7.2         |
| Oak            | 149,747    | 121,215     | .81                    | 1.0         | 933,486    | 624,174     | .67                    | 5.6         |
| Hard Pine      | 444        | 491         | 1.11                   | *           | 658,096    | 434,840     | .66                    | 4.0         |
| Eastern Spruce | 901,629    | 232,969     | .26                    | 6.3         | 559,785    | 220,720     | .39                    | 3.4         |
| Tamarack       | 1,389,879  | 438,280     | .32                    | 9.7         | 436,696    | 231,909     | .53                    | 2.6         |
| Chestnut       | 65,849     | 37,016      | .56                    | 0.5         | 266,082    | 157,225     | .59                    | 1.6         |
| Beech          | 6,460      | 1,352       | .21                    | *           | 103,583    | 70,220      | .68                    | 0.6         |
| Western Cedar  | 59,072     | 25,057      | .42                    | 0.4         | 82,357     | 29,109      | .35                    | 0.5         |
| Maple          | 13,891     | 2,908       | .21                    | 0.1         | 51,465     | 39,681      | .77                    | 0.3         |
| White Pine     | 5,882      | 1,688       | .29                    | *           | 44,408     | 15,348      | .35                    | 0.3         |
| Birch          | 13,891     | 2,908       | .21                    | 0.1         | 37,943     | 22,605      | .60                    | 0.2         |
| Red Pine       | 73,712     | 23,308      | .32                    | 0.5         | 26,646     | 12,673      | .48                    | 0.2         |
| Balsam Fir     | .....      | .....       | .....                  | .....       | 12,469     | 1,621       | .13                    | 0.1         |
| Western Spruce | .....      | .....       | .....                  | .....       | 8,000      | 4,640       | .58                    | *           |
| Elm            | 222        | 95          | .43                    | *           | 2,868      | 1,351       | .47                    | *           |
| Poplar         | 1,001      | 270         | .27                    | *           | .....      | .....       | .....                  | .....       |
| Black Ash      | 58         | 25          | .43                    | *           | .....      | .....       | .....                  | .....       |

\*Less than one-tenth of one per cent.





View of section of Midland Harbor showing Chew Bros. Mill and the plant of the Canada Iron Corporation

# Midland, Ont.—A Leading Lumber Centre

Producing Eighty Million Feet Annually—Also An Important Consumer—  
A Town of Remarkable Industrial Activity

There are many progressive towns in Canada that owe their origin and their prosperity to the great lumbering industry, which occupies so important a place among the industries of the Dominion. The town of Midland, Ont., can be rightly classed among these. The lumbering industry has been the backbone of Midland for over forty-one years, the first sawmill having been erected that long ago on the present site of the Playfair & White mills. From this modest beginning has arisen the present well-proportioned and substantial town.

Midland has all the elements that will bring forth growth and prosperity, all the natural resources and causes for advancement. It is favored with the most important factor of all, from the manufacturing and industrial standpoint—good location, situated as it is at the lower end of the Georgian Bay, a position midway between the head of the eastern end of the Great Lakes and the sea, and being an important link in the chain of traffic from the prairies to the ocean. The harbor with its six miles of water front, formerly named "Christendom Bay," is acknowledged to be the finest and best on the Great Lakes and unusually well protected from storms. The geographical position of Midland thus gives it an excellent natural harbor, making it the chief port of the Georgian Bay and the gateway to the 30,000 Islands with a commanding grasp on both passenger and freight navigation.

Railroad transportation competition, one of the first things to attract the wide-awake manufacturer and business man, is keen so far as Midland is concerned, as the town now has the C. P. R. and the G. T. R., and will soon have the Intercolonial Railway. The Grand Trunk has a branch line terminating at Midland which comes off the main North Bay line from Orillia. The C. P. R. terminates a

line just a couple of miles across the bay at Port McNicoll and the Canada Central Railway is building from Montreal to Midland. Over its tracks, the Intercolonial and other roads will have running rights, thus giving direct seaboard communication. Arrangements are also nearly completed which will provide an electric line connecting Midland with Penetanguishene, Victoria Harbor, Port McNicoll and Coldwater. Thus it will be seen that, with its location and transportation facilities which are really the essentials, coupled with a progressive civic government, Midland, by the help of its lumber industry, has built the foundation for a great future among Canadian towns and cities.

The town itself is situated on a range of semi-circular hills in horseshoe shape with a gradual descent to the shore, giving residents an unobstructed view of the beautiful bay stretching for miles outward. Its high altitude, abundance of pure air, pure water and complete sewage system, makes it a splendid residential place. Midland is renowned for having more good substantial homes in proportion to population than any other town in the province of Ontario.

Four large sawmills and two of the biggest planing mills in the province are located in the town of Midland. Three of the sawmills are running, but the mill belonging to Mr. Norman Playfair will not operate this season. Between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut in the town during the season, while nearly 20,000,000 feet will be consumed by the two planing mills. Midland is also the headquarters of several large wholesale lumber concerns, branch works of the Canada Iron Corporation and several others closely allied to the lumber trade. More detailed descriptions of each follow. Before dealing with these, however, we have paragraphed some im-



Dwight J. Turner, Turner Lumber Co.



H. J. Craig, Mayor and Banker.



F. P. Potvin, Georgian Bay Shook Mills.



Edwin Leatherby, Manager of Chew Bros.





Midland Ont.—Plant of the Canada Iron Corporation

portant industrial facts relative to Midland which will interest readers of the Canada Lumberman.

Midland, Ont.

Incorporated a town in 1890.

Population 6,500.

Assessed property value \$2,500,000.

Owens its own water, electric light and power systems.

Has shipbuilding yards from which steel tugs, boats and other craft are turned out.

Has coal docks handling from 90,000 to 100,000 tons of coal per year.

Has the largest wireless station in Canada.

Will have a dry dock this year costing over \$250,000, to be built in units, the first unit having a lifting capacity of 1,200 tons.

Is the head office of the Simcoe Railway and Power Company, also has offices of the R. & O. Navigation Company and Fort William Coal Dock Company.

Has a shipbuilding and wrecking company and plant.

Is the headquarters of the Dredging Company with four dredges and steam submarine drill plant.

The elevator capacity immediately in and surrounding Midland is something over 9,000,000 bushels of grain and the warehouse capacity is almost equal to that of the largest city. During the winter months this storage keeps the railway and other employees busy shipping and handling the grain and freight trade east and west.

### Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Ltd.

In 1899, the Georgian Bay Shook Mills were established, under the management of the late Mr. P. Potvin, for the purpose of manufacturing box shooks. In order to make economical use of the lumber and not to use up the better end for the lower grade products, the plant gradually branched out into the manufacture of planing mill



Log Towing Tug owned by Manley Chew

products. Thus the foundation of a successful business was well and carefully laid, from the beginning, so that, at the time of Mr. Potvin's death in 1907, the plant had already come to include one of the large planing mills of Ontario.

After the death of Mr. P. Potvin, his son, Mr. F. P. Potvin, became president and general manager, and the business continued to grow in size and output until it is now the largest plant in Canada manufacturing planing mill products and box shooks; shipping principally in car lots to all parts of Ontario, as well as Quebec and points west to British Columbia.

Box shooks constitute one of the principal products of the plant, nearly 300 car load lots being manufactured and shipped in the course of a year. The box factory is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved box manufacturing and printing machines. The lowest ends of material are worked up in this department to advantage, and the refuse furnishes the fuel for power.

The planing mill products have established a reputation for high grade and up-to-date designs. Something like 450 carloads of all kinds of building materials are shipped annually, consisting of such items as factory frames for some of the largest plants in Canada, house building materials of all kinds, trim, stairs, columns, doors, sash and hardwood finish.

The veneered door plant alone claims to manufacture more veneered doors than any other plant this side of the United States border. They are now undertaking the manufacture of a special low-priced high-grade veneered door to meet the competition from United States doors.

The planing mill plant is up-to-date in every department, and is equipped throughout with all the latest improved woodworking and sash and door manufacturing machinery on the market. The product is in the front rank for design and finish, and is popular with the trade generally.

Materials are handled in this plant with great economy, and



Midland Ont.—Manley Chew's Mill



Midland; Ont.—Playfair &amp; White Mill





Midland, Ont.—Chew Bros. Mill

utilized to the greatest possible extent. There is practically no waste of good stock, as small pieces of apparently no value are worked up into match blocks, while the sawdust, being fine and dry, is in good demand for certain other large industries.

The company operate a complete modern sawmill under the name of The Thunder Bay Lumber Company, at Thunder Bay, Ont., near Lafontaine, and own large timber limits which contain some of the choicest maple and beech stock in the country. In this way they manufacture from the tree to the finished product. This applies particularly to their native hardwood flooring in maple and beech. The reputation of "Midland Brand" is well known for high-grade, workmanship and finish.

Located alongside the main line tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, with three sidings running through the yards, and fronting directly on the Georgian Bay right at the entrance to Midland Harbor, with their own docks, the plant is in a position for immediate shipment by either water or rail. Shipments for the West are loaded from scows on the C. P. R. steamers at Port McNicoll, three miles away.

The company maintain their own fire fighting apparatus, including a high duty pump, running night and day, connected directly with the Georgian Bay.

Besides their own docking facilities the company also maintain their own tugs, scows and other water craft for the purpose of forwarding lumber.

About two hundred hands find employment in the planing mill and box factory the year around, and thirty-five more are required for the sawmill.

Sales offices are maintained in such places as Toronto, Guelph, and Winnipeg, and the trade is especially supervised by their traveling representative, Mr. W. F. Pelz, 1263 Dufferin street, Toronto, formerly of the W. F. Pelz Lumber Company, who is well known among the trade. G. C. Seibert, Midland, is in charge of sales.

### Chew Bros.

The firm of Chew Bros. have a thoroughly modern mill located in the town of Midland, and have both rail and water facilities right at their mill door. The average output of the mill is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber per season, and from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 lath and 1,000,000 pickets.

The main building is of frame construction. On the first floor are located all the shafting, pulleys, belting, carriers, etc., and on the second floor, one single cut No. 3 Allis band, one double cut band and outfit, and a No. 3 Wickes gang, all equipped with 14 and 15 gauge saws with steam niggers and loaders. Their lath mill and bolter was supplied by P. Payette & Company, of Penetang, and does splendid work. The third floor is used as a filing room for band, gang and circular saws.

The firm use two engines of 340 horse power and have a boiler house about 40 x



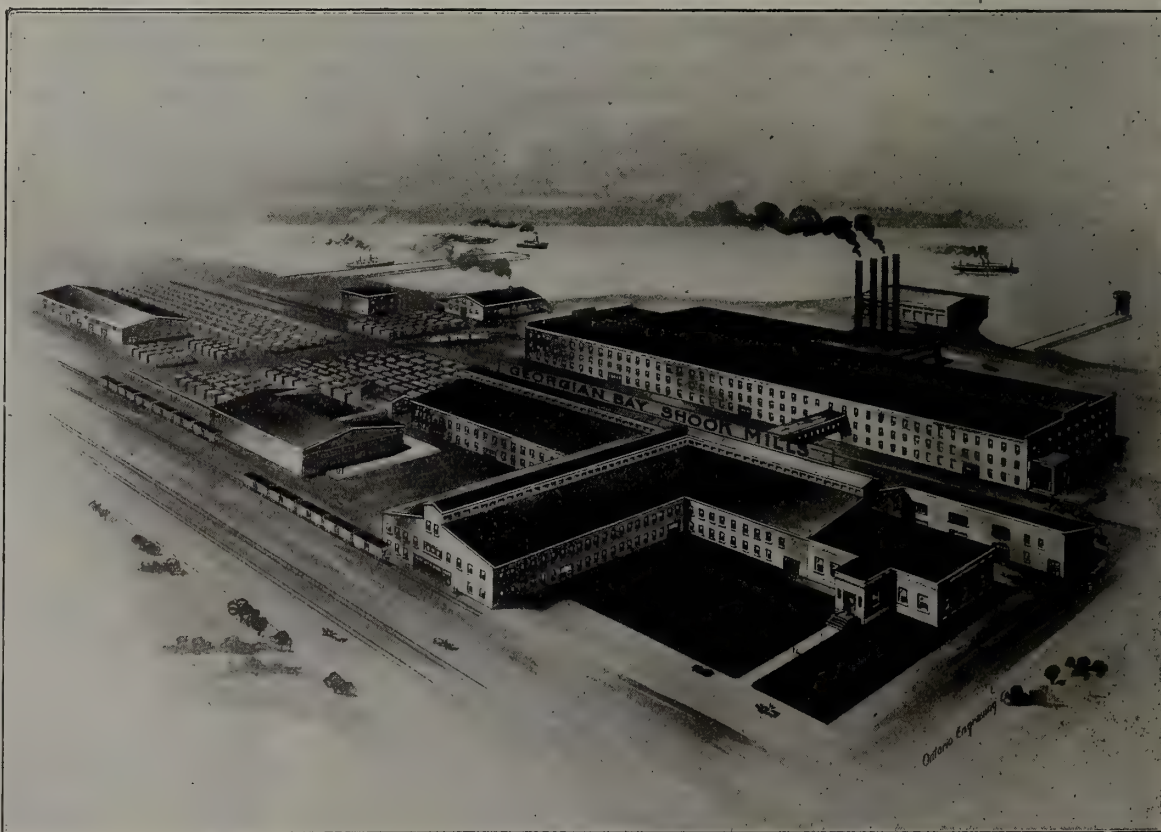
Midland, Ont.—Plant of Benson and Bray, Limited

45 feet, constructed with concrete floor and steel roof in which are five boilers of 450 h.p. They have their own electric plant and in addition are machine and blacksmith shops. The lumber yard has a capacity of 20,000,000 feet with eight trams extending from the mill the entire length of yard, for conveying lumber to piles.

For shipping facilities they have a water dock capacity of from two to three million feet, also two railway sidings extending the full length of the yard, on which to place cars and load material at the least possible cost. There is also an additional siding for the purpose of loading mill refuse, such as slabs and edging, to secure proper seasoning, and for the storage of which they have one of the best yards in the province. All worthless refuse is consumed in a large refuse burner.

The firm of Chew Bros. is now composed of Messrs. Edwin Letherby, the Geo. Chew Estate and Manley Chew. The late George and Thomas Chew constituted the firm for over fifteen years prior to December, 1900, at which time, the late George Chew became sole owner. Towards the latter part of February, 1901, he sold out to his son, Manley Chew, and Edwin Letherby, who carried on the business for two years. Towards the close of 1903, the late Geo. Chew again became interested, and in the spring of 1903 Albert G. Chew secured an interest. Mr. Geo. Chew, one of the best known lumbermen of the Georgian Bay and the founder of the business, died in November, 1911.

Mr. Edwin Letherby entered the employ of Chew Bros. as bookkeeper in December, 1885, working under salary for fifteen years, till



Midland Ont.—Plant of the Georgian Bay Shook Mills



he became a partner, in 1900. During those years the business has grown from an output of 20,000 feet per day to its present capacity, and under his able management is steadily expanding. Mr. Letherby firmly believes in a greater Midland and that its future will be one of great prosperity and steady growth. He has served the people of Midland as chief magistrate, being mayor for two terms, 1908 and 1909, and for years previously was actively identified with municipal work in the town. He is a man of strong executive ability and great capabilities.

Mr. Manley Chew owns and operates several other mills and therefore is able to devote only a portion of his time to the interests of Chew Bros. From time to time he renders invaluable services in the examination of timber limits and in giving attention to saw-logging operations, of which he has an extensive practical knowledge.

The firm started their mill this year on April 21st and will have a full season's operations on their own stock and on contract stock.

### Playfair and White

In 1895 Mr. James Playfair, who had for a number of years, up to that date, carried on a successful lumbering business at Collingwood and Sturgeon Bay, purchased the old Cook mills at Midland, originally built by H. H. Cook. This was the beginning of the present large plant. The mills were remodelled, docks built and sidings laid down. In 1898 Mr. D. L. White became associated with Mr. Playfair in the business, the name of the firm changing to Playfair & White. Mr. White was already widely known in the Georgian Bay district as a successful lumberman.

The saw mill located near the Grand Trunk Station at Midland, has a capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 lath per day. The machinery of the mill comprises two double cutting band mills and a resaw. The bands being one of the Wm. Hamilton and one of the Garland make. There are six boilers and three engines of 650 h.p. The company operate an electric light plant for the mill and yards.

The yards comprise almost 25 acres and have water frontage for piling 10,000,000 feet, and railway sidings for 10,000,000 feet more. The yards are so conveniently arranged that shipments can be made expeditiously from any part by either rail or water. The fire protection system is most complete, having a separate hose arrangement distinct from the town's fire appliances by which, at a moment's notice, immense streams of water can be diverted to any point on the premises.

At the beginning of this business, only one or two tugs were required, chiefly to handle the company's own logs. This was the nucleus of the Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, comprising some of the largest and most powerful tugs on the Upper Lakes, which has since been merged with the Inland Lakes Company. The wrecking plant is complete for handling the largest class of wreck-age, having steam pumps, lighters and gear of all descriptions which have, on different occasions, rendered good service to the Lake Marine.

The season's output of lumber at the Playfair & White mills will be almost 20,000,000 feet.

### Manley Chew

The mills of Geo. Chew & Son, Midland, Ont., were built in 1899. The firm at that time were composed of Messrs. Geo. Chew, A. G. Chew and Manley Chew, the former retiring from the firm shortly after. Mr. Manley Chew being sole owner and manager for the past twelve years.

The present mill building at Midland is 65 x 125 feet, with boiler house 30 x 40 feet. The boiler house is built of brick with iron roof, is practically fireproof and contains a battery of four boilers. A Waterous engine furnishes power to drive two double cut band saws, combined gang edger, lath and picket mills, as well as all the minor parts of an up-to-date saw mill. There are good shipping facilities by both water and rail, the dock holding 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 3,000,000 lath, with a depth of water of from 14 to 30 feet. There is a railway yard, with room for 13,000,000 feet, three railway switches, four trams and an excellent drying situation. Two years ago a saw-dust house was put up in connection with this mill and the trimmer house was also extended.

Besides this mill at Midland, M. Chew also owns a large mill at Tannerville, located several miles from the town. This is also a modern mill with double cutting bands and gang edgers. Each of his mills has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily.

This year, Mr. Chew's total output will run from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet, quite a percentage of which will be hardwood.

Mr. Chew is a resident of Midland and one of her most prominent citizens. He is a man of wide executive ability and is ever found giving his aid to all those plans that tend to promote the best interests of the town in which he lives. His position in the industrial world is a high one and he is justly popular with his many associates

and friends. For the term 1908-1911 he represented Simcoe in the Dominion Parliament.

### Benson & Bray, Limited

One of the most modern and up-to-date planing mills to be found in Canada has recently been completed at Midland, Ont., by the firm of Benson & Bray, Limited. Messrs. Benson & Bray, two of the principals of this firm, started in business in a very small way in 1905 on Sixth street. At that time they had only several small woodworking machines, run by a 6 h.p. gasoline engine. Their progressiveness, however, brought them much business and within two years from that date they were obliged to move to a larger factory, on the corner of Front and Third streets. In a year's time this factory also had to be enlarged, and year by year they progressed until in 1912 it was found absolutely necessary to erect a much larger building in order to take care of their growing trade, the present building being the result. The new building is of two-storeys, 74 x 250 feet, built entirely of fireproof, full mill construction with automatic sprinkler system throughout the building and vacuum steam heating equipment. They have a floor space on the two floors of 28,000 feet. The ground floor has a 6-inch solid cement floor from end to end which facilitates the handling of trucks.

Among the machines on the ground floor of the new plant, are to be found a No. 401 S. A. Woods Matcher which is one of the most up-to-date of its kind. This machine has a capacity of 200 lineal feet per minute with an automatic feeding table attached, which enables the company to manufacture stock at the rate of 200 lineal feet per minute. Some of the other machines to be found on the ground floor are an S. A. Woods No. 107 B. inside moulder, a Berlin double sur-facer No. 177 and a Berlin band resaw No. 289. The second floor is fully equipped with an E.-B. Hayes Dowell door machine with large capacity, also a Berlin Royal tripple drum sander, a Matterson No. 131 belt sander and a Buss No. 8 ball bearing shaper.

The power plant is located at the end of the building separated from the other part by a double fireproof wall of full mill construction. The boiler house is 40 feet square with a 25-foot ceiling and has a reinforced concrete flat roof without supports, with large fire-proof shavings vault in connection. Two Goldie & McCulloch boilers of 120 h.p. each, together with a 300 h.p. Wheelock engine supply the power for the mill.

One of the special features of the mill is the accommodation provided for the employees. On each floor are to be found the latest plumbing appliances which prove a great convenience to the men.

The building is equipped with an elevator service to facilitate the handling of their product and large dry kilns are to be found in connection with the same.

The shipping facilities are ideal. Private switches run down each side of the mill connecting with the main line of the Grand Trunk and located within a hundred yards are the company's docks, whereby they can make quick shipments by water to different points in the country. At the present time they are devoting their attention to the manufacture of sash, doors, frames, interior finish of all kinds, hardwood and veneer work. It is their intention, however, to specialize on doors in the very near future. All their fancy woods are imported direct from foreign countries and shipments are now coming in from Russia and South Africa.

Special facilities are to be found for custom dressing, and at the present time four cars at one time can pass through the mill. In April of the present year this concern was incorporated as a limited liability company with capital of \$200,000. The former owners taking into partnership with them two well-known men in the lumber field. These are Mr. Dwight J. Turner, of the Turner Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto and Mr. C. M. Tremere, who also has had a wide experience in saw and planing mill work. The personnel of the company at present is:—President, Jas. A. Benson; vice-president, D. J. Turner; secretary, C. M. Tremere; treasurer, M. J. Bray.

### Canada Iron Corporation, Limited

Of the many industrial enterprises of Simcoe County, Ont., and they are varied in their scope, there is none that holds a higher position in the world of industrial development than does The Canada Iron Corporation, Limited, with furnaces and machine shops located in Midland. The company control mines and plants in four provinces of the Dominion. The Canada Iron Corporation, Limited, was organized and incorporated under Dominion Charter in 1909, with a capital stock of \$10,500,000, and to-day controls twelve plants, the larger ones being located at St. Thomas, Ont.; Fort William, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Midland, Ont.; Londonderry, N.S.; Radnor, Que.; Drummondville, Que.; Torbrook, N.S., and Bathurst, N.B., with head offices in Montreal. The products manufactured by the company are pig iron, foundry, Bessemer and malleable steel, cast iron pipe, hydrants and specials for gas and water,



ingot moulds and castings for all purposes, mooring bollards for concrete and wooden docks, hoisting machinery for all purposes, car wheels, with or without axles, band wheel grinders, etc. In fact, nearly everything in iron and steel.

The Midland plant is one of the largest of the company's holdings. This plant was established in 1900, and as it stands to-day is a model engineering works of the higher order. The plants, which in reality consist of two in their nature and construction, are built of brick, iron and concrete. The first furnace that the company built at Midland had a capacity of 115 tons daily. Several years ago the second furnace was completed, giving the plant a capacity of 465 tons, and the re-modelling of the old furnace increases the capacity to 500 tons daily. The company have their own docks and boats, so that the ore from the mines is brought direct to the furnace plant. The shipments by both rail and water amount to over 425,000 tons annually, this enormous freightage being equal to the total shipping of many of the middle sized cities of the country. The machine shops and foundry are separately located from the blast furnaces, and are modern in their construction and fittings, and consist of a group of brick, iron and concrete buildings, in which are located the machine shop, foundry, boiler house, pattern shop and several out-buildings. These are the blast furnaces, covering about forty-four acres, but the company own several hundred acres adjoining, for extension purposes. In the several departments of the plants employment is given to from 300 to 350 skilled laborers, each demanding the price of expert workmanship, thus making the pay roll of the company one of the largest, if not the largest of any concern in Simcoe County.

Mr. Geo. D. Drummond is the manager and superintendent of the Midland plants. He ably takes care of the company's interests, is a skilled engineer and thoroughly understands the iron and steel business in all its branches. He is a son of Mr. John J. Drummond, the able general manager of the long line of blast furnaces operated by the company. Such interests as these make for progress and prosperity and the citizens of Midland are justly proud that such immense interests are located in their midst.

#### David S. Pratt

A resident of Midland who has been prominently identified with the lumber industry in that section of the country for many years past is Mr. David S. Pratt. Mr. Pratt controls large timber limits in the north country and gets his logs sawed by contract by one of the mills in the town of Midland. This year he will handle over 2,000,000 feet of different kinds of lumber besides his wholesale business. He also has a large retail yard in the town, through which he handles lumber and builders' materials. The yards and sheds are splendidly equipped and arranged with every convenience for prompt shipments of all orders, no matter how extensive. Mr. Pratt is also the manager of the Midland Coal Dock Company, where all the coal boats are unloaded. This concern has a storage capacity in Midland of 30,000 tons and last season handled upwards of 100,000 tons of coal.

In commercial, industrial and financial circles Mr. Pratt occupies a prominent position.

#### Mayor H. J. Craig—The Lumbermen's Friend

One of the best known men in Midland, and a man who has done excellent work in promoting its welfare, is Mr. H. J. Craig, who has been a resident of Midland for nearly thirty years, and is manager of the Standard Bank in that town. He has been closely identified with the lumbering industry of this section from a financial standpoint. At present Mr. Craig is the chief magistrate of the Georgian Bay town and also occupied the mayor's chair in 1911 and for many years previously has been closely identified with municipal work. Mr. Craig is, by the way, one of the oldest subscribers to the Canada Lumberman, having taken the paper continuously for twenty-five years.

#### H. H. Hettler Lumber Company

The firm of H. H. Hettler Lumber Company, the well-known Chicago lumber merchants, have Canadian offices in Midland, Ont., with Mr. Walker as their Canadian manager. This company own extensive limits in the Dokis Indian Reserve on the French River, and their logs are sawn by contract at the Midland mills and in the vicinity. Last year they cut twenty-eight million feet and twelve million pieces of lath.

#### Midland Engine Works

The business of the Midland Engine Works was originally established in 1895 by Messrs. J. Bruce & Samuel Hanley, and has been conducted most successfully since its inception. They manufacture marine gasoline motors and saw mill engines, car wheels, steam launches and many specialties in iron and steel. The plant is composed of a group of substantial buildings, which together with

the yards cover over an acre, located near the water front and connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad by sidings, giving the best of transportation facilities. In the industrial, commercial and financial life of Midland, Messrs. Hanley hold a prominent position. They believe in the future of their town, that it will become a large centre of industry and to this end they are ever found giving their aid to promote its welfare.

#### Midland Shoepack Company

A factory located in Midland which has a close connection with the lumber business is that of the Midland Shoepack Company. The proprietor is Mr. A. W. Yager, a resident of Midland for a number of years and a man who has had a wide experience in shoe and shoepack manufacturing. Mr. Yager started the present business in Midland in 1904, on Toronto street. The business increased to such an extent that two years ago it was found necessary to secure larger quarters and the present large and up-to-date factory on King street is the result. This concern is selling shoepacks to the lumber trade throughout the country from coast to coast. Last year Mr. Yager put on the market a special pack which does away with the necessity of the draw string. Although dispensing with the draw string it relieves the strain on the sewing, so that it is impossible for the pack to rip, which is a common occurrence with the ordinary pack. He has secured a patent on this pack which is already to be found in different centres all over the country and is proving very popular with the lumber and construction trade.

#### Freeman Lumber Company, Limited

This company, with head office in Midland, has limits in the townships of Freeman and Conger, to the extent of 33 square miles, consisting principally of pine and hemlock. It gets its stock cut by contract at the Midland mills and this year will market over 2,000,000 feet. The company was incorporated in 1908 and the officers are:—J. Hill, president; Fred G. Hill, vice-president and general manager; C. M. Tremere, secretary-treasurer.

#### A Valuable Forest Map

The first installment of what promises to be an excellent forest atlas of North America has been published by the United States Forest Service, under the direction of Henry S. Graves, chief forester. Part one, dealing with pines, has been prepared by Geo. B. Sudworth, Dendrologist. The atlas contains 36 duplicates of the map of North America, upon each of which is shown in green, the area in which a particular species of pine is to be found. The ranges outlined for the pines are based upon all available published and unpublished data of reliable character. The information has been drawn largely from unpublished field notes, recorded observations and reports of Forest Service officials, engaged in the exploration, surveying and administration of the 163 different national forests now established, which aggregate 187,406,376 acres.

Extensive and continued lumbering operations with attending forest fires have so changed and in some cases exterminated, parts of the original stand of most of the North American pine areas as to render it impracticable to show the commercial distribution in connection with its botanical range. These maps, therefore, indicate only the general occurrence of species within the prescribed areal limits and have no reference to the density or continuity of growth.

Contrary to popular belief, our present knowledge and published records of the geographic ranges of North American trees is still very incomplete. Lack of space has doubtless prevented many writers from giving, with other essential facts about trees, more than very general information regarding range. It is true, also, that the meagreness of information may be due to some extent to a disregard of the value of exact range data. For the forester's purposes, however, as it would seem also for other scientific purposes, it is highly important that much more accurate information be made available, and the simplest means of presenting this information is in the form of maps.

The atlas is a work which will involve a vast amount of careful study and co-operation on the part of those who have undertaken it and all others whom they can persuade to assist them. It is unquestionable that the information, thus secured and compiled in readily accessible form, will be of the utmost importance to all who are interested in the forest resources of North America.

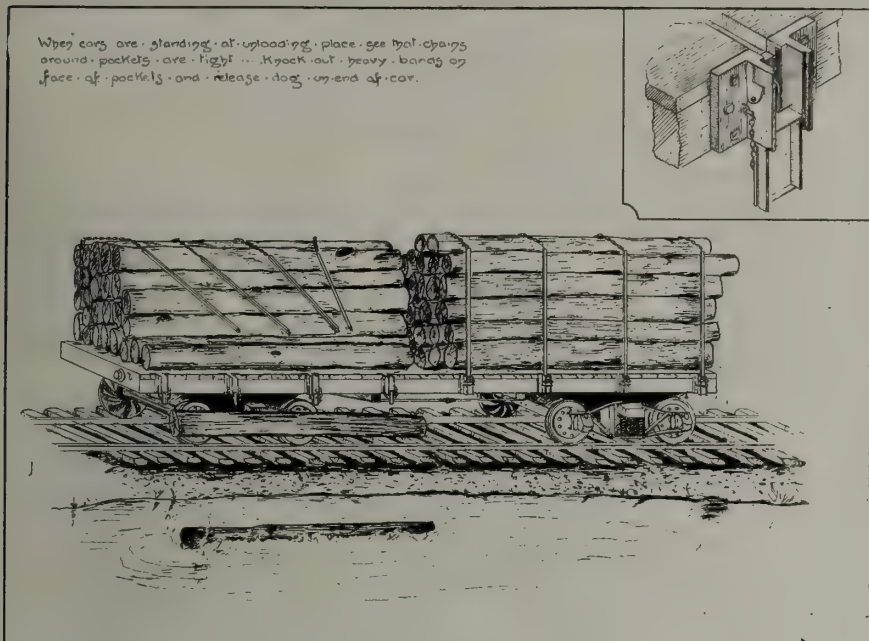
#### Rapid Destruction of Saw Mill

The Wisconsin Lumber Company's saw mill located at Deering, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire on April 17th. The fire was discovered at 12.10 p.m. and the mill plant was completely destroyed in thirty minutes. The warehouses, tenements and commissary, also lumber yard containing eight million feet of lumber, were saved. Loss \$75,000; fully insured. The mill will be rebuilt immediately in an up-to-date manner, and will probably be in operation by October 1st.



### A New Principle in Car Stakes

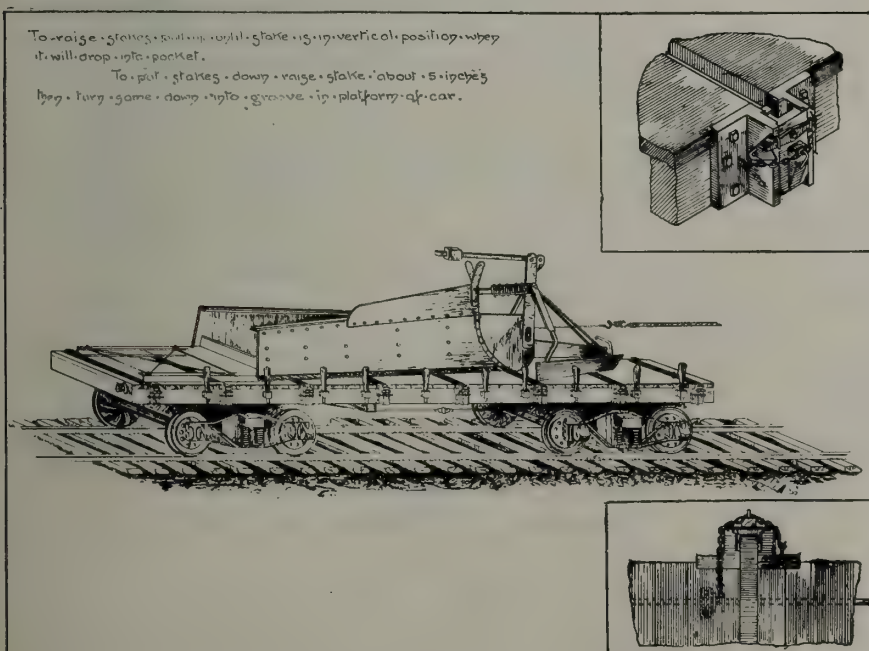
The accompanying illustrations give an excellent idea of a car stake which Mr. Martin Kehoe, North Bay, Ont., is at present bringing to the attention of railroad companies and the railway commissions in connection with the lumber shipping business. The difficulty in securing car stakes and also the frequent disputes regarding



them, between railway companies and shippers have always been a source of loss. Frequent attempts have been made to solve the problems connected with this situation. Many of those who have looked into the car stake illustrated herewith believe that it will go a long way towards simplifying matters and that it would be a great benefit to the trade if it could be generally adopted.

In staking a flat car with round stakes, according to the present methods, each car involves the destruction of eight young trees. Wiring and staking in a timber country costs on an average of \$2.50 per car, placing no value on the trees from which the stakes are made. An additional feature, making the adoption of some practical car stake of the utmost importance, is the danger to life, which present methods involve. In order to unload logs with wooden stakes, it is necessary for one man to stand in front of the car and cut the stakes. This operation frequently results in injury to the workman, and sometimes death.

Millmen prefer loading flat cars with lumber after the car has been staked, but in a great many cases refuse flat cars and order box cars, so as to avoid the troubles incident to staking. It is claimed by those who have looked into the stake shown in the accompanying illustrations that it will serve the purpose of any shipper



who may be making his shipments on flat cars. It will be seen from the illustration that the stake, when not in use, lies in a groove on the car, flush with the rest of the platform. A snow plough or any other class of machine can therefore be loaded upon a flat car just as simply as one which is not equipped with this stake. Practically, this is the first patent car stake that could be used for any general purpose. It is made of angle iron and has cross-chains attached and

can be put in position in one minute. The illustrations explain the working of the stake clearly.

Mr. Kehoe is taking steps to bring this stake to the attention of the railway commission and also of the railway companies. In this effort he has already met with considerable success.

### St. Lawrence Company's Developments

The St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Company, Gaspé Bay, P.Q., are offering bonds for public subscription, consisting of \$3,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund, gold bonds at par. Mr. R. F. Whitmer, president of the company, is also president of the Parsons Pulp and Lumber Company of West Virginia, The Champion Lumber Company of North Carolina, and Wm. Whitmer & Sons, incorporated, of Philadelphia. Wm. Sharp, vice-president of the company, is president of the Jessup Paper Company of Philadelphia, and the Kenmore Pulp and Paper Company. The proceeds of the bonds issued will be used for paying off all indebtedness on the property and furnishing ample working capital, also to increasing the capacity of the present lumber mill (now about 80,000 feet per day), to erecting a pulp mill, constructing a logging railroad and making other necessary improvements in the efficiency of the property. When these improvements have been fully completed it is expected that the annual output of lumber will be in excess of 30,000,000 feet, and the output of pulp, about 30,000 tons per annum. The pulp mill will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and its location and erection will be in charge of Hardy S. Ferguson, of New York. Other mills will be erected at a later date which will bring the output of lumber up to 50,000,000 feet at least. The timber holdings of the company include the following stands:—1,212,000 feet of balsam valued at \$3 per thousand; 969,600,000 feet of spruce valued at \$3 per thousand; 121,200,000 feet of cedar valued at \$2 per thousand; a total of 2,302,800,000 feet of merchantable timber valued in all at \$6,787,200; also 4,040,000 cords of pulpwood at a minimum value of \$1 per cord; bringing the estimated total value of the timber stand up to a minimum of \$10,827,200.

### Laurentide's Proposed Extensions

Ottawa, May 7th (Special to the Canada Lumberman): The proposed extensions to the plant of the Laurentide Pulp Company, at Grand 'Mere, Que., which were announced in the Canada Lumberman recently are to cost approximately \$1,000,000. Application has been made to the Department of Public Works to construct a dam across the St. Maurice River, at Grand 'Mere. The dam is to be a concrete structure with sluice gates and a spillway 1,900 feet long. It is understood that the application will come before the Cabinet in a few days and will be granted. The enlargements will mean permanent employment for a large staff of extra men. The construction of the dam will improve conditions on the river greatly, by doing away with the Grand Pile Rapids about twelve miles above Grand 'Mere.

### National Forestry Convention

The Canadian Forestry Association have announced July 7th-9th as the date of the Dominion Forestry Convention to be held in Winnipeg. Arrangements are under way for what promises to be one of the most representative and successful gatherings ever held in the West. Delegates from all parts of Canada, and from many of the States of the Union, will convene in the Industrial Bureau Hall as guests of the Provincial Government and the City of Winnipeg, to discuss the problems of the forest resources of Canada. The programme which is now in preparation, will be a most interesting one. Particulars of the programme and of railway rates, etc., may be had from James Lawler, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

### Changes in Harvard Forestry Course

The Harvard School of Forestry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in their official register, volume 10, state that beginning with the year 1913-14, the Harvard School of Forestry will offer general training in forestry as heretofore, followed by special training in one of the several branches of the profession. A general training alone will no longer be sufficient to secure the degree of master of forestry. The curriculum will hereafter divide the two years' programme between a first year devoted to the study of the subjects necessary for a broad grasp of technical forestry, and a second year to special training or research in one of the following fields: (1) the operations of forests; (2) wood technology; (3) forest entomology; (4) dendrology. The first year's work will extend from the first week in July until the middle of the following June. The work of the second year will be located wherever the specialty chosen by the student requires, either wholly or in part on the Harvard forest, or at Jamaica Plain or in part in some lumber region where a particular investigation is to be carried on.



# Ontario Retailers Doing Well

**Building Activity Continues  
Advanced Prices Holding  
a Good Season in Prospect**

The retail lumber trade in Ontario does not seem to have been experiencing any falling off in business during the last month, as might have been expected from a number of reports which were received lately from wholesalers and manufacturers, who, for a time, were uneasy about the outlook for the coming season. Apparently, there has been no development which would satisfy retailers in curtailing their purchases. The reverse, in fact, is probably the more general condition, as reports received by the Canada Lumberman are largely to the effect that trade is exceptionally active, payments are fairly prompt, demand is strong and stocks are going quickly into consumption, the result being a volume of business considerably in excess of that of a year ago. Following are some of the reports which have been received:—

## Everything Active at Newmarket

Editor Canada Lumberman: Newmarket, May 5th.

The past six weeks have been very busy ones with us and our sales have been unusually heavy for this time of year. Of course, the severe wind storm of Good Friday was instrumental in causing this demand. The factories in our town are growing rapidly, and housing space is at a premium, which gives promise of continued activity for the whole season, as there is considerable building of a speculative nature under way, as well as many handsome structures intended for homes by the builders themselves.

As we stocked up heavily last fall there have been no serious inroads made upon our stocks as yet, and, although we raised the prices from four to five dollars per thousand for the rougher grades, it would appear that further raise will be necessary when we begin to purchase to replenish our stocks. As there are several portable mills cutting up small bushes in the vicinity, it is extremely difficult for us to hold the price of hemlock at a level where a reasonable profit is assured.

Collections on the whole are none too satisfactory. The supplies for the buildings within town are purchased almost entirely by the contractors and builders, and they, as a rule, have to be carried along by the dealer until they have buildings completed before they are prepared to make any reasonable payment. The farmers we find good cash pay, usually coming with the cash in their pockets for all purchases.

P. W. Pearson.

## Bowmanville Trade Prospering

Bowmanville, Ont., May 5th, 1913.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

Retail trade conditions are very good in this section, in fact the best they have been for years, and the outlook seems good for a continuance of these conditions during the present season at least.

The demand for lumber and building material of all kinds is very good, stocks are fairly good, although the demand for 10 and 12 ft. lengths in undressed material is rather greater than the supply, and spruce and hemlock are taking the place of pine for many purposes, notwithstanding the sharp advance in hemlock again this spring. Prices are, of course, tending upwards all the time, and preventing those of limited means from doing a great deal of building. One or two syndicates, however, are taking the place of the individual, and erecting several blocks of houses which are an absolute necessity on account of the growing condition of the town, and with waterworks and sewerage development now under way this seems likely to be maintained. Collections are not as good as they might be, but with the added influx of population, and the good wages which are being paid generally, this difficulty will probably be solved later on.

McClellan & Company, Ltd.

## Healthy Business Conditions at Hamilton

Editor Canada Lumberman: Hamilton, Ont., May 2nd.

The lumber demand is good. Plenty of work is offering to keep all busy at present. The demand would have been much greater had not some check been given to the building by loans becoming more difficult to procure.

We think that this feature has been a move in the right direction as the tendency to build rashly without counting the cost was becoming too strong. All legitimate building will go on as before and there will be plenty of work to keep builders in all lines actively engaged for the season.

Stocks at present are large and travellers may not be finding car lot orders for lumber so plentiful; this is because the yards generally have been stocking up, anticipating a brisk demand in the early

spring. Prices will remain firm as there is plenty to do. Many permits are being taken out and all labor is high in price.

D. Aitchison & Company.

## Business Doubled This Year

Editor Canada Lumberman: Exeter, Ont., May 3rd.

We find trade generally good. Take our business compared with the first four months of last year we find we have doubled our business. This has partly been owing to the wind storm of March 22nd, and the demand for lumber and shingles has been large.

We might also state that we find our shingle trade to be on the increase, owing to steel shingles and metal roofing not giving satisfaction, which people are now beginning to find out.

We have all the work we can handle and are receiving more from our wholesale trade than we can attend to at present.

The stock, we find, is about as usual, with the exception of hemlock, which is scarce and very high. We are using spruce and mill culls instead. The cost of building operations will be at least ten per cent. higher than last year.

Wages of all kinds have advanced. Collections have been very slow and money has been hard to get, but things are easing up a little in this respect.

The Ross Taylor Company, Ltd.

## Stocks Low at Snow Road

Editor Canada Lumberman: Snow Road, April 29th.

Stocks of all kinds of lumber are very low in this vicinity, and the demand is very sharp. The prospects for large building operations in the nearby cities and towns have not been better for years. Our stock was all sold early, and we have contracted for this year's cut of hardwoods. Owing to the C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway building near here, the demand for ties and cull lumber is better than we have ever seen before. Hardwoods are not in quite as good demand with our usual customers, owing to conditions in the United States and the free entry of foreign lumber, our largest customers being able to buy Michigan maple and birch for less money laid down in their yards than we like to take for it in our yard. The same will apply in the case of southern woods. These odd leaks in our tariff wall should be remedied at once.

The Chandler-Jones Lumber Company.

## Hemlock and Shingles Scarce at Strathroy

Editor Canada Lumberman: Strathroy, Ont., May 3rd.

There is a lot of building going on in Strathroy, although lumber has taken an advance of \$3 per thousand. Laborers who were only getting from 15c to 20c an hour last year are now getting from 20c to 25c an hour. Carpenters who were getting from 20c to 25c an hour are now getting from 25c to 30c; masons who were getting 30c are now getting 50c, the reason being that there are two large buildings being erected here along with numerous small jobs.

I am finding it very hard to get 1-in. x 10 ft. or 12 ft. hemlock stocks, without taking resawed plank. Hemlock and B. C. shingles are the only material I have any trouble in getting. I have had a car of B. C. shingles on order for over a month and have not received the invoice yet.

R. W. Nicholson.

## Demand Exceeding Supply at Stouffville

Editor Canada Lumberman: Stouffville, Ont., May 3rd.

The spring trade is exceptionally good this season. The demand exceeds the supply, or at least we cannot keep enough stock on hand, in shingles at least. Prices are good and collections are better than for a few years. The wind storm on Good Friday certainly put business in the way of the village and country lumber dealer. It is very hard, in fact almost impossible for us to get the proper stock of lumber for our trade.

We are doing business on a 30-day cash principle and it is working nicely. The customers can pay in thirty days, as well as in ninety days, in most instances, but it is the education on cash payment which they need to make business more pleasant.

D. M. Heise & Company.

## Niagara Trade Expecting Good Year

Editor Canada Lumberman: Jordan Harbor, Ont., April 30th.

The outlook in this district was never better. We anticipate an exceptionally good year for the lumber business. The retailers are fairly well supplied with lumber and prices are considerably higher than last season. We do not see anything to effect building operations at the present time. The fruit crops are practically assured



and that is what is largely relied upon in the Niagara district. On the whole the outlook is very promising for this season. Wm. Fretz.

#### Business Dull at Guelph

Editor Canada Lumberman: Guelph, Ont., May 5th.

We look to the west for two-thirds of our business. As everybody knows, things are very bad in the west at the present time, and it has only left us the Ontario market. As we are not very well organized in Ontario we are slacker than we have been in fifteen years. Conditions around Guelph are the poorest they have been for some years. The expected boom did not materialize.

Robert Stewart Limited.

#### Good Conditions at St. Catharines

Editor Canada Lumberman: St. Catharines, Ont., May 6th.

Trade conditions are good here and the outlook for business during the summer is also good. There is a scarcity of hemlock lumber and prices have advanced very considerably. Pine lumber has also advanced but not to the extent of hemlock. Collections are somewhat slow but we expect they will improve in a short time.

Henry Wise.

#### Outlook Bright at Brantford

Editor Canada Lumberman: Brantford, Ont., May 6th, 1913.

We find the demand for building material is about normal and prices are gradually getting better. Building operations are just opening up and at present the outlook is as good as in 1912, which was a record year. Hemlock and the low grades of pine are very scarce but the better grades of pine are to be had at a good price.

Mickle, Dymont & Son.

#### Better Prices at Dorchester Station

Dorchester Station, Ont., May 3rd.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

In our locality there are prospects of a good season in the building trade. There has been an exceptionally good demand for shingles this spring. In the retail trade we are getting better prices. In the past we have been selling too close to cost. Dealers are beginning to realize the folly of such a policy. I find collections better than usual.

E. A. McCann.

#### Good Outlook at Hagersville

Editor Canada Lumberman: Hagersville, Ont., May 3rd.

Present trade conditions in this locality are very good. The outlook for business during the summer is pleasing. Quite a number of buildings are being erected, hence there is a good demand for lumber, etc. The prices are considerably higher than they were a year ago.

A. & W. J. Bailey.

#### New Hardwood Grading Rules

The grading rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association have been revised in accordance with the changes authorized at the recent annual meeting held in Cincinnati on February 4th and 5th. Copies of the new book are now in the hands of the members and are also ready for general distribution.

The revised rules are effective from May 1, 1913, and embody the latest ideas in the inspection and grading of hardwood lumber.

#### R. Truax & Sons New Factory

The accompanying illustration shows the new factory which will be erected by R. Truax & Son, at Walkerton, Ont. The illustration does not give a correct idea of the length of the building, as a section in the centre of the illustration had to be omitted, in order to make it appear to advantage in our columns. The building will be 300

feet long and 60 feet wide. There will be only one storey. The foundation and floor will be of cement and the walls of brick, 12 feet high, with lantern roof as shown in the illustration.

The equipment of the plant will include the machinery in the present plant, viz., 72 machines, practically all new and up-to-date moulding machines; also a complete set of boring machinery, blind and sash machinery. The company are also building a dry kiln, which will hold, when completed, about 105,000 feet of lumber. The kiln will be of solid cement and iron. When these buildings have been completed the company will be equipped with a thoroughly modern and up-to-date plant.

#### The Philosophy of the Cash Price

Editor Canada Lumberman: Stouffville, Ont., May 7th.

We started in business last November, taking over Mr. J. A. Heise's business here. Therefore did not have much experience in account collecting up to that time. The writer however was book-keeper and yard manager for J. A. Heise, and had all the collecting to do. We made our terms then, but they were not lived up to, but we set our terms now, as cash 30 days, after that a promissory note with interest at bank rate until paid.

Our reasons were:—

1st. To insure ourselves enough ready cash to run the business.  
2nd. That the majority could pay as well in 30 days as in 90 days.

3rd. We found that some people were getting interest on money in the bank, while we had to pay interest to run our business.

4th. That we could do business cheaper on cash than credit.

Some of the disadvantages of credit are as follows:

1st. Give some people an inch, and they will take an ell, or they will never pay.

It makes it necessary to keep a bunch of practically dead accounts in your ledger which you are loafing over all the time, thus wasting time and brains.

It costs MONEY to hold customers over on the books.

It will cause more worry and work than all the other parts of a business.

Credit very often means creditors, which is not any too good, in some instances. We certainly have our troubles in making this new system work out, but we stick to our part of the bargain, and we also see that the other fellow does his part. We also refuse to take notes in some cases, especially where the amount is small, as it is cash we want, not interest, and it does not pay always to discount a note, as some people are very careless, and it is often charged back again.

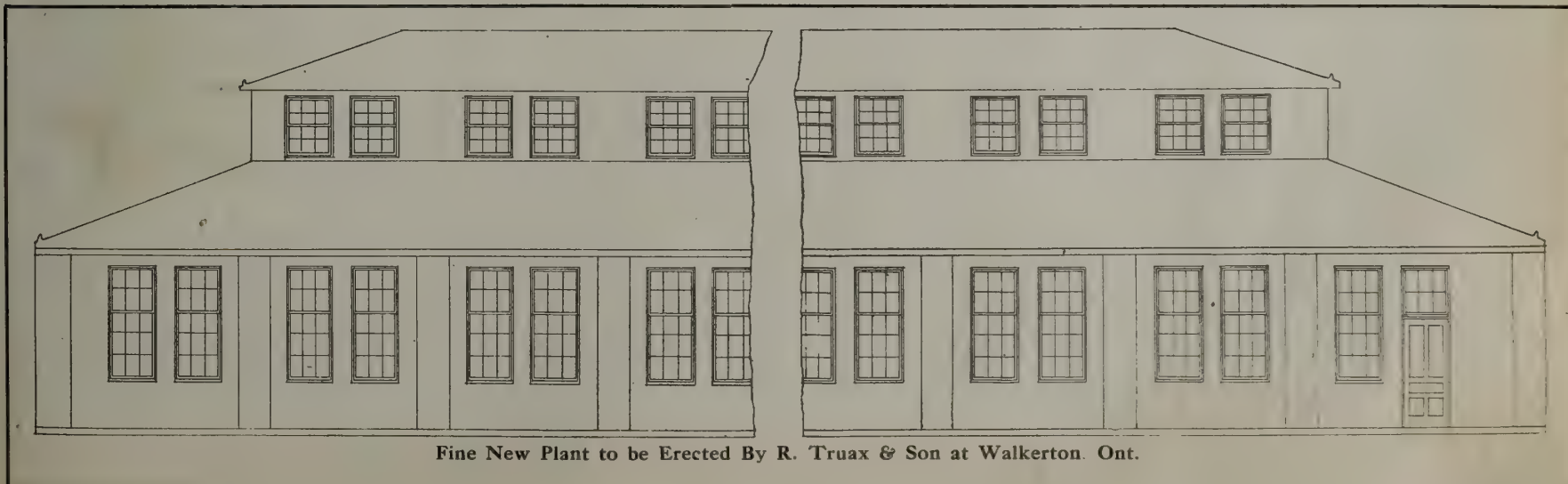
Nine times out of ten if you ask a man for the cash he will hand it over to you, but he will always ask for credit first. By making terms such as ours, we treat all comers alike, and if one man pays in 30 days he gets cash price, and if his neighbour does not pay until 90 days he also gets the cash price, but with 60 days interest, thereby giving the cash man the preference, which is only right.

Compel the public to pay cash, and they will deal with you, but give them credit, and a large percentage of them will go to your competitor. Very few people like to be dunned, and we certainly do not blame them.

D. M. Heise & Co.

#### Fire Destroys Pulpwood Stocks

According to a despatch from St. Rose, P.Q., ten thousand cords of pulpwood stored in the Quebec Central Railroad yards there were recently destroyed by fire. The pulpwood was the property of the Quebec and St. Maurice Industrial Company, and of Mr. J. Gagnan, of Beauce; Mr. B. C. Howard, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. J. R. C. Chabot, of St. Justine.



Fine New Plant to be Erected By R. Truax & Son at Walkerton. Ont.



### Canadian Western's Annual Report

The annual report of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Limited, for the year 1912 shows a profit of \$1,336,464, which is reduced by interest on debenture stock, interest on loans on capital account, debenture stock sinking fund, reserve for depreciation, accounts receivable, organization expenses, etc., to \$388,946. The total accumulated profits carried forward to 1913 amount to \$683,425. The report states that conditions for the coming year look promising. The company already has considerably more business on its books than at the same time a year ago, and at prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 per thousand feet higher. The export market has lately improved very much, and the company has already booked for export during the first six months of 1913, 10,000,000 feet, at an average price of \$2 per thousand over the prices prevailing at this time a year ago. Present indications are that the average price for the coming year will be at least \$1 per thousand feet higher than the average obtained during 1912. The company hopes to manufacture between 190,000,000 and 200,000,000 feet of lumber during 1913. The annual report states that considerable study has been given during the past year, by the company, to finding a market for some of its waste materials. It is now reported that a new article can be manufactured from this waste, at a profit to the company. The Canadian Western Lumber Company and the Columbia River Lumber Company still own approximately 9,801,000,000 feet of standing timber.

### Annual Report of British Canadian Lumber Corporation

The profits for the year 1912 of the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited, totalled \$97,176, and the directors have decided to defer the payment on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares. The total profit was \$177,457, reduced to \$97,176 by general expenses. The directors state that the operations were not as successful as anticipated for the following reasons:—first, the average selling price of lumber at Vancouver during the year 1911 was \$20 per thousand feet, and in 1912 it declined to \$18.50 per thousand feet. At the same time the cost of logs advanced 50 cents during last year, making a net reduction in the profit of \$2 per thousand feet, board measure, on the entire lumber output of the Corporation; second, the Corporation had in operation during last year but two mills, one of which only operates about seven or eight months out of the year on account of the cold winters in the mountain district; third, the loss of the company's planing mill at Crescent Valley (Nelson), which was destroyed by fire in June, 1912. The company have now erected a new planing mill at this point, which will rapidly turn the lumber on hand into the finished product. The fire necessitated storing unfinished lumber to the extent of twenty million feet at one time, as compared with a normal average of a fifth of this quantity.

The new plant at New Westminster (the sawmill of which was completed in November) will cut and manufacture into products for the market, five hundred thousand feet, board measure, per day. It has taken almost a year longer than was anticipated to complete this plant, but the Corporation now not only own the largest exclusively electrically equipped mill on the continent, but they also generate and develop their own electric power from the waste products of the mill.

The retiring board of directors was re-elected. It is composed of Mr. G. F. Johnston, president; Hon. Robert Mackay, vice-president; Messrs. J. W. McConnell, G. B. Allison, Montreal; C. J. Booth, Ottawa; C. S. Mayes, St. John, N.B.; H. E. Hopper, Indianola, Iowa; and F. L. Buckley, managing director, Vancouver.

### U. S. Mills Fear Canadian Timber

The Pioneer Western Lumberman referring to the probability of the duty on lumber entering the United States being removed, says editorially:—"The mills of Canada can manufacture lumber products cheaper than can our own country's plants. In the first place there are no labor union troubles in that country. Wages are lower and the cost of living is considerably less than in the United States. The plant operatives in Canada do not have to pay the heavy taxes which American mill owners are compelled to add to the cost of doing business. Then again, and this is most vital and important, the timber operators in British Columbia do not have to own their own timber lands. They secure what is practically a lease, with a definite limit in which they can exploit the timber, with the result that the element of interest upon the money invested can be deducted from the already light cost of doing business. And, finally, the freight rate in foreign bottoms from British Columbia ports to those along this western coast of our country is much lower than that which has to be paid to American vessels plying between American ports."

### Important B. C. Timber Deal

A large timber limit deal was closed recently when Lacey & Company, of Chicago, sold berth "W" on the Lower Lillooet River to the Deere Plow company, of Moline and Chicago, for a total approximating \$2,100,000. The property was sold on the basis of \$3 per 1,000

on an approved cruise showing the standing timber to be 700,000,000 feet, mostly cedar and fir. Its area is about 10,704 acres, and the lower section is less than three miles from Haney on the line of the C. P. R. The limit is located within the Dominion railway belt. Less than a year ago the former owners bought the same limit from the Shevlin estate, of Minneapolis, for \$700,000 cash.

### Will Operate Extensively in Vancouver Island

The White Bros. Lumber Company, Limited, a well-known firm of lumber manufacturers, in Canada and also in the United States is reported to be actively developing its extensive interests in British Columbia, as a result of the prospect for the early opening of the Panama Canal, and also the likelihood of lumber being admitted into the United States free of duty. The firm is an off-shoot of a large Michigan corporation, in which Messrs. W. H. White and Thos. White, of Boyne City, Mich., and W. O. King, of Chicago, are the three principal shareholders. These three members of the company are now in British Columbia inspecting the company's holdings and developing plans for their operation. Their limits are said to comprise 90,000 acres, all practically in one block on the Clanche River and its tributaries, in the Rupert district, near the north east end of Vancouver Island. The property is estimated to contain 5,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, consisting of yellow fir, white pine, spruce, fir, cedar and hemlock. The principal shipping port from which the company will build logging railways will be Beaver Cove, almost opposite Albert Bay. It is reported that the company is considering the erection of either one large mill or three or four smaller mills, with a total capacity of 500,000 feet daily. Logging operations will be inaugurated immediately under the direction of Mr. Thos. White.

### Effect of Tariff Removal in B. C.

An interesting communication from Mr. E. H. Bucklin, general manager of the Small-Bucklin Lumber Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C., dealing with the attitude of British Columbia mills in connection with the United States tariff situation, was recently published by the "Timberman," Portland, Ore. In the course of his letter Mr. Bucklin says: "the British Columbia mills are at present able to supply all the lumber imported into Canada from Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. The mills, both in the mountains and on the coast of British Columbia, were not willing to sacrifice timber to the extent necessary, or manufacture it at a loss to meet the price at which lumber from the United States was sold in Canada, and considered it an unwise policy to do so even if they were able, and so, many of them curtailed production on that account.

"We can easily understand how some operations in the United States with large obligations were forced to sacrifice, but we fail to grasp the policy of many of the strong interests who are so prominent with their theories of conservation and confidence expressed in regard to ultimate values.

"In regard to shipments from Canada to the United States, in case of removal of United States duty, it is very evident there would be practically no such movement at present or until United States prices should have advanced considerably, and then that advance would stimulate further advance in Canada. This is further demonstrated in the foreign cargo trade, where the cargo mills in the United States have no tariff assistance, and in which the percentage of increase in shipments of the Oregon and Washington mills for the past ten years, has been much in excess of that of the British Columbia mills, and is at present.

"If for any reason, a removal of the United States tariff in general would cause depression in the United States, I fear that British Columbia mills will be dominated by United States prices.

"It is also quite likely that a material reduction in the United States' duty on lumber and in general will be followed by strong Canadian agitation for further Canadian reduction with a good prospect of success, as the free list at present is much more extensive in regard to lumber and shingles than that of the United States, and both political parties in Canada are inclined toward reduction rather than an advance on these products, which is quite in contrast with the policy of the United States in the past."

### Western Timber for Panama Canal

A report from Prince Rupert, B.C., says that five thousand poles for use on the telegraph lines along the Panama Canal, are to be cut from Graham Island, near Prince Rupert. This is the first of the Graham Island timber that has found a market and may presage the development of an important industry, as experts have reported that nowhere else could trees be found more adaptable to the manufacture of poles and flag-staffs.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia will use six powerful launches this summer for its work along the coast.



## View and Interview

### Chemical Pulp Business Endangered

One of the most prominent pulp and paper manufacturers in the province of New Brunswick in a letter to the Canada Lumberman regarding the trade situation says:—"The new United States tariff bill, if passed in its present form, will put a quietus on the chemical pulp business in Canada, and the prospects are not very favorable for existing mills. Europe will have the advantage under the existing tariff of \$5.33 per ton on unbleached and \$7.00 per ton on bleached pulp. It is going to be hard for Canada to compete."

### Backward Logging Conditions in Muskoka

Mr. R. J. Hutcheson, of Huntsville, who was recently in Toronto, stated that there is more timber left in the bush in the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts than has been the case in the last fifteen years. The number of logs taken out this season was very much less than last, as operators were only able to draw from the 20th of February to the 11th of March. Owing to the absence of rain in these districts the streams are very low and the prospects are not very bright at present for getting their logs down.

### Sawmills Operating In Labrador

In an interview in Quebec City, Mr. H. R. Reid, of New York, vice-president of the Labrador Pulp and Paper Company, speaking of the operations at Hamilton Inlet, where the company are constructing large pulp mills, said that, since last fall, two large saw mills have been built, and are now at work. The company have also started on the construction of a pulp mill, with a yearly capacity of 90,000 tons. A second mill, with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons, will be built at Sandwich Bay, but the directors will not commence this work until the larger mill begins the production of pulp. The output, of both mills, Mr. Reid stated, is contracted for, the British Wall Paper Company having agreed to purchase the largest portion. The company will have no lack of water power, Mr. Reid estimating the development of horse power at a very large amount. About 1,200 men have been at work on the company's properties in Labrador during the winter, and a large quantity of dimension timber has been cut for wharves and bulkheads.

### Cross Ties and Poles In Good Demand

A correspondent of the Canada Lumberman discussing the market for poles and ties at Ottawa, writes as follows:—"For cedar poles 7 in. top, 30 ft. and longer, the market this year is a steady one the supply meeting the demand fairly well with the possible exception of 35 ft. lengths which is the length mostly required. Prices have advanced yearly, as the supply in the Laurentian district is a limited one obliging operators to go further afield each year.

For railway ties the demand this year is strong with the general supply not up to normal. Prices are firm and are in advance of any season heretofore in this district. It has been generally held that railways in the past have secured their ties at altogether too low a price. Figuring the feet board measure in a tie, at the price the railways have until with in a year or two paid per piece, it would about equal the price of No. 2 mill culls.

The getting out of railway ties has hardly ever paid lumbermen operating their own camps and the much abused settler has contributed to the railways their requirements at a price almost always lower than the actual labour involved.

### Visiting Lumberman Urges a Lumbermen's Club

S. L. Purdy, Coehill, Ont., manufacturer of hemlock, hardwoods, etc., visited Toronto recently and was a welcome visitor at the office of the Canada Lumberman. Mr. Purdy reports that prices of hardwoods and hemlock are exceedingly firm. Trade is a little quiet at present, but he believes that this is the result largely of shortage of stocks in the hands of manufacturers. During his business calls in Toronto he found little or no difficulty in disposing of his stocks at good prices and he had an optimistic view of the outlook for the immediate future.

Mr. Purdy is strongly in favor of establishing a lumbermen's club in Toronto. Manufacturers visiting Toronto, he says, invariably devote much of their time to looking about in order to get into touch with the right parties with whom to do business. If there were some central headquarters, such as would be provided by a lumbermen's club, visiting lumbermen would be able to go there and obtain immediate information, which, under present conditions, they can only obtain after making a large number of enquiries, and which they cannot possibly obtain so thoroughly as they could at a lumbermen's club. The social end of such an institution would be very pleasant,

according to Mr. Purdy's views. Visiting lumbermen, after they have concluded their business have little or nothing to do but return to a hotel and wait until train time. A club with suitable quarters in Toronto, would provide a place where visitors could spend their spare hours in company with men whose business interests were similar to their own. The time would be pleasantly spent and on many occasions additional business would be picked up.

From the point of view of the visiting lumberman, a club in Toronto would certainly be valuable. Firms with offices in Toronto would find it even more useful than those whose business only brought them to Toronto occasionally.

### Held Services in 350 Lumber Camps

Through the efforts of the Shantymen's Christian Association, 16,000 men in three hundred and fifty lumber camps in northern Ontario attended religious services and received 5,000 Bibles during the past winter, according to the secretary's statement at the annual meeting of the Association held recently in Toronto. The total receipts for the year were \$3,252.79, against \$2,789.07 for the previous year. Four missionaries of the Association, Messrs. George Creagh, T. E. Snelgrove, P. A. Grandjean and William Henderson, Superintendent, addressed the meeting. Mr. Henderson stated that the only hindrance to the work was lack of workers. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. H. B. Gordon; vice-president, Mr. D. Purvis, North Bay; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Thomas Yellowlees; superintendent, Mr. Wm. Henderson; directors, Messrs. H. B. Gordon, John McClelland, J. J. Gartshore, John Firstbrook, W. H. Shaw, Thos. Yellowlees, Wm. Henderson, Dr. W. H. Howitt, A. G. Browning, W. H. Lailey and D. Purvis.

### Miscellaneous Personal and Trade Notes

Bartram Brothers, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Ottawa, Ont., report that Mr. E. M. Ball is now working Quebec Province in their interests.

Mr. James W. Sewall, of Old Town, Maine, has a crew of men in Northern New York, planting 200,000 white and Scotch pine on burnt land there.

Reports from Hopewell Hill, Albert County, N.B., state that the lumber drives on the Crooked Creek have been hung up on account of low water and drivers were all obliged to await the occurrence of rain.

Reports from North Tonawanda state that the market has received quite an impetus by the arrival of the first cargo of lumber for 1913. All lines of lumber are experiencing an active trade. Prices are steady and firm.

During the year 1912 the Australian Commonwealth imported timber to the value of \$14,127,484, as compared with \$13,849,762 during the year 1911. The exports during the same years were as follows:—1912, \$4,308,357; 1911, \$5,122,468.

Announcement is made by A. F. Fugl, district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Edmonton, Alta., that it will take a party of bankers and lumbermen to Fort McPherson, 300 miles within the Arctic circle the coming summer. The visitors to the land of the midnight sun will leave Edmonton early in June to join the fleet of scows at Athabasca Landing, to connect with the steamer Grahame at Fort McMurray and proceed to Smiths Landing, where the tourists will board the steamer McKenzie River for the Arctic district. The party will return to Edmonton early in September. This will give the business men an opportunity to see what the vast hinterland of Alberta offers in the way of undeveloped natural resources.

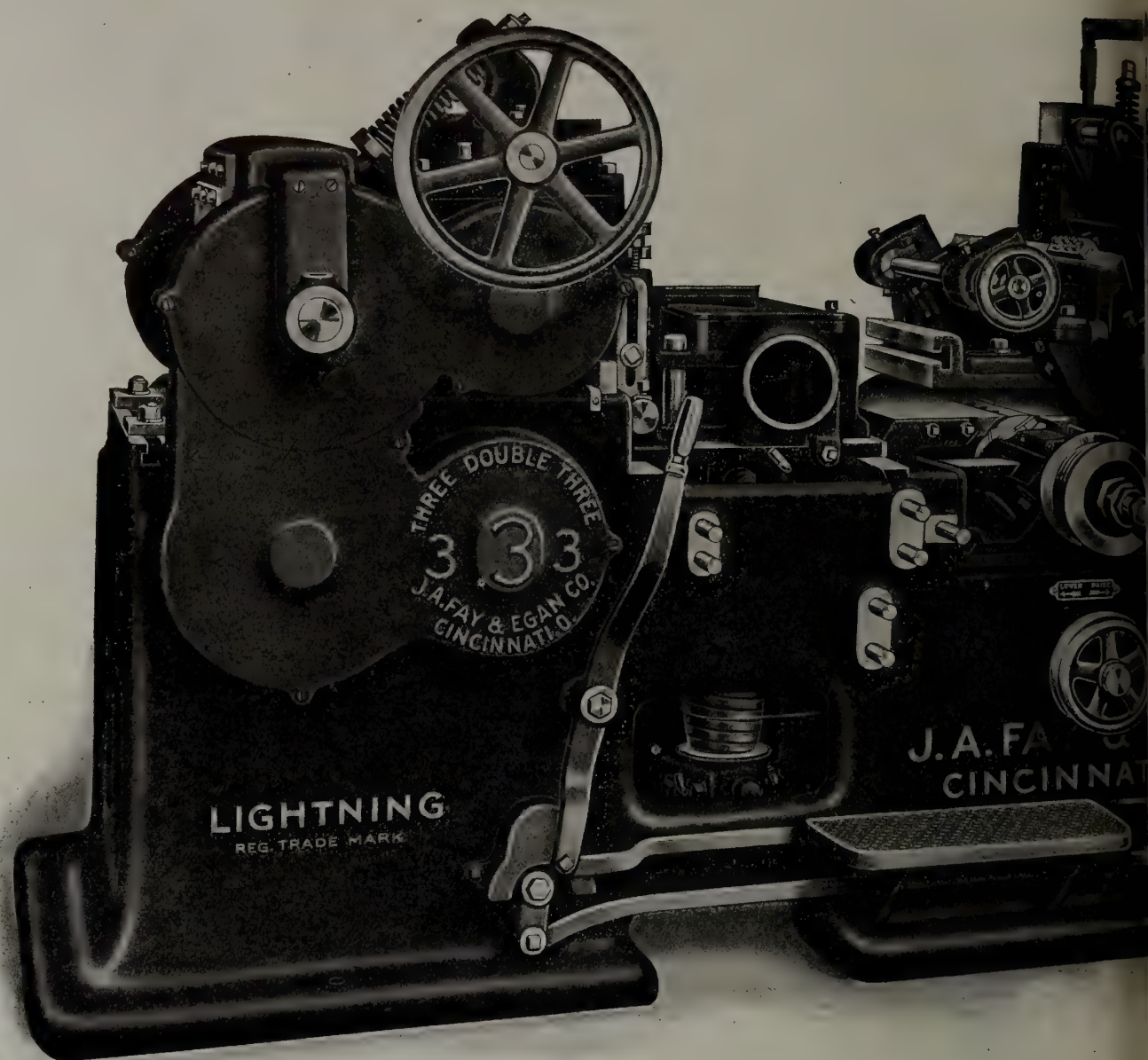
### J. R. Booth Narrowly Escapes Death

Ottawa, May 7th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—"The veteran lumberman, Mr. J. R. Booth, and about 25 of his employees, had a narrow escape from death yesterday, when a cofferdam at the Booth mills, which was keeping the water out of a log drive where a new boom was being put in, was broken down by the rising water behind it. Mr. Booth did not get to safety, via a ladder leading from the drive to the ground level, a second too soon. The accident resulted in the death of Romeo Champagne, 17 years old, son of the foreman of the gang working on the boom. The breaking of the cofferdam put the power house out of business for a short time and consequently tied up a big section of the mills.

### Union Lumber Company's Interesting Advertisement

The attention of readers of the Canada Lumberman is drawn to the advertisement of the Union Lumber Company, Limited, which appears on page 9 of this issue. On that page they list a large and varied stock of pine, which they can ship on shortest notice. A novel feature in connection with the advertisement is the quoting of the rates to different points which gives prospective buyers an idea of the cost of haulage to any point at which he is located.





## This is <sup>FAY-EGAN</sup> "Lightning" 333 Machine reducing and grade raising up to you lumber man

### Reduces Costs 40 to 50%

—the feeding speed of the 333 is practically unlimited. With one operator it will do as much work as two or even three old style machines with an operator for each. The saving in labour costs alone will soon make up the first cost of a 333.

### Raises Grades 10 to 30%

—on the fastest feeds you will get perfect lumber; your most knotty and cross-grained stuff will finish up perfectly smooth, so that your entire mill output will grade 10 to 30 per cent. higher, with the corresponding increased price benefit to you.

### Other Savings

—remember, too, you will save the space, transmission, cost of upkeep, heads and belts of your excess machines. Right here note the gravity tighteners on each belt, automatically tightening the belts under heavy loads, and allowing them to hang slack when machine is shut down.

### SALES OFFICES:

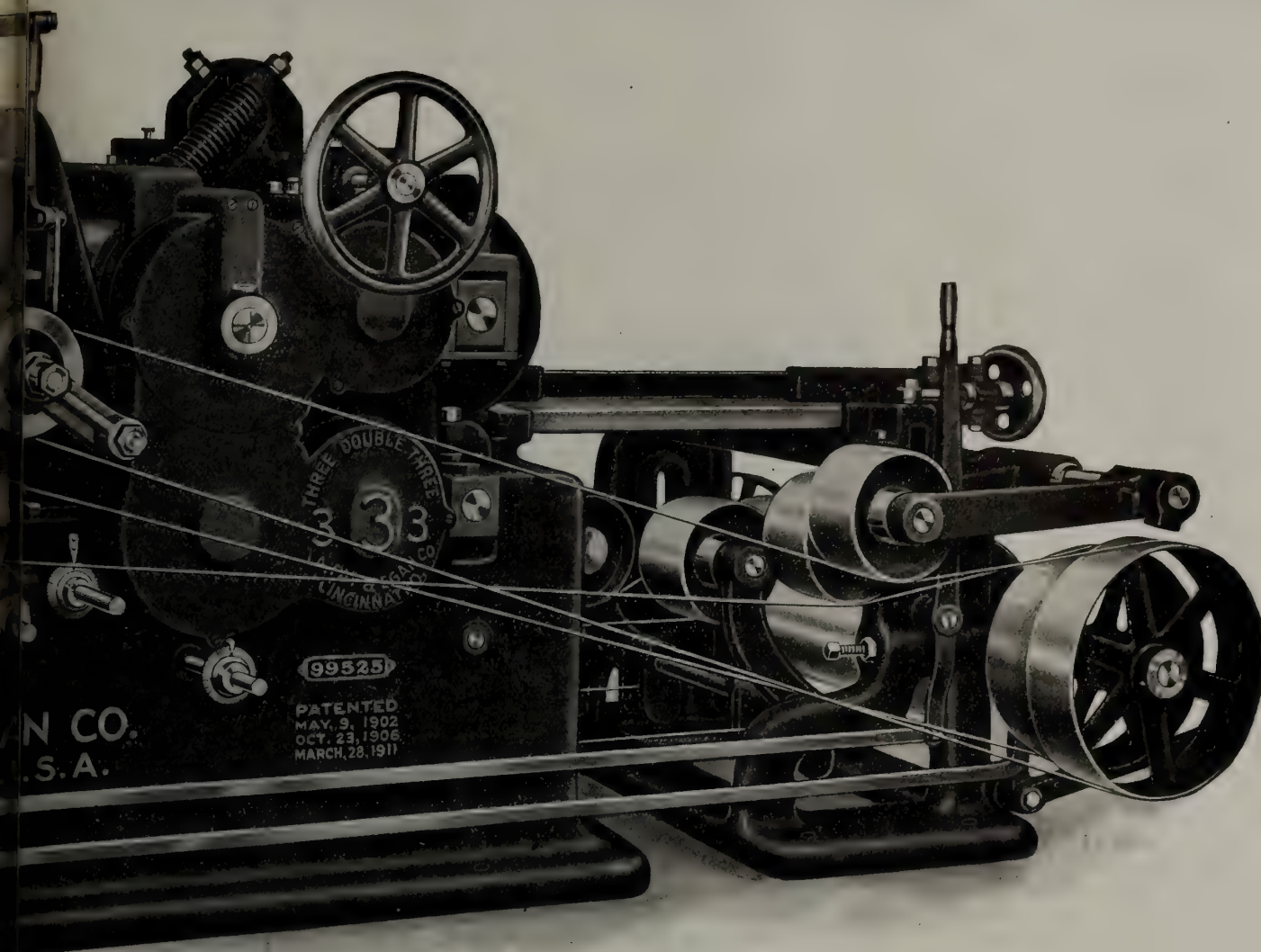
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| St. Louis | New Orleans |
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# J. A. Fay &

Woodworking Machinery

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND WORKS:—465





her, the greatest cost  
ing proposition ever put  
acturers—Look into it—

#### Making Good

—in all parts of the World, you will find 333's making good our claims. The largest mill owners, after seeing a 333 in operation, have declared it the most wonderful Matcher ever made, and, of course, ordered.

#### Equipment

—the 333 is fitted with our No. 288 Double Profiler for working formed stock. We can furnish the 333 with or without the Profiler and with our Automatic Feeding Table, Twin Spindle or Horizontal Band Resaw, according to your needs.

#### Get This Book

—we have just issued a book on Fast Feed Matchers and Surfacers. You owe it to yourself to know all about these wonderful machines. So drop us a line on your letter-head, or use the coupon, and you'll get this book free of charge and without obligation.

**J.A. Fay & Egan Company**

The "LIGHTNING" Line

5 W. Front Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Please send me your book on Fast Feed  
Matchers and Surfacers:  
Date.....  
Company Name.....  
Individual Name.....  
Street Address.....  
City.....  
State.....

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.  
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.



# Unique Chemical and Lumber Operation

Elimination of Waste Completely Effected by Dominion Wood and Lumber Company and Trout Creek Logging Company



Trout Creek Logging Company's Mill  
—Rear view showing Log Pond,  
Dam and Boiler House.

One of the most noticeable and important features in connection with lumber operations in Canada of late years, has been the tendency of lumber operators to study the opportunities for utilizing every available source of raw material found upon their limits. The economical conversion of the timber resources of the country is of the utmost importance, not only to the people of Canada, but to those who have invested their money in timber limits and manufacturing plants. It is interesting therefore, to note the operations of an Ontario company, which is converting practically everything upon its limits into valuable products, each of which is bringing sufficient profit to make the operation justifiable.

These operations are located at Trout Creek, Ont., and are being

carried on by the Dominion Wood & Lumber Company, Limited, The Ballantyne Lumber Company, Trussler Bros., Limited, and the Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited. In the year 1907 the firm of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, and Mr. W. J. Foster, Toronto, purchased the old limits of the South River Lumber Company in the township of Ballantyne and consolidated them with certain other limits in the township of Chisholm. In 1908 these interests formed the Ballantyne Lumber Company, of which the capitalization was \$50,000, whose officers were: Edward Clark, Toronto, president; W. S. Kelly, Bridgenorth, vice-president; W. J. Foster, Toronto, manager, and A. E. Clark, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. Between the limits referred to above and the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, Messrs. Trussler Bros., Limited, of Trout Creek, owned between 25 and 30 square miles of timber and it was planned to develop a scheme of operation by which both of these limits could be logged simultaneously. With this object in view, the Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, was formed in 1910, for the purpose of building and owning sawmills and a railway to be constructed for the consolidated undertaking. The officers of the Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, were: Edward Clark, president; J. Kaufman, Berlin, vice-president; G. Trussler, Trout Creek, secretary-treasurer, and W. S. Kelly, Bridgenorth, and W. J. Foster, directors.

During the fall of the year 1911 and the summer of 1912, nine miles of railway track were constructed through the limits of Messrs. Trussler Bros. in the township of Laurier, and into the limits of the Ballantyne Lumber Company. At the same time a sawmill was constructed at Trout Creek.

Early in August of 1911, the Dominion Wood and Lumber Com-



Sawmill, Chemical Plant and Logging Cars, Trout Creek, Ont.

pany, Limited, was organized for the purpose of constructing and operating a chemical plant at Trout Creek, using up the hardwood remaining on these limits after the lumber had been taken off and also utilizing the refuse from these limits and sawmills. The officers and shareholders of this company were: Jacob Kaufman, Berlin, president; A. E. Clark, vice-president; G. Trussler, secretary-treasurer; T. Hodgson, Orillia, manager; directors, W. J. Foster, W. S. Kelly, Edward Clark and J. W. McConnell, Montreal.

The Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, has constructed, in addition to its railway line, mentioned above, two sidings, 1,100 feet long, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway about three quarters of a mile south of Trout Creek station. From these sidings the main line of the Trout Creek Logging Company's tracks branch off through the townships of Laurier and Ballantyne, being located as nearly as possible through the centre of the two limits, in order to provide the most advantageous logging facilities for both.

The tracks are of standard gauge, with 60-pound rails. The company have purchased a Heisler geared locomotive, which is giving excellent service, and Russell logging cars, for hauling in the logs. They have also purchased a number of Grand Trunk flat cars for hauling cordwood. With this equipment they estimate that they can make four trips a day, drawing out about five cars of logs and two cars of wood each trip, making a total of between 50,000 and 60,000 feet of logs per day and between 50 and 60 cords of wood per day. Sidings have been constructed along the main line at different points for the advantageous loading of the logs and wood.

The Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, have also purchased about 400 acres of land at a point where their tracks join the Grand Trunk tracks and have erected a circular sawmill with a capacity of



Dominion Wood and Lumber Company's Plant and Charcoal Coolers,  
Trout Creek, Ont.



Dominion Wood and Lumber Company's Plant—showing Wood Buggies,  
Trout Creek, Ont.



between 30,000 and 40,000 feet per day. Two spring creeks run through this property, one of which the company have dammed so as to create a good-sized log pond, into which logs can be dumped from the railway cars. The exhaust steam from both the chemical plant, which is located near by, and the sawmill, as well as all the exhaust hot water from the stills in the chemical plant, will be turned back into this pond, making it feasible for the company to operate all the year round. One and a-half million feet of logs can be put into the pond at one time, thus affording ample capacity for the operation of the mill.

Conveyors and a hog have been installed at the sawmill by means of which all the surplus refuse in the form of sawdust, buttings and edgings, not required for firing the boilers of the sawmill, are cut up and conveyed across to the engine room and furnace room of the chemical plant. This, together with the slab product from the mill, which will also be conveyed to the chemical plant by conveyors, will enable the chemical company to operate without the purchase of any fuel other than this refuse material. In this way, the company have been able to get along without constructing any burners in connection with the sawmill and so have materially reduced the fire risk in connection with the operations. In order to reduce the fire risk still further, the engine and boiler rooms have been built entirely of concrete and are completely shut off from the sawmill.

The new equipment in the sawmill, in addition to that which was brought from a former mill, includes a new E. Long Manufacturing Company carriage, a boiler, manufactured by the Waterloo Manufacturing Company and a new hog manufactured by The Wm. Hamilton Company, Peterboro, Ont.

#### A Modern Chemical Plant

The Dominion Wood & Lumber Company have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Orillia, Ont., who has had a great many years' experience in connection with the construction and operation of chemical plants in this country. Before undertaking the construction of the chemical plant Mr. Hodgson visited a number of modern plants in the United States and Canada and he has thus been able to adopt the most modern methods for constructing and operating the plant at Trout Creek. At the present time the chemical plant has a capacity of 20 cords a day, but it has been left in such shape that this capacity can be doubled at any time, at a small cost, as all the machinery in the plant has been put in with double capacity.

The chemical plant is constructed entirely of concrete and is all under one roof. The operations are conducted entirely by gravity, doing away with pumping and other cumbersome methods, as used in less modern plants. The ovens are double ended so that they can be drawn and filled from either side. There are two ovens, each with a capacity of 10 cords. The railway tracks are so planned that the wood buggies for the chemical plant can be placed on a siding alongside of the main wood siding. The wood cars can thus be unloaded directly into the buggies, which are then drawn into the ovens of the chemical plant without extra handling.

In connection with this plant the company own some elevated lands at a short distance away, upon which they have constructed a dam on a creek crossing the elevation. From the dam a 6-inch water pipe runs into the plant, providing a complete water system throughout the plant and distilleries. A fall of about 80 feet is thus secured and a pressure of about 70 pounds is obtained in the pipes. This does away with practically all pumping for the distilleries. By means of

hydrants throughout the chemical plant, sawmill and yards, excellent fire pressure is obtained.

The Dominion Wood & Lumber Company, Limited, are in an advantageous position with regard to supplies of raw material. They have completed a contract with the Ballantyne Lumber Company and Trussler Bros., Limited, by which they get all the cordwood from the limits of these two companies during the next twenty years. The Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, have contracted to deliver this material to the plant, thus doing away, so far as the Dominion Wood & Lumber Company are concerned, with the question of delivering and all the difficulties arising out of delays due to shortage of cars, etc. The company also have a contract with the Trout Creek Logging Company to take all the refuse from their sawmill for fuel purposes. This does away with the necessity for purchasing coal and reduces the operating account by about 50 per cent. At the present time, the Dominion Wood & Lumber Company purpose to manufacture wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal and tar refuse products. They have contracted, for the next five years, for the sale of the complete products of their plant prices which they consider will return a nice profit to their shareholders.

#### How The Chemicals Are Made

The charcoal is manufactured by baking hardwood in large ovens contained in air-tight compartments. The liquids are drawn off from these ovens in the form of vapours distilled and reduced into wood alcohol and acetate of lime. After the baking process, during which all the liquid has been taken out of the wood, the balance is taken out into coolers and is sold later on as charcoal. Sidings have been planned in such way after the cooling process, the charcoal can be loaded direct into cars for shipment. Another siding is arranged which comes directly to the alcohol tanks. The alcohol can be loaded direct from the plant. On the other side of the plant another siding has been constructed, so that cars can be shoved right up to the acetate sheds and the product loaded direct into the cars. It will be seen that, in every regard, facilities have been provided for reducing the amount of handling to a minimum.

In addition to the plant at Trout Creek, a second sawmill has been erected on the new line of the Canadian Northern Railway, running from Ottawa to Capreol, at a point about nineteen miles south-east of North Bay. The Ballantyne Lumber Company found that a portion of their limit could not be logged successfully by means of the railway, on account of the height of land. The second sawmill will take the logs from this part of the limits. As soon as the line of the Canadian Northern Railway is operating, the cord wood taken off this portion of the limit will be shipped to the plant at Trout Creek. This mill is equipped with a circular saw and has a capacity of about 25,000 feet per day.

The sale of all the products of the Ballantyne Lumber Company will be controlled through the office of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto. The Trussler Bros. products will be sold by Trussler Bros., of Trout Creek.

#### Operations in the Woods

During the past season, Trussler Bros. have not been operating their mills, but it is their intention to cut a considerable amount of timber next fall, from a portion of their limits which is adjacent to the track of the Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited. These logs will be loaded directly upon cars and taken out to the plant and sawed next fall.

The Ballantyne Lumber Company have had a camp in operation during the past winter at about the end of the line of the Trout Creek Logging Company, Limited, and have taken out about 3,000,000 feet,



Heisler Geared Locomotive operated by Trout Creek Logging Company.



A Gang of Hardwood Cutters.



a large portion of which is now at the mill and on which they will be cutting during the present summer, having started about the 12th of the present month. These logs are mixed pine, hemlock, spruce and hardwood. In addition to this, the company have operated a camp on the northern end of their limits and have taken out between a million and a million and a-half feet of logs which goes to the mill on the Canadian Northern Railway. They will also have about 50,000 hemlock railway ties at this point.

After cutting off the logs on these limits the company are following up the operation by putting in a gang of wood cutters to cut up the tops of the hardwood and all the rough timber which is useless for lumber purposes, making it into cordwood for the chemical plant. The small amount of rough refuse left behind will be piled and the company will take advantage of the first favorable season of the year to burn it, so as to prevent any danger of bush fires. One of the illustrations published herewith shows a group of Italian laborers who are employed at cutting cordwood on these limits. The two companies have about 7,000 cords of dry cordwood on hand to go ahead with the operation of the chemical plant, which commenced operations about the 12th of the present month. It is the intention of both companies to keep cordwood gangs in the bush all the time, so as to ensure good supplies of dry cordwood for the chemical plant and to keep the bush cleared up.

The company's equipment for housing their men is thoroughly modern. In addition to excellent camps in the woods where the men are well fed and housed, the company have their own boarding house near the sawmill, in which they accommodate forty or fifty men. Splendid quarters are provided in these buildings which includes cookery, dining room and sitting room on the first floor, and bedrooms on the upper floor. Hardwood floors and hardwood trim have been used throughout the building. The upper floor has sleeping capacity for forty or fifty men. Instead of the regular bunks which prevail in most camps and boarding houses the men are provided with attractive rooms and iron beds. Each room accommodates two men. Every room is well ventilated, and is finished with beaver board.

An excellent spring, located directly under the boarding house provides good drinking water. The cook therefore, never has to leave the building to get water. The boarding house has concrete foundations and a good cellar. One of the most interesting members of the companies' staff of employees is Wm. Cox, the cook, who hails from Somersetshire, England, and is responsible for much of the good humor which continually prevails among the men in the camp. "Billy," as he is popularly known, is also a successful amateur photographer and we are indebted to his skill for the illustrations accompanying this article.

#### Logging Railroad Makes Operations Cheap

The logging railroad operated by the company affords many advantages in addition to securing cheap transportation for the companies' logs. It does away with all necessity for cadding in order to get supplies into camp. As the tracks are of standard gauge, the company are able to take car loads of oats and hay direct to the camps and unload them from the car into their store houses. The railroad also enables them to provide the men in the camps with all kinds of fresh meats and vegetables, which can be drawn to the camp on the trains every day without any extra cost to the company. Thus they are able to feed the men well at a minimum of cost.

Mr. W. J. Foster, Toronto, is manager of the bush operations of the Ballantyne Lumber Company and also in charge of the operation of the logging railroad. Mr. Jas. Trussler and Mr. W. S. Kelly look after the mill and manufacturing end of the business for the logging company. Mr. T. Hodgson is manager of the chemical plant and has been fortunate in securing the services of a number of expert hands from different factories in Canada and the United States.

The large 200 h.p. boilers in the chemical plant were purchased from Jenckes Machine Company, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont. The alcohol tanks were purchased from The John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto, and W. A. Case and Company, Buffalo, furnished the equipment of copper stills, etc. The chemical company have storage capacity for about 10,000 gallons of alcohol.

From the above description it will be seen that the Dominion Wood and Lumber Company and its allied companies have an exceptionally interesting operation. The economical conversion of all its resources into marketable products, makes the undertaking one which will unquestionably be looked upon as a pioneer in the movement toward eliminating all waste in connection with the logging and sawmilling business.

#### Kingsdale Planing Mill and Lumber Company

The Kingsdale Planing Mill & Lumber Company, Limited, head office, 22 College street, Toronto, with mill and yard at Kingsdale, Ont., was incorporated recently with capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporation of this company is the outcome of the rapid industrial

development of Kingsdale which has resulted in a great demand for all building materials. This company, together with the Kingsdale Brick Company, Limited, and the Builders' Supply & Hardware Company, Limited, were formed in order to meet the large demand which has developed. The company have made arrangements for moving all of the plant and equipment of Ross and Branscombe from Mount Albert to Kingsdale, which is located at stop 34 on the Metropolitan Railway, Yonge street. The large business which had been worked up by Messrs. Ross & Branscombe will be handled more satisfactorily from Kingsdale, where excellent shipping facilities are available since the construction of a new siding to the mill by the York Radial Railway. It is expected that the demand for building materials at Kingsdale will soon make it necessary to erect a larger mill. The electric power for the plant will be furnished by the York Radial Company and it is expected that the mill will be in operation not later than June 1st. The company have secured 50 acres of land immediately at the rear of Kingsdale on part of which they will erect a brick building for their mill as soon as a switch from the Canadian Northern Railway has been installed.

#### Utilization of Waste at Cooperage Plants

By James Innes

There has been considerable discussion of late, in the United States trade papers, of the alarming amount of waste material produced at mills manufacturing cooperage stock. No doubt this is true at a great many of the mills in the southern States where timber is cheap and labor is expensive, and where there is not the demand for short staves to utilize part of the waste at the stave mills, and short hoops at the hoop mills and the small heading at the heading mills.

A great many of the mills in the south are run by men with very limited capital, who only manufacture one line of goods and anything that is not available for this particular line, is allowed to go to waste. These men with small capital, generally run a stave plant only, whereas it is far more economical to run a heading plant in connection with a stave plant, so as to use up short blocks.

In Canada, the waste has been reduced to a minimum. There are very few plants manufacturing staves exclusively. Most plants manufacture staves and hoops, staves and heading or a full line of staves, hoops, heading and heading lines. By running these plants together, where bolts are not long enough to make standard sizes of staves, the blocks are generally long enough to make heading from 9 in. diameter up, and where hoops are manufactured, short plank not long enough for a keg hoop and hoops with bad ends are utilized to make heading liners for barrels.

Practically all that is left at the Canadian mills is fuel for the boilers. The cores from the stave bolts are readily sold for summer wood. There is really not enough left at any Canadian mill to warrant a side line being produced out of the cores and slabs, as a good price is obtained for these for wood. Only small toys could be made out of them in any case and in very small quantities.

In the southern States it would pay to manufacture toys at a good many of the stave mills, or wooden bungs or probably clothes pins; or a small specialty factory could be run to advantage making such articles as clothes hangers and probably butter dishes. In former years there used to be considerable waste around the Canadian mills where staves were manufactured exclusively, but at that time timber was cheap. Elm logs could be bought at from \$3 to \$4 per thousand delivered at the mills, where they are costing from \$25 to \$30 now. But with the high price of timber and the opening of the demand for export for short staves and the demand for the home trade for keg hoops and keg heading, the waste at the Canadian mills has been reduced to a minimum.

Staves are now being manufactured from 14½ in. to 34 in. long; heading from 9 in. to 21 in. in diameter, and hoops from 35 ft. 4 in. to 7 ft. long.

The price for wood being paid by the house-holders has also advanced from \$1 per cord to \$2.50 per cord; that is for a short cord 16 in. long, while listings which formerly sold for 1c per bundle now bring 5c per bundle and goose necks about the same; so that there is no inducement for Canadian manufacturers of cooperage stock to go into the manufacture of specialties, as, in the first place they have not enough waste from their cooperage stock to warrant putting in machinery to use it up, and in the second place, the price paid for wood would probably realize more for this waste than if it was manufactured into small articles.

The United States Forest Service has issued circular 213, of the Forest Products Laboratory series, dealing with mechanical properties of woods grown in the United States. The circular contains a preliminary summary of tests of small, clear, green specimens of 49 species of wood. The results will be of exceptional interest to all who are interested in the lumber industry both in the United States and in Canada.



## Insurance As An Asset

By Foster V. Smith.

**T**HERE are few, if any, subjects which are of more vital importance to the business man—to the lumberman,—than that of insurance against the hazards of his business. The business man carries insurance on his property and the various phases of his business, largely as a matter of course, as a safeguard against the elements of uncertainty—of chance, those business hazards which he considers largely if not wholly beyond his control. Does your insurance fully accomplish its purpose or would it if you should suffer a loss?

There is vastly more to insurance than a mere policy, and if this is fully appreciated by the ordinary policy holder he most certainly does not show it by his attitude. When considering the insurance contract there are three matters of importance to be passed upon—the ability of the insurance company to perform,—the provisions of the contract or policy offered—and the consideration called for, or as generally termed, the rate.

Too often the attention of the policy holder ends as soon as the question of rate or insurance cost is settled. This is a phase of the insurance question to be sure, which should have all the consideration it received, and perhaps more. I dare say the membership of this Association would be startled indeed if the fact were known and it were disclosed here, just how much money you could save annually in the cost of your insurance. By the individual efforts of each of you much could, without doubt, be done, and by the concerted efforts of all of you, the effect would unquestionably be pronounced. Each one of you owes a duty to every other one to avoid a loss, and consequently each one has an interest in seeing to it that all others exercise proper diligence to avoid losses. Insurance is simply the system through which the burden is distributed and as losses increase, insurance rates must accordingly increase; as losses decrease, the rate should accordingly decrease.

### Study to Reduce the Hazard

It is your duty then to study the hazard side of your business and use all reasonable means to reduce it; and the results will pay you well. However, when considering this subject as a business transaction, the matter of cost is of less importance than that of the quality of the thing purchased.

The financial responsibility and general reputation of the Insurance Company often receives scant consideration at the hands of the policy holder. How many of you actually make any investigations of those on which you depend, and indeed the ordinary policy holder does not know all the vital elements which contribute to an insurance company's worthiness.

The policy is a promise to pay a substantial sum of money under certain conditions, and it may become one of your principal assets. You should pursue a systematic investigation as to the obligor's ability to perform. Ascertain its total assets; its paid capital, if a stock company; its surplus of assets over all liabilities; its reserve for unearned premium liability or re-insurance reserve; ascertain its loss and expense ratios and compare these items for a period of years preceding. This should afford a reasonably safe guide and show not only the company's present ability to pay, but also whether it is operating at a profit.

The subject which should command the closest attention, and that which is perhaps usually given the least, is that of the contract, or policy itself. The provisions of the contract, generally receive little if any actual study at the heads of the policy holder. We have the anomalous situation of a man purchasing something for a substantial consideration for which he pays the price named by the other fellow, of whom he knows but little, if anything; he accepts the article made and offered by the other fellow, and in fact he has nothing substantially to do with the transaction other than to pay for it, not once, but annually.

### Risks and Risks—The Form of Contract

One risk is just as different from another as one individual is from another, and if the fire insurance contract is to cover the property properly and duly provide for existing hazards and conditions, it must be drafted with the particular risk in view. There are various methods under which a policy contract may be drawn and with varying advantages to the policyholder. It is a story too long to develop here, but I urge each one to make it a point to read the printed conditions of the standard fire policy through, slowly and carefully, seeing to it that you understand it. Note the conditions and restrictions it imposes, then read the rider form attached to it and ascertain certainly if your hazards are met, and your property covered. The printed portion of the contract is intended to be varied so as to meet

the conditions which are peculiar to the risk contemplated, and in the majority of cases some variations should be made.

If the insurance is to be carried with intelligence, you must know, with a considerable degree of accuracy, not only the property covered, but its value. The prudent man will schedule and value this carefully while the property is in existence, before the fire. Thereafter, the best that can be done is to make a good guess.

In shaping the coverage of an insurance contract, that is, the statement of the property insured, great care should be exercised. You should advise yourselves fully on this, since the extent and desirability of the protection depends very much upon this portion of the contract. Matters which are simple enough when once disclosed to you, make a very material difference in the amount of indemnity which may be collected under certain conditions.

Under certain conditions, as where the contract requires a certain percentage of values to be carried in insurance, it is desirable to certainly eliminate from contemplation of the contract, certain property which is of such a nature that it would not be materially damaged by fire. There are countless opportunities for the exercise of intelligence in connection with the formulation of the insurance agreement. It can be done to the advantage of the insured both in reducing the insurance cost and improving the protection offered.

### Watch the Details of Insurance Cost

Carefully estimate your values, watch them as they increase or decrease from time to time, properly distribute the insurance and carry it with a view to covering the probable loss. Keep an insurance cost system, especially as to fire and liability insurance, showing the risk covered—the amount of insurance carried and how it is distributed—the rates applying and total cost—losses sustained—insurance collected and how applied—and an accurate narrative of each fire and accident, showing its cause, its extent and any factors which contributed to aggravate or reduce it. Such a system will be helpful to you in many ways, and especially so, after it has been kept up for a period of years.

Put in force immediately a definite system in this matter of your insurance. Attend to it yourself if you can, but if you are too busily engaged in other matters, then put a competent clerk in charge of the details, your very business life may depend upon it.

Attend to these matters just as though you expected a loss tomorrow. In this manner much difficulty may be avoided. An appalling percent of adjustments of losses of any consequence are but compromises. Much of this results from failure of the insured to give proper attention to his insurance, and it is too late after the loss has occurred. If insurance is carried for the purpose of relieving business uncertainties, do not add another uncertainty. See to it that the contract will bind the company to do what it is your purpose that it should do when you accept and pay for it.

### Canadian Imports and Exports

Ottawa, Ont., April 14, 1913.—The imports of paper and manufactures of paper into Canada during the ten months ending January of this year reached a total of \$6,798,451, as compared with \$5,110,389 for the corresponding period of last year. From the United States the amount was \$4,646,941 and from Great Britain, \$1,499,577. Exports of paper from this country also increased very considerably. The total for this year's period was \$4,647,456 as compared with \$3,125,095 last year. The value sent to the United States was \$3,050,729 and to Great Britain, \$489,614. Wood blocks for pulp were exported to a value of \$5,810,997, this being greater by \$746,603 than the amount for last year's period, and the exports of manufactured pulp advanced from \$4,326,787 to \$4,676,956.

### Prices Steady at New York

Chase, Talbot & Company, New York, N.Y., in a recent weekly market letter refer indignantly to the stand which has been taken by some wholesale salesmen of late, who have been spreading reports that prices are likely to be a little lower during the summer. Messrs. Chase, Talbot & Company report that if there ever was an opportunity for purchasing, it is afforded at present. "We quote" they say, "without fear of contradiction, spruce to be worth \$25 to \$32; hemlock, \$22 to \$27; eastern white pine, \$23 to \$30, for such stock as is generally shipped to the New York market." Spruce laths they quote at \$5. In conclusion they say:—"if the requirements of the yards prove to approach the average during the next few months these prices should at least be maintained if not bettered."

The introduction of a system of patrol of railway lines in the Province of New Brunswick, for the prevention of forest fires, has been arranged at a conference held at Fredericton.

John Lineham, Okotoks, Alta., owner of a lumber mill at that place died recently after a lengthy illness. Mr. Lineham had been a resident in the neighborhood of Calgary for over thirty years.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio

The accompanying illustration shows the plant of the Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio. The firm are specialisers of high-grade machines for the economical production of hubs, spokes, rims, wheels, wagon, carriage and automobile woodwork, shafts, poles, neck yokes, single-trees, hoops, handles of every description, spools, bobbins, insulator pins and brackets, table and chair legs, balusters and newel posts, gun-stocks, hockey and golf sticks, dumb-bells, Indian clubs and oval wood dishes; also machines for wood bending, mortising, boring, planing, polishing, sanding, shaping, turning, sawing, knife and bar grinding, pulley, motor fly-wheel and knife balancing, and all classes of general woodwork, from the very smallest to the largest sizes.

In the development of this modern plant from its incipency, the fact emphasised so largely during its history is that the shop is itself the principal tool, and this fact has not been lost sight of to the present day.

Founded in the year 1850, its steady growth has been remarkable. To-day one who is fortunate enough to visit this plant sees a group of buildings, one, two or more storeys in height, together with new additions just completed of brick and reinforced concrete, saw tooth, fireproof construction, with as much ribbed fire glass along its sides as the limitations of space will allow. Every feature of construction is thoroughly modern, with a view to aid in the saving of time and labour.

Approaching from the main thoroughfare one first arrives at the newly erected spacious warehouse, wherein is housed the completed stock of machines all arranged for the careful observance of the critical buyer. Large fireproof doors lead to the main machine shop and erecting room, thence to the testing room, crating room and foundry. Immediately to the rear of the main machine shop we find the casting, cleaning and steel storage rooms, blacksmith, annealing and tempering departments, as well as a most complete knife room. An interesting feature of the blacksmith, annealing and tempering departments is the fact that no smoke or gases are allowed to find a circulation in the entire building, but are caught immediately and properly disposed of, thereby ensuring perfect ventilation throughout the entire plant.

Electric drive is used throughout, the power being supplied by a large, newly erected power dam, three miles above the city. A com-



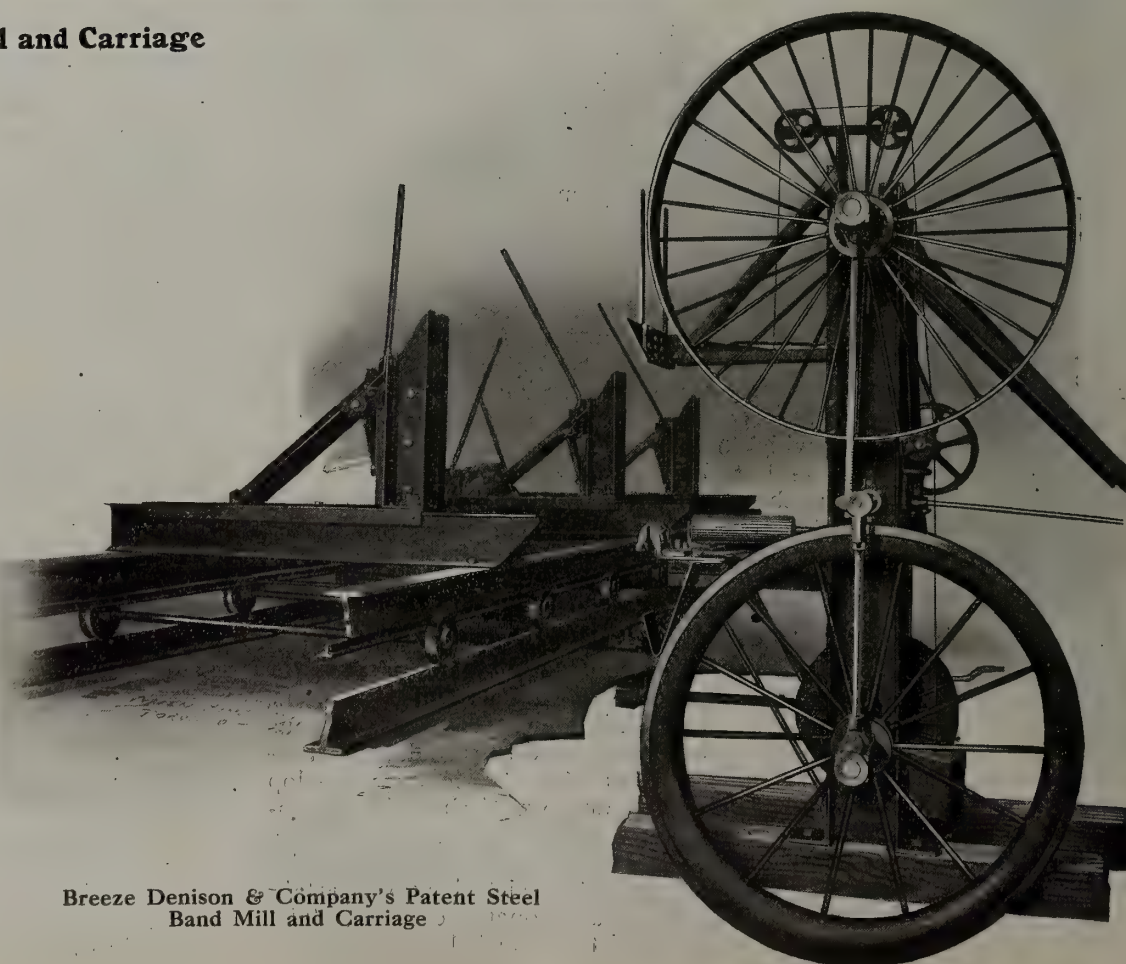
plete automatic sprinkling system offers perfect protection for the entire plant against all fires from any source. An electric travelling crane forms the means for placing heavy castings and machine parts off and on the automatic drill presses, planers, etc. Electric factory trucks are used to convey heavy parts and machines to any department of the plant, thus effecting an immense saving in the passing of the various machine parts from one department to another.

The very best and most expensive tools are used throughout the entire plant, and this, together with the employment of nothing but skilled mechanics, ensures every user of Defiance machines of ultimate woodworking machine efficiency. A most desirable feature worthy of mention is the fact that the employees of this plant are well versed in all the branches of their work, serving four full years of apprenticeship, thus enabling them to render every available service in the perfection of their product.

Defiance machines are known throughout the entire world for their long life, accurately and economically working wood in its various stages as would bespeak success to their users. It may be of some interest to our readers to know that Defiance woodworking machines are specified as "standard equipment" in the arsenals of sixteen of the leading powers of the world, as well as in their workshops and ship-yards. They will be found in the plant of the successful woodworker, no matter in what portion of the world it may be.

## Breeze Denison & Co's. Patent Steel Band Mill and Carriage

Messrs. Breeze, Denison & Company of Newburgh, Ontario, are putting on the market their Patent Steel Band Mill and Carriage, illustrated herewith, which is proving a favorite with portable saw mill owners throughout the country, and is already in successful operation in a number of mills in Ontario. There are several special features in connection with this mill which distinguish it from others of somewhat similar construction. It is so constructed with braces bolted to the same timbers which support the base of the mill, that a concrete foundation is not necessary for installation, the supporting timbers being attached to the track which prevents variation in the cutting of the boards. A special feature of this mill is the power bearing carriage, designed to do away with lost side motion, an essential feature for successful work in double cutting. The mill also has double action, friction set works, working on thin steel disc which can be successfully used in place of the usual foot friction in receding knees. This cuts down the weight in the pinion shaft, thereby reducing the momentum so that it is beyond the speed of the setter to over set by rapid work. The carriage can be charged from high to low speed instantly and can be operated without passing the saw more than six inches either way. The manufacturers claim that, by operating with this mill, over twenty per cent. more lumber can be obtained from the logs, as well as a superior cut. This they claim was done at several places in Ontario last year.



Breeze Denison & Company's Patent Steel Band Mill and Carriage



### New Axe Plant in Canada

The new factory of the Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Company, of St. Catharines, Ont., was completed on January 1st, 1913, and is now equipped with the most modern machinery for the manufacture of axes and logging tools. The logging tool department has been in operation since February 1st and the new axe department will be ready to make shipments about August 1st. We call the attention of our readers to page 59 on which appears a cut of the plant.

### Annual Meeting of Belting Salesmen

In accordance with its policy adopted a number of years ago the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., well-known oak leather tanner and belt maker, recently held a salesmen's convention at its main factory in Worcester. This convention was attended by the company's salesmen from all parts of the country, and the various sessions were devoted to an inspection of the factory, to a study of methods of manufacture, as well as to the sale and application of the company's products. At the conclusion of the convention a banquet was served at which more than 100 officers, salesmen and other employees were present. A feature of this year's meeting which was especially inspiring to those in attendance was the presence of Henry C. Graton, founder of the business. To a very large extent the phenomenal growth of the business from a small belt shop in 1851 to a plant that is one of the largest of its kind in the world is to be attributed to the sagacity of wisdom of Mr. Graton and his early associates, and to the persistent adherence of the firm to the policy early adopted of endeavoring to meet the steadily increasing demands for the most serviceable leather belting.

### A New Fast Feed Molder

J. A. Fay & Egan Company, have been building molders since 1830, and now pride themselves on being able to produce a molder with that "built-in" quality, gained as the result of eighty-two years' experience in this line.

In these eighty-two years they have learned not only what must go in, but also many things that must be left out, to produce a machine for maximum results. They have studied the requirements of the manufacturers, and know just what a molder has to do, and how to build it to make it meet these requirements. Their machines have won universal favor.

Their latest model is the No. 305 Fast Feed Inside Molder, illustrated herewith. It is a finely built machine, strong and powerful in all its parts, with the newest and latest advantages for rapid adjustment. All gearing is completely covered, and the sideheads are hooded. The feed works consist of four rolls, 7 in. in diameter, all driven by heavy gears. It is made in two widths, 12 in. and 15 in., and works material up to 6 in. thick, is equipped with profile jointing attachment, and will not tear out on knotty or cross-grained stock. It is built with lots of reserve power, and will take care of the heaviest classes of work.

The manufacturers will be glad to send a large photo, and a detailed description of the 305 to interested parties. Their address is 465-485 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### A Severe Test for a Band Saw

The accompanying illustration gives an interesting idea of some of the difficulties that a band saw may cause while at work; difficulties that are not likely to be detected until the pressure is released and the band taken off the wheels. Then something happens. A band saw at the plant of Atwood Brothers, Whitman, Mass., tied itself into the remarkable knot shown in this illustration. It is not known



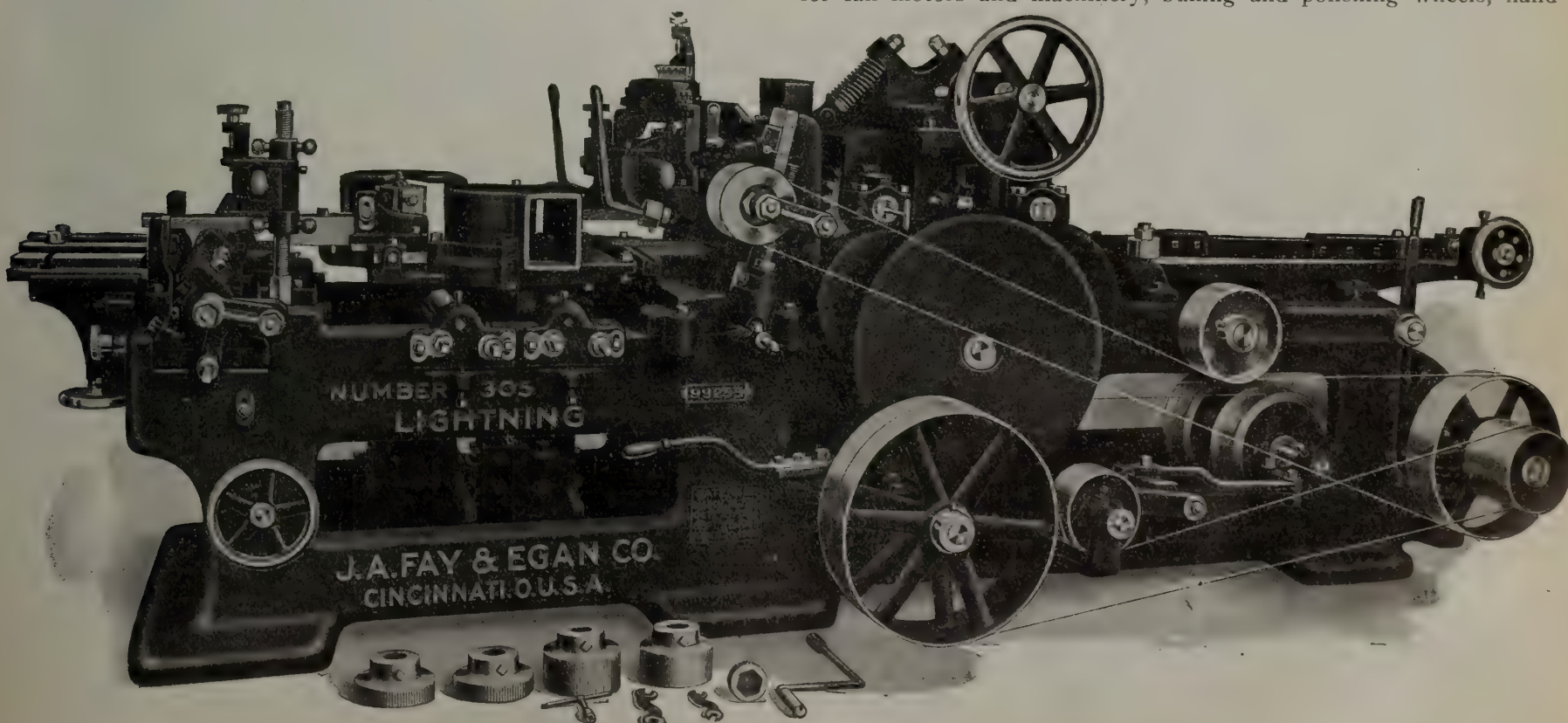
A Twisted Band Saw

just what was the cause of this peculiar tie-up, but it is believed that something had tightened on the blade near the tooth edge. The quality of the steel enabled the saw to keep in shape while running under this handicap. Twisted though the blade is, there is not a break or a crack in it anywhere. It is a fine example of the tenacity of Simond's Band Saw Steel.

### Manufacturers of Useful Felt Goods

The Gibson property on Tanner street, Gananoque, Ont., which was purchased some months ago by Mr. N. E. Booth, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been acquired by the Booth Felt Company, Limited. The directors are N. E. Booth, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. W. Booth, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Edward S. Sheppard, Gananoque, Ont.; B. A. Booth, Gananoque, Ont., and T. R. Brawley, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Sheppard, secretary and general manager of the company, has arrived at Gananoque from Brooklyn, where he has been with Mr. Booth for the last six years. The plant is being put in shape for manufacturing a complete line of felt goods for all mechanical and commercial uses. It covers felt washers, packings, lubricating pads, all kinds of dust and weather proofing strips, insulating materials, noise preventing typewriter pads, felt heel pads for shoes, wicks for fan motors and machinery, buffing and polishing wheels, hand



J. A. Fay & Egan Company's No. 305 Fast Feed Inside Molder



blocks for rubbing and polishing, discs for electric lamp bulbs and a thousand and one other specialties in the line of felt for manufacturers of machinery and mechanical appliances of every description. The machines for this particular line of work have all been designed and built specially by Mr. Booth.

Mr. Sheppard is thoroughly familiar with the entire business and any orders or correspondence sent to Gananoque will be attended to promptly. This business is a branch of the N. E. Booth felt business established about seven years ago in Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Death of Daniel Simonds, of Fitchburg, Mass.

Mr. Daniel Simonds, president of Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, and also of the Simonds Saw Company, Fitchburg, Mass., died at his summer residence on Long Island Sound near New York on May 5th.

Mr. Simonds, who was sixty-six years of age, and a descendant of an old Puritan family, became president of the company in 1888, when the capitalization of the firm was \$50,000. During his management several increases of capital were made until it reached \$500,000. At the present it is estimated that there is a surplus of \$1,000,000. Mr. Simonds was engaged actively in the business from the date of his assumption of the presidency, erecting various branches throughout the United States, and also opening branches in Canada. In 1906 works were started in St. Henry, Montreal, under the name of the Simonds Canada Saw Company. Branches were operated later in Vancouver, Ottawa, and St. John, N.B.

The Simonds Saw Company, Limited, was founded eighty-one years ago, by Abel Simonds, father of the deceased, one of the pioneers of New England industry, and the employees in Canada and the United States now number between 1,800 and 2,000.

Mr. Simonds leaves a widow and three sons.

### Dodge Manufacturing Company's New Catalogue

The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited, have published a new catalogue (B8.) dealing with their power transmission machinery. This catalogue, which supercedes all previous issues, is one of the most elaborate and expensively prepared catalogues which we have had the pleasure of receiving. It is bound in the form of a book with stiff cloth covering. The pages are of excellent callendared paper which shows up the illustrations and letter press in a most attractive manner. The catalogue is profusely illustrated with half tones, line drawings and tables which convey exceptionally definite information as to the value and variety of the products of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited. The catalogue will be of great value to power-users, mill architects and engineers. An excellent index is contained at the back of the book by means of which the large amount of information which is included can be readily located. The catalogue gives, not only valuable information regarding the company's products, but a well selected variety of general information of value to engineers, architects, etc. The Dodge Manufacturing Company, Limited, are to be congratulated upon their progressiveness in issuing so useful and valuable a catalogue.

### Wm. B. Mershon & Co.'s Band Resaw Catalogue

Wm. B. Mershon & Company, manufacturers of band saw machinery, Saginaw, Mich., have published a 10th edition of their Catalogue of Band Resaws and Hand Book of Saw Fittings. The catalogue contains illustrations and descriptions of the company's special tools for the use of thin saw blades, comprising everything in the way of band resaw and band rip saw equipment required in the sawmill, planing mill, box factory, or in any woodworking plant. The line of machines manufactured by Wm. B. Mershon & Company is very extensive and adapted to a wide range of requirements, as will be quickly realised after looking through the catalogue. The book also contains a special treatise on saw-fitting tools, and descriptions of the most improved methods of fitting saw blades for various requirements. Wm. B. Mershon & Company will be pleased to send copies of this interesting and useful book to any who apply for it.

### A New Catalogue Illustrating Radcliff Saws

The Radcliff Saw Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Toronto, have issued to the trade their first catalogue. This is replete with a fully illustrated line of goods they manufacture and sell, in saws, knives and mill supplies and contains also valuable information for every mill man and woodworking. Among the various lines and features are those of R. Hoe & Company's Saw Bits and Shanks, L. & I. J. White, Buffalo, N.Y., planer knives, Carborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., "Aloxite" Grinding wheels and Nicholson File Company's files and rasps, for which they are agents. The catalogue also features their splendid facilities for repairing band or circular saws, including the welding of new shoulders on broken inverted tooth saws also for making over solid tooth circular saws into inserted tooth style.

## Canada's Pulp and Pulpwood

1912 Statistics Prepared by Forestry Branch

TABLE 1.

PULP WOOD, 1911 and 1912, by Provinces: Total Quantity of Wood Used, Total Value, Average Value per Cord, and Number of Firms Reporting

| Province              | 1911          |              |                        |                        | 1912          |              |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                       | Wood Used     | Value        | Average Value per cord | Number of Active Mills | Wood Used     | Value        | Average value per cord | Number of Active Mills |
| Canada.....           | Cords 672,288 | \$ 4,338,024 | \$ 6.45                | 47                     | Cords 866,042 | \$ 5,215,582 | \$ 6.02                | 48                     |
| Quebec.....           | 390,426       | 2,576,683    | 6.45                   | 23                     | 578,855       | 3,386,705    | 5.85                   | 24                     |
| Ontario.....          | 213,667       | 1,457,224    | 6.82                   | 12                     | 173,903       | 1,235,343    | 7.10                   | 11                     |
| New Brunswick.....    | 45,824        | 27,858       | 5.50                   | 4                      | 52,041        | 287,060      | 5.52                   | 4                      |
| British Columbia..... | 150           | 1,140        | 7.60                   | 1                      | 35,067        | 193,265      | 5.51                   | 2                      |
| Nova Scotia.....      | 22,221        | 111,119      | 5.00                   | 7                      | 26,176        | 113,209      | 4.32                   | 7                      |

TABLE 2

PULPWOOD, 1911 AND 1912, BY SPECIES: Total Quantity, Total Value and Per Cent Distribution.

| Kind of Wood.   | 1911     |           |           | 1912     |           |           |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | Quantity | Value     | Per Cent. | Quantity | Value     | Per Cent. |
|                 | Cords.   | \$        |           | Cords.   | \$        |           |
| Total.....      | 672,288  | 4,338,024 | 100.0     | 866,042  | 5,215,582 | 100.0     |
| Spruce.....     | 548,276  | 3,548,824 | 81.6      | 677,747  | 4,125,695 | 78.2      |
| Balsam Fir..... | 117,400  | 750,950   | 17.5      | 164,587  | 955,950   | 19.0      |
| Hemlock.....    | 1,670    | 8,640     | 0.2       | 19,178   | 105,988   | 2.2       |
| Poplar.....     | 4,186    | 25,830    | 0.6       | 4,405    | 27,335    | 0.5       |
| Larch.....      | —        | —         | —         | 85       | 454       | ✓         |
| Pine.....       | —        | —         | —         | 40       | 160       | ✓         |

✓ Less than one tenth of one percent. / Total contains small quantity of unspecified wood in 1911 only

TABLE 3.

PULPWOOD, 1912, by Provinces, Species and Processes: Quantity of Wood Used.

| PROVINCES.             | Total.         | Spruce.        | Balsam Fir.    | Hemlock.      | Poplar.      | Larch.    | Pine.     |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| TOTAL - ALL PROCESSES. |                |                |                |               |              |           |           |
| Canada.....            | Cords. 866,042 | Cords. 677,747 | Cords. 164,587 | Cords. 19,178 | Cords. 4,405 | Cords. 85 | Cords. 40 |
| Quebec.....            | 578,855        | 433,670        | 141,395        | —             | 3,790        | —         | —         |
| Ontario.....           | 173,903        | 157,685        | 15,130         | 528           | 560          | —         | —         |
| New Brunswick.....     | 52,041         | 47,381         | 4,660          | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| British Columbia.....  | 35,067         | 17,224         | 8              | 17,750        | —            | 85        | —         |
| Nova Scotia.....       | 26,176         | 21,787         | 3,394          | 900           | 55           | —         | 40        |
| MECHANICAL PROCESS.    |                |                |                |               |              |           |           |
| Canada.....            | 499,226        | 381,476        | 111,518        | 5,492         | 615          | 85        | 40        |
| Quebec.....            | 339,987        | 245,283        | 94,704         | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| Ontario.....           | 110,612        | 98,792         | 11,260         | —             | 560          | —         | —         |
| Nova Scotia.....       | 26,176         | 21,787         | 3,394          | 900           | 55           | —         | 40        |
| British Columbia.....  | 15,441         | 10,764         | —              | 4,592         | —            | 85        | —         |
| New Brunswick.....     | 7,010          | 4,850          | 2,160          | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| SULPHITE PROCESS.      |                |                |                |               |              |           |           |
| Canada.....            | 285,959        | 225,536        | 44,337         | 13,686        | 2,400        | —         | —         |
| Quebec.....            | 166,011        | 125,652        | 37,959         | —             | 2,400        | —         | —         |
| Ontario.....           | 63,291         | 58,893         | 3,870          | 528           | —            | —         | —         |
| New Brunswick.....     | 37,031         | 34,531         | 2,500          | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| British Columbia.....  | 19,626         | 6,460          | 8              | 13,158        | —            | —         | —         |
| SULPHATE PROCESS.      |                |                |                |               |              |           |           |
| Canada.....            | 66,938         | 58,885         | 8,053          | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| Quebec.....            | 66,938         | 58,885         | 8,053          | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| SODA PROCESS.          |                |                |                |               |              |           |           |
| Canada.....            | 13,919         | 11,850         | 679            | —             | 1,390        | —         | —         |
| New Brunswick.....     | 8,000          | 8,000          | —              | —             | —            | —         | —         |
| Quebec.....            | 5,919          | 3,850          | 679            | —             | 1,390        | —         | —         |



TABLE 4.

PULPWOOD, 1912, BY PROVINCES, SPECIES AND PROCESSES: Number of Mills Operating, Quantity of Pulpwood Used, Quantity of Pulp Produced, Quantity of Each Species of Wood Used, Quantity Used in Each Process, Total Cost and Average Cost per Cord.

|                           | Total.      | Quebec.     | Ontario.    | New Brunswick. | British Columbia. | Nova Scotia. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Number of Mills Operating | 48          | 24          | 11          | 4              | 2                 | 7            |
| Pulp Produced—            |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Aggregate Tons.           | 682,632     | 459,420     | 142,257     | 29,525         | 25,254            | 26,176       |
| Mechanical                | 409,226     | 339,957     | 110,612     | 7,010          | 15,441            | 26,176       |
| Sulphite                  | 142,478     | 83,005      | 31,645      | 18,515         | 9,813             | —            |
| Soda                      | 33,469      | 33,469      | —           | 4,000          | —                 | —            |
| Wood Used—                |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Aggregate Cords.          | 566,042     | 578,855     | 173,903     | 52,041         | 35,067            | 26,176       |
| Average cost              | \$521.55    | \$336.705   | \$123.343   | \$257.040      | \$193.165         | \$113.109    |
| Average cost              | 602         | 586         | 710         | 552            | 551               | 432          |
| Spruce—                   |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 677,747     | 433,670     | 157,685     | 42,381         | 12,224            | 21,787       |
| Total cost                | \$4,125,495 | \$2,558,903 | \$1,116,324 | \$261,960      | \$94,977          | \$93,531     |
| Average cost              | 609         | 590         | 708         | 553            | 551               | 429          |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 381,476     | 245,253     | 98,792      | 4,850          | 10,744            | 21,787       |
| Sulphite                  | 225,536     | 125,652     | 58,893      | 34,531         | 6,460             | —            |
| Sulphite                  | 58,885      | 58,885      | —           | —              | —                 | —            |
| Soda                      | 11,850      | 11,850      | —           | 8,000          | —                 | —            |
| Balsam Fir—               |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 164,587     | 141,395     | 15,130      | 4,660          | 5                 | 3,394        |
| Total cost                | \$955,950   | \$804,051   | \$111,963   | \$25,100       | \$42              | \$14,793     |
| Average cost              | 581         | 569         | 740         | 539            | 525               | 436          |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 111,578     | 94,704      | 11,260      | 2,160          | —                 | 3,394        |
| Sulphite                  | 44,337      | 37,954      | 3,570       | 2,500          | —                 | —            |
| Sulphite                  | 8,053       | 8,053       | —           | —              | —                 | —            |
| Soda                      | 679         | 679         | —           | —              | —                 | —            |
| Henlock—                  |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 19,178      | —           | 528         | —              | 17,750            | 900          |
| Total cost                | \$105,988   | —           | \$3,696     | —              | \$97,792          | \$4,500      |
| Average cost              | 553         | —           | 700         | —              | 551               | 500          |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 5,421       | —           | 528         | —              | 4,892             | 900          |
| Sulphite                  | 13,656      | —           | —           | —              | 13,158            | —            |
| Poplar—                   |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 4,405       | 3,790       | 560         | —              | —                 | 55           |
| Total cost                | \$27,335    | \$23,750    | \$3,660     | —              | —                 | \$225        |
| Average cost              | 620         | 627         | 600         | —              | —                 | 409          |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 615         | 560         | 560         | —              | —                 | 55           |
| Sulphite                  | 2,400       | 2,400       | —           | —              | —                 | —            |
| Soda                      | 1,390       | 1,390       | —           | —              | —                 | —            |
| Larch—                    |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 85          | —           | —           | —              | 85                | —            |
| Total cost                | \$454       | —           | —           | —              | \$454             | —            |
| Average cost              | 534         | —           | —           | —              | 534               | —            |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 85          | —           | —           | —              | 85                | —            |
| Pine—                     |             |             |             |                |                   |              |
| Total Cords.              | 40          | —           | —           | —              | —                 | 40           |
| Total cost                | \$160       | —           | —           | —              | —                 | \$160        |
| Average cost              | 400         | —           | —           | —              | —                 | 400          |
| Mechanical Cords.         | 40          | —           | —           | —              | —                 | 40           |

TABLE 5

CANADIAN PULPWOOD EXPORTED UNMANUFACTURED VS. THAT MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, 1911 AND 1912: Quantity, Average Value per Cord and Per Cent.

|                   | 1911.     |           |                 |           | 1912.     |            |                 |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
|                   | Quantity. | Value.    | Value per Cord. | Per Cent. | Quantity. | Value.     | Value per Cord. | Per Cent. |
|                   | Cords.    | \$        | \$ cts.         |           | Cords.    | \$         | \$ cts.         |           |
| Canada.           |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 1,520,227 | 9,478,616 | 637             | 100.0     | 1,846,910 | 11,911,415 | 645             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 672,288   | 4,338,024 | 645             | 44.2      | 866,042   | 5,215,582  | 602             | 46.9      |
| Export            | 847,939   | 5,340,592 | 630             | 55.8      | 980,868   | 6,695,833  | 682             | 53.1      |
| Quebec.           |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 1,026,562 | 6,475,106 | 631             | 100.0     | 1,330,470 | 8,371,923  | 629             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 390,426   | 2,516,683 | 645             | 38.0      | 578,855   | 3,386,705  | 585             | 43.5      |
| Export            | 636,136   | 3,958,423 | 622             | 62.0      | 751,615   | 4,985,218  | 663             | 56.5      |
| Ontario.          |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 302,717   | 2,028,214 | 670             | 100.0     | 246,282   | 1,692,662  | 687             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 213,667   | 1,457,224 | 682             | 70.6      | 173,903   | 1,235,343  | 710             | 70.6      |
| Export            | 89,050    | 570,990   | 641             | 29.4      | 72,379    | 457,319    | 632             | 29.4      |
| New Brunswick.    |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 168,522   | 1,062,817 | 631             | 100.0     | 202,942   | 1,492,567  | 735             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 45,824    | 251,855   | 550             | 27.2      | 52,041    | 287,060    | 552             | 25.6      |
| Export            | 122,698   | 810,959   | 661             | 72.8      | 150,901   | 1,205,507  | 799             | 74.3      |
| British Columbia. |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 150       | 1,140     | 760             | 100.0     | 35,067    | 193,265    | 551             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 150       | 1,140     | 760             | 100.0     | 35,067    | 193,265    | 551             | 100.0     |
| Export            | —         | —         | —               | —         | —         | —          | —               | —         |
| Nova Scotia.      |           |           |                 |           |           |            |                 |           |
| Production        | 22,276    | 111,339   | 500             | 100.0     | 31,949    | 160,998    | 504             | 100.0     |
| Manufacture       | 22,221    | 111,119   | 500             | 99.7      | 26,176    | 113,209    | 432             | 81.9      |
| Export            | 55        | 220       | 400             | 0.2       | 5,773     | 47,789     | 828             | 18.1      |

TABLE 6.

Export of Wood-Pulp, 1911 and 1912: Quantity, Total Value, Average Value per Ton, Per Cent Distribution and Countries to which Exported.

| Kind of Pulp and countries to which Exported. | 1911.            |                 |                        |           | 1912.            |                 |                        |           |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|
|                                               | Quantity.        | Value.          | Average Value per Ton. | Per cent. | Quantity.        | Value.          | Average Value per Ton. | Per cent. |
| Wood-pulp exported aggregate-----             | Tons.<br>259,514 | \$<br>4,902,862 | \$ cts.<br>18.99       | 100.0     | Tons.<br>348,100 | \$<br>5,952,361 | \$ cts.<br>17.10       | 100.0     |
| Total Mechanical Pulp----                     | 221,167          | 3,436,670       | 15.54                  | 65.2      | 295,449          | 3,991,365       | 13.51                  | 84.9      |
| Total Chemical Pulp----                       | 38,347           | 1,466,192       | 38.23                  | 14.8      | 52,651           | 1,960,996       | 37.24                  | 15.1      |
| Total United States-----                      | 257,519          | 4,872,790       | 18.92                  | 99.2      | 218,936          | 4,525,563       | 20.67                  | 62.9      |
| Mechanical-----                               | 219,240          | 3,408,885       | 15.55                  | --        | 167,448          | 2,607,589       | 15.57                  | --        |
| Chemical-----                                 | 38,279           | 1,463,905       | 38.24                  | --        | 51,488           | 1,917,980       | 37.25                  | --        |
| Total Great Britain-----                      | 1,915            | 28,472          | 14.87                  | .7        | 127,981          | 1,384,893       | 10.82                  | 36.8      |
| Mechanical-----                               | 1,847            | 26,185          | 14.18                  | --        | 127,945          | 1,383,026       | 10.81                  | --        |
| Chemical-----                                 | 68               | 2,287           | 33.63                  | --        | 36               | 1,867           | 51.86                  | --        |
| Total Japan-----                              | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 1,046            | 36,665          | 35.05                  | 0.3       |
| Mechanical-----                               | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 56               | 750             | 13.39                  | --        |
| Chemical-----                                 | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 990              | 35,915          | 36.28                  | --        |
| Total China-----                              | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 116              | 4,294           | 37.02                  | ↓         |
| Chemical-----                                 | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 116              | 4,294           | 37.02                  | --        |
| Total New Zealand-----                        | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 21               | 940             | 44.76                  | ↓         |
| Chemical-----                                 | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       | 21               | 940             | 44.76                  | --        |
| Total Newfoundland----                        | 80               | 16.00           | 20.00                  | ↓         | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       |
| Mechanical----                                | 80               | 16.00           | 20.00                  | ---       | ---              | ---             | ---                    | ---       |

↓ Less than one tenth of one percent.

TABLE 7

IMPORT OF WOOD-PULP, 1911 AND 1912: Total Value, Per Cent distribution and Countries from which Imported

| Countries from which Imported. | 1911.  |           | 1912.   |           |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|                                | Value. | Per Cent. | Value.  | Per Cent. |
|                                | \$     |           | \$      |           |
| Total Value of Imports         | 94071  | 100.0     | 172,797 | 100.0     |
| United States                  | 53,167 | 56.5      | 100,234 | 58.0      |
| Sweden                         | 20,558 | 21.8      | 64,419  | 37.3      |
| Great Britain                  | 17,265 | 18.3      | 4,764   | 2.7       |
| Germany                        | 1,720  | 1.8       | 2,546   | 1.5       |
| Austria-Hungary                | —      | —         | 834     | 0.5       |
| Norway                         | 1,361  | 1.4       | —       | —         |

### Graphite for the Boiler

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company have published a new booklet entitled "Graphite For The Boiler." Graphite has been sold to remove scale from boilers for many years. The booklet explains in a few words as possible why and how Dixon's Boiler Graphite does its work. Those who have used Dixon's Boiler Graphite, know its effectiveness and realize how much fuel it saves by keeping the boiler tubes and shell clean, and how much time and labor is saved in cleaning your boilers. Also how little it costs as compared with boiler compounds.

Those who have not used it, should read every word of the booklet carefully and ask themselves how they can afford to continue the old hammer and chisel method of removing scale from boilers that eat up the coal pile.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company claim to be the oldest and largest manufacturers of graphite and graphite products in the world. They stand behind every one of their hundreds of different products and Boiler Graphite is no exception to the rule.

Write The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N.J., for their booklet "Graphite For The Boiler" which will be sent you free of charge.

The Smart Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., are supplying The Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Company, St. Catharines, Ont., with one of their Rotary Force Pumps.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-11

### Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, 4½-in. and up at top, 8 ft. long. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Spruce Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. cull and common. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

Stock of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock logs, G. T. R. points preferred. Canada Pine Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

1-in. and 2-in. Hardwood, common and better and cull. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 common and mill cull, winter cut preferred. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

Pine, spruce, hemlock, railway ties, common and better, and cull basswood and birch. M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 8-13

### Wanted

Three hundred thousand feet of good Canadian Oak, all cut 4/4 in. Shipment any time within ten months. Address Box 693, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-10

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

WANTED—Two Cars Birch, 1-inch. Must be dry. Stevens-Hepner Co., Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont. 9-10

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 8-11

Wanted, White and Red Pine, 2-in. and 3-in. tank stock. Communicate with the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Toronto, Ont. 6-T.F.

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## Wanted—Cedar Telegraph Poles

1000 poles, 25 ft. x 6-in. tops.  
500 poles, 25 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 30 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 35 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
400 poles, 40 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
Quote price and quantity for sale, also delivery date.

HORACE HARTLEY,  
Wholesale Lumber,  
7-10 19 Mayor Street, Montreal.

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1½ x 42.  
1 x 1½ x 48.  
1 x 1¾ x 42.  
1 x 1¾ x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

Peeled cedar post 4½-in. to 7-in. top, 8 ft. long. Best of quality and made from green cedar. Chas. Pedwell, Lions Head, Ont. 9-t.f.

### For Sale

#### New Brunswick White Pine 1912 Cut

52,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.  
93,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.  
236,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.  
31,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.  
108,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.  
57,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 10/16 ft. 1sts, 2nds, & 3rds.  
225,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.  
28,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts & 2nds.  
58,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds & 3rds.  
225,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.

Apply to

H. BOURGOUIN,  
Dominion Express Bldg.,  
10-t.f. Montreal, Que.

### Cedar For Sale

About one and a half million feet Cedar, Culvert Timber, 8 x 8 to 12 x 12. For particulars apply to Mason, Gordon & Company, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que. 10-12

Having been burnt out last Fall we offer all our timber for sale, some 2,000 acres. Easy terms. For particulars apply to Geo. Niebergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

## Lumber For Sale

30,000 feet of 4-in. dry oak plank, No. 1 common and better. Has been on stick for one year. The Crown Lumber Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. 10-11

## Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1½ in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.  
Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
Montreal, Que.

300,000 ft. 6 x 6 to 12 x 12 10 ft. to 20 ft. hemlock timber, 12,000 hemlock ties for immediate shipment, also 4,000 cedar posts. Spears & Lauder, 501 Kent Bldg., Toronto, Ont. 10

### For Sale

Hard Maple, 2-in., 3-in. and 4-in. No. 1 Common and Better. 20 Carloads of fine stock for delivery now and during Summer. Write for prices and particulars. Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, Midland, Ont. 10

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

One "Hamilton" Circular Resaw with two 44-in. inserted tooth saws. New; never used. Address Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 7-11

### For Sale

One second-hand fifty-eight inch Leffel Water Wheel, made by Paxton and Tate; in good repair. Apply to I. C. Prescott, Albert, Albert County, New Brunswick. 8-11

### For Sale

15 x 14 Robb Armstrong Automatic Engine, good as new; one-quarter price. Planer and matcher. Bargain. E. A. McCann, Dorchester, Ont. 10-11

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents

As engineer, total abstainer, long experience, Corliss and other engines and dynamos. First class references and 1913 certificate. Address John Bain, 180 Ontario Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Tel. 980 R. 9-10

Experienced lumber office man, capable of superintending operations of saw and planing mills, seeks situation. Good references. Some capital to invest if required. Box 779, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Expert of the wood-house trade who has been engaged in building for a number of years in South America, Africa and Germany, for a very first world firm, seeks position. Advertiser is firm in building up, including transportable houses and, generally understands thoroughly the construction of these wood-building transports. Please apply, stating the district and salary, to J. W. 15384, c/o Rudolf Mosse, Berlin SW. 9-10

As band saw filer, double or single cut, or in a factory where there are band resaws. A1 references. Box 715, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-10

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—One up-to-date Band Filer, also one Stock Gang Filer, also one Gang Sawyer. Good positions for the right men and can use them at once. Box 790, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-11

WANTED—Smart young man as Yard Foreman and Lumber Shipper. Apply to the C. Beck Mfg. Company, Ltd., Penetang, Ont. 10

## Business Chances

### For Sale

Timber limit on Georgian Bay, conveniently located 75 miles out of Soo. Well timbered with Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood. Can be logged cheap. Apply Box 781, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-12

WANTED—Good man with Portable Mill to saw out 1,000,000 feet of logs. Apply Box 791, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-11

### For Sale

Clapboard mill, comprising 1 saw-rig, 2 planers, 2 trimmers, 1 40-h.p. engine, 1 60-h.p. boiler. Mill has been run but two seasons. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to B. Quinn & Co., Windsor Mills, Que. 10

### For Sale

Saw mill for sale in first class shape, capacity 15 to 20 M. ft. per day. Plenty of first class available timber. A good money-maker, and a good location. Geo. A. Oldreive, Wallacetown, Ont. 10

### For Sale

Rare bargain. Band mill located in best lumber and log center on Puget Sound. Rail and cargo shipping facilities. Excellent log pond. Ten and a half acres of land. Price one-fourth of appraised valuation. Must sell quick. Box 765, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

### For Sale

On reasonable terms a Portable Saw Mill. Watrous Co. make, all complete, in first class condition. Just finished winter sawing. Good location, large quantity of good hemlock and birch timber close to mill. For particulars apply P. O. Box 426, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

### For Sale

On easy terms, sawmill, new; just installed 50 h.p. Water Power, with electric plant. Good location for pulp mill. Good quantity of pulpwood close to C. N. R. and station; on river. Two million feet timber and 600 acres of good land. Townsite laid out. Sawmill and power or land sold separately if desired. For further information write J. H. Latremouille, Mount Olie Power Co., Box 48, Kamloops, B.C. 8-13

### Rebuilt Band Resaws

Mershon, New England Ideal Resaw, 46-in.  
Mershon Horizontal Sawmill Resaw, 66-in.  
Connell & Dengler Resaw, 60-in.  
Berlin Band Resaw, 44-in.  
Mershon Standard Perfected Resaw, 54-in.  
American Band Ripsaw, 42-in.

WM. B. MERSHON & CO.,  
Saginaw, Michigan.

### For Sale

Canadian patent on a lumber specialty that has proven a big winner in U. S. Could be handled more profitably from Canadian side on account of duty. For particulars, address T. S. Holland, Fern Hill Station, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A. 9-10



**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

Cash for your business, factory or real estate. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of business or property address Frank P. Cleveland, 1479 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois. Established 1881. 9-t.f.

**Sawmill For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

FOR SALE—On Georgian Bay, saw mill in first class condition, with everything complete. Engine 75 h.p., Boiler 110 h.p. Sawing capacity 20,000 feet to 30,000 feet per day. Also including booms and chains. Good stable and office and everything complete. Shipping facilities by both rail and water. Size of mill site 40 rods by 5 acre water lot, with 4 acres of land. Owner retiring from business reason for selling. Address all enquiries to 201 Campbell Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

**Miscellaneous****Do You Need Help?**

If so let us know. We can furnish any amount of skilled and unskilled labor at shortest notice.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,  
116 Wellington St. West,

Phone Adelaide 3919. Toronto, Ont. 7-14

**MAIL CONTRACT**

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th of June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route from Stouffville (via Altona and Glasgow), Ont. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stouffville, Altona, Glasgow, Siloam, Goodwood, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, May 8th, 1913. 10-12

Says a well-known logger: "It takes centuries to grow a forest, and it is up to we loggers to use care in the harvesting of the crop. The farmers grow a crop of wheat every year, and if this year's crop should be destroyed he can grow another next year; his loss can be replaced. Yet he would be classed as a lunatic if he were to harvest wheat with a steam machine having a boiler burning wood and scattering sparks. The logger risks his centuries old crop with this kind of machinery every summer and no one calls him crazy. Why? Because everybody's doing it,

and it has been looked upon as an unavoidable risk that he must encounter and make the best of. But the time now has come when this risk can be avoided, by burning oil as fuel in donkey and locomotive boilers. We have been shown the way to avoid this summer fire risk, and also have been shown that by so equipping our machinery we can save half the present fuel cost with wood, thus getting back the total first cost of the oil equipment in the first three months' operation."

The International Forestry Congress will be held at Paris, France, during the coming season. It is considered probable that it will be arranged to found a permanent international forestry institute, similar to the Agricultural institute at Rome.

**Canada and Shipbuilding**

Thanks to the enterprise of English and Scottish firms, Canada will soon be in a position to build the largest war and merchant ships afloat or projected, says the Timber News, of London, Eng. Satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of the yard at Sydney, Cape Breton, in which John Brown & Co., Clydebank, and the Fairfield Co., Govan, are jointly interested. At St. Johns, New Brunswick, where the Norton Griffiths Company are carrying out a big harbor improvement scheme, it is also intended to lay down shipbuilding plant, and in this connection Cammell, Laird & Co., Birkenhead, have several times of late been prominently mentioned, as well as Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Elswick. Then at Montreal, Vickers, Ltd., Barrow, are busy with the necessary slips and workshops, though, owing to the inadequacy of the St. Lawrence Channel, it is not expected that they will be in a position to build vessels of large size for several years yet. In addition, other yards are being established at Vancouver and Esquimalt, B.C., which should be able to look after Pacific Coast requirements; at Port Arthur (Ontario), and at Sault Ste. Marie. At present, in addition to dry dock subsidies paid by the Dominion Government since 1882, the only aid to the industry that is of much value is the duty of 25 per cent. on ships, dredges, and yachts built abroad for use in Canadian waters, vessels in American or any other foreign ports.

**Papermaking in Washington**

G. C. Howard, of Everett, recently has contributed an article to an Eastern paper industry journal, discussing the making of paper in the state of Washington. Portions of this article are specially interesting to the lumbermen considering the waste problem. In part, Mr. Howard, says:

"The slabs, edgings and sawdust from the extensive lumber

industries of the state furnish an enormous quantity of material of prospective value, and particularly for special grades not now being made. The grain regions of the central and eastern portion of the state provide a very large tonnage of straws.

"These raw materials exist in ample quantity to support an extensive development of the industry. In general they are easily accessible to transportation and power, but this is not true in the case of cottonwood, which is of particular value in book and magazine papers. The manufacturers in this line are already confronted with the necessity of reforestation to assure a future supply of this species.

"With the present cost of cord wood for pulp it is not economical to use saw mill slabs to make into white stocks owing to the high cost of perfectly cleaning and freeing from bark. Neither is the wood resinous enough to work for turpentine by the steam process as practised in the long leaf pine region of the south. There is, however, a large amount of this waste that can be easily segregated to give a raw material sufficiently clean and of good fiber length for many purposes."

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# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Dealers are busy shipping orders on hand and considerable lumber is being moved out of local yards. This is particularly the case in western Ontario. The yards are however, still fairly well stocked and are not making very big purchases.

Spruce and hemlock are moving rapidly and are difficult to obtain, but white pine, with the exception of mill and deal culls, is somewhat inactive.

Hardwoods remain about the same with the exception of United States oak, which has seen a considerable rise in the last few weeks, largely on account of the floods.

As seeding is now in full swing, business may be expected to be a little quiet for a week or two.

Most of the saw mills in the Georgian Bay district are operating and have a fair average amount to cut.

Reports from Ottawa indicate considerable activity in the lumber trade during the past fortnight, as the result of increased building operations and the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence River. Woodworking establishments are very busy with orders for interior woodwork for a number of high office buildings now nearing completion. A fairly active export trade is reported to Great Britain, with the demand about normal for all grades. All the saw mills in the Ottawa Valley are now sawing.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal continues rather quiet although steady and at unchanged prices. Dry common stock is scarce and the demand is in excess of the available supply. Wholesalers report that the volume of business, up-to-date during the present year, is in excess of that during the corresponding period of 1912. Lath are scarce and dear at Montreal and it is expected that prices will continue at their present level at least. Manufacturers have disposed of the 1913 cut at prices higher than any since 1906. There is a good demand for dimension timber, which is expected to continue. Freight to Great Britain have been lowered by 5s., as a result of vigorous protests made by shippers against the recent increase of 7s. 6d.

The paper and pulp trade at Montreal continues unchanged. The market for news print is firm, but that for ground wood is quite unsatisfactory, prices being low. The demand for Canadian pulp is rather limited at present. Sulphite is strong again.

All the mills at St. John are now operating. Driving conditions on the St. John have not been good, as the high water in the river did not last long. Some of the logs in the branches of the main streams are likely to be hung up. Many of the operators in the lower sections of the province have been obliged to leave some of their logs in the brooks. Unless heavy rains come soon, a serious shortage is probable. Logs are selling at unprecedented prices, such as \$16 for merchantable and \$11.50 to \$12 for battens. Bank logs at St. John are bringing \$14.50 for merchantable spruce and \$10.50 for battens, 8 in. to 10 in. at the top end. All English deals being cut at St. John have practically been sold for \$16.50 on specifications running 60 per cent. 7 and 8 in. x 3 in. balance 9 in. and up. Narrow scantling are bringing \$14 to \$14.50 and ends \$12. There is a good demand for merchantable spruce boards at \$15 at the mills for 4 in. and up wide, while clear boards are bringing \$30. All kinds of refuse material are from \$1 to \$2 higher than last season. Lath are selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Shingles are scarce and are selling at 10c per M higher than in 1912. It is expected that the stock of cedar logs will be much less than in 1912.

A steady and strong demand continues for eastern spruce at Boston, although dimension stocks are not satisfactory. The supply of random is light and the demand fair, so that prices are well maintained. At Pittsburgh there is an active demand for good spruce, but prices are unchanged. Eastern clipped hemlock boards at Boston are being held by some dealers at as high as \$25.50. No sales are reported at more than \$25, but the stocks are light enough to make manufacturers feel that the market will advance. In Pittsburgh on the other hand, although stocks of hemlock are light, there are reports of sales at a reduction of 50c. Hemlock lath at Pittsburgh are selling freely at prices varying from \$4.65 to \$4.75 and stocks are apparently low. There is a fair demand for hardwoods at Boston and prices are strong. At New York, the demand for hemlock is good throughout the list, boards are practically out of the market. Hardwoods at New York are in good demand and stocks are not too plentiful.

White cedar shingles are firm at Boston. A steadier market is reported for red cedar shingles. The market for 1½-inch lath is rather difficult to describe as sellers are apparently insisting on higher prices than retailers will pay at present.

## Great Britain

A fair amount of current business is reported from London and the better grades are quite firm. Importers however, are not satisfied with the situation, as the volume of trade is not large and buyers are not looking for forward goods at all eagerly. This is rather unsatisfactory from the importers' point of view as stocks are commencing to arrive and they would like to see them moving off a little more rapidly. Excellent weather has prevailed of late and it is expected that an improvement will soon take place. Contracting builders are busy, road paving is active and the packing trade is rather spotty. The consumption is about at an average. Deliveries at the London Docks during the week ending April 19th amounted at 4,103 standards as compared with 3,270 during the corresponding week of 1912. At Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale, unsorted spruce from St. John sold at £10 10s. for 3 x 9. First Quebec, 3 x 7, brought £13 15s. and £13 5s. Unsorted St. John ditto, sold for £9 10s., £9 5s. and £9.

The volume of trade at Liverpool is fair and steady, for current business, and comes from all sources of the softwood trade in the district. There is no particularly strong feature, but just a generally steady market. This is considered to be a satisfactory state of trade for this time of year, from the builders' point of view. The general outlook for future trade is good. Consumers are beginning to find that holders are justified in asking high prices, on account of the high prices asked by shippers abroad. Consumers are therefore beginning to come into the market, as they see no probable advantage in holding out any longer. The first arrival of Canadian pine goods from Montreal are not expected until towards the end of May. It is not expected that there will be any pressure to make shipments from Montreal. No change is reported in the c.i.f. market for spruce deals. Liner parcel prices continue firm and the parcels are gradually becoming small and going practically into consumption from the quay. A slight easing off is reported in spot values, the reason being hard to explain. Generally speaking, present spot quotations are not in harmony with c.i.f. values. Orders are small, as consumers still seem to expect lower prices. Importers are encouraging this condition to some extent by cutting one another's prices.

Pine and spruce are still moving slowly at Glasgow. Stocks on hand are light, but quite sufficient for the present quiet demand. Prices of spruce have recently been shaded, shippers apparently preferring this to storing their stocks. This situation is rather curious in conjunction with the reported shortage of supplies and the firmness of other markets.

## United States

The general business conditions prevailing throughout the United States have not encouraged a large volume of trade in the lumber business during the past fortnight. There is a feeling of hesitation as to the result of the readjustment of the tariff. This is a development which has occurred periodically in the United States whenever tariff alterations were under consideration. At the present and corresponding stages in the development of the situation, business interests have invariably commenced to discount any possibility of future depreciation. In most cases the result is a temporary check of a healthy nature and a satisfactory impetus to trade when the situation clears out a little later on. The lumber trade at present seems to be acting in this manner and marking time. An encouraging feature is the continuance of a fairly good demand.

The chief feature of the situation is the absence of future buying. The railroads and large industrial concerns are apparently waiting for further developments. An encouraging factor is the situation in the steel industry. Steel manufacturers are well sold up into the third quarter and still have extensive back orders on their books. The crop outlook also is most encouraging, so that a large volume of trade may be reasonably expected, without consideration of the tariff. The lumber trade however, is not so extensive as was expected during the early spring, as dealers in general are buying only for current distribution. With the exception of a few lines of yellow pine, prices are very strong and in a position to meet successfully any tendency towards a decline, as stocks are not excessive and many





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items are really out of the market. It has taken manufacturers a number of years to reach this satisfactory situation and it is to be hoped that they will do nothing to reduce their advantage, by producing a greater volume of lumber than the markets require.

The building situation continues to encourage the lumber trade, nearly every large city reports an increase in the quantity of building. The indications are that an enormous amount of building material will be consumed during the present year. The yellow pine market shows some improvement, although there is still considerable doubt as to the immediate future. Many manufacturers however, expect the market to regain all the strength which it has lost and to experience a stiffening of prices in the near future.

Stocks of northern pine are now moving from Great Lake points to Bay City, Saginaw, Toledo, Cleveland, The Tonawandas, Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee. Shipments to Saginaw River and Lake points from the Georgian Bay district are expected to be heavy. All grades of white and Norway pine are strong. Low grades, especially those for box making continue scarce. The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association report that 47 mills among their membership pro-

duced 57,512,809 feet in March, compared with 37,733,447 feet in March, 1912, an increase of 65.5 per cent. For the first three months of 1913 the production was 178,663,244 feet an increase of 66,444,617 feet. For the first three months of 1913 the shipments increased 6.5 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, the total being 295,025,422 feet. The lath production during March exceeded that of March, 1912, by over 6,000,000 pieces and in the first three months the production was 52,332,575 pieces, as compared with 24,726,262 pieces during the corresponding period of 1912. Green stock has been brought into good shape very rapidly by the clear dry weather of the past fortnight. Low grade lumber in the Saginaw Valley is now bringing \$2 more than at the end of last season.

No change of any importance is reported in connection with hardwood markets in the United States. The general condition is one of prosperity. In the northern hardwoods maple, beech, birch and soft elm are in good demand and scarce. The increased use of maple for other requirements besides flooring is commencing to make it difficult for flooring manufacturers to obtain their stocks. All kinds of number 3 common hardwoods are scarce and selling at high prices.

## Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

### A Short Season Possible in New Brunswick

St. John, N.B., May 7th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—All mills at the Port of St. John are now in operation turning out practically 600 M of sawn lumber per day, which means the consuming of about 625 M feet of logs in the ten mills, but at the present writing it does not look as if this rate can be kept up during the whole season, as the water in the river and streams is rapidly dropping and some of the logs have, already been left in the branches of the main streams which come into the St. John. The river opened about April 20th for driving, and a few days afterwards the water rose to a great pitch, caused by very warm weather. During the last week in April the driving was extra good, but a cold wave followed which has continued without any rain, until all the ice and snow in the woods has been melted and it now depends entirely upon rains, whether the logs shall get to booming limits or not. About 35 to 40 millions of old logs were wintered at St. John, which, with the cut of about 60 million would not have made an ordinary season for all the mills here, as logs are not equally divided. If we have any logs hung up, the season will be extra short. In the lower sections of the province many of the operators have had to leave some of their logs in the brooks. The snow wasted out of woods very early and left nothing to fall back upon. Of course this does not apply to all sections, as conditions vary. On the Oromocto, the drives are practically safe. On the Little River, in Sunbury Co., the River Valley Lumber Company have about a million hemlock hung. It is said that the Partington Pulp Company have had to leave about 4 million in the Taxis for want of water. On the Salmon River, all the drives are in, about 15 million in all. A large quantity of which is hemlock. Practically all the hemlock being cut is for timber for the wharves at West St. John, N.B., so it can be well seen that unless conditions change soon, the shortage will be much increased. A much larger quantity of bank logs is coming into Springhill than it was thought would be the case in the early spring. Logs are selling for \$16 for merchantable, with batten at \$11.50 to \$12, an unprecedented price. At St. John, the bank logs are being sold for \$14.50 for merchantable spruce logs, \$10.50 for battens, 8 to 10 inches at top end. Spruce pulp logs are bringing \$8 to \$9, pine logs \$10, and fir logs \$8.50, which are the highest logs have sold for at any time in the history of the milling industry here. The supply of bank logs is not more than half of the usual quantity cut. It can be seen from the prices being paid for logs that the mill man although getting a higher price for his sawn materials is yet below a reasonable profit.

The conditions of the labor market are the worst they have ever been here. While there are many men looking for work, the class of men to be found is very inferior. Great unrest seems to prevail among the labor element. Talks of strikes are in the air, but it is felt that this is mostly agitation and has no material foundation. The lumber industry is taxed to its utmost, and, should the labor ask for any advance on the rates now in force it will simply mean that the mills will be forced to close. Practically all the woodworking factories are idle, the men having demanded 15 per cent. advance in wages and recognition of the Union. This, the employers feel they cannot grant. Hence the mills are closed, and no advances have apparently been made by either party.

Practically all the English deals which are being manufactured have been sold for \$15.50 for specifications running 60 per cent. 7 and 8

x 3, balance 9 in. and up with narrow scantling at \$14 to \$14.50, ends, \$12. Merchantable spruce boards are in good demand at \$15 at mills, 4 in. and up wide, with clear boards at \$30 per M. Refuse lumber of all kinds is higher by \$1 to \$2 per M than last season, largely caused by activity in local building, by the demand from New England and by the cost of the better article being so high. The prices being paid for refuse are higher than ever before realized.

Laths—The sellers who have any are asking from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per M. on the wharves here. This is much higher than laths have ever sold at here. Stocks of all grades of shingles are low, practically all second class and No. 1 being used direct from saws, with the prices about 10c per M. higher than in 1912. The stock of cedar logs will be much less than in 1912, and the shingle industry will be forced to buy elsewhere before the end of the season.

Box shooks—Trade is quieter than in 1912, although the fish trade has really not opened, to date.

J. E. Moore's new mill at South Bay is expected to start in about a month.

The Fraser Lumber Company's new mill at Fredericton will be ready about August 1st.

The Riddle Robbins Lumber Company, of Boston, who are building a small rotary mill on the Belisle, a tributary of the St. John, expect to get started about August 1st. They will saw chiefly for the New England Market.

At this writing very few logs have come into the booms of the St. John River Log Driving Company. The drift drive will about finish the work of cleaning up the lower sections of the river this week and will have picked up about 35,000 pieces.

### Montreal Market Quiet But Firm

Montreal, May 10th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—With no unusual demand to report, the lumber trade keeps very steady, with quotations maintained. It may be said, however, that there is not sufficient dry common stock to meet the demand. Generally speaking, wholesalers are satisfied with the business done so far this year, and some firms have had a large turnover than at this period in 1912.

Local trade is fairly brisk, and if the building permits to date are any criterion there is every prospect of increased buying during the remainder of the season. The permits for the past month were \$3,322,406, as compared with \$2,314,102 last year. For the four months the total was \$5,190,253, against \$3,735,261 in the corresponding period in 1912. An unfavorable feature is the slowness of collections.

Lath are particularly scarce and dear, and quotations are likely to hold, as manufacturers have sold the coming cut at the highest prices since 1906.

Dimension timber is in good request, and is certain to continue so, owing to the large contracts which have been given out.

Firms shipping to the United Kingdom made vigorous protests against the advance in freight rates, and followed this action by declining to ship at the new rates. In consequence of this stiff attitude the steamship companies reduced the freights by 5s per standard, which leaves them 2s 6d higher than those of last year. At the date of writing no lumber has been shipped, although a fair amount of timber has gone to the United Kingdom. That the advance in



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freights was unjustified is shown by the partial reduction by the steamship companies, and exporters still feel that rates are too high, having regard to the competition which Canadian lumber has to meet in the British markets.

The Montreal Lumber Association of the Board of Trade have passed a resolution asking the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners to grant reciprocal demurrage in the event of cars of lumber not being lifted within 48 hours of completion of loading, and in the event of cars not being placed for unloading within 48 hours after arrival at destination. The association also ask that the settlement of demurrage matters be conducted by an officer of the Commission instead of by the Canadian Car Service Bureau. No data has yet been fixed by the Commission for hearing arguments in the case.

No change of any moment has taken place in the paper and pulp section. News print still keeps firm. Ground wood is a very unsatisfactory market, prices being low. Water conditions are good on the other side of the border, and under these circumstances, the demand for Canadian pulp is limited. Sulphite is again strong, production all over the world being easily absorbed. Advices from Europe favor higher prices. It is reported that the Wayagamack will be turning out 100 tons of chemical pulp per day by the Fall.

### Increased Activity at Ottawa

Ottawa, May 7th, (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—There has been considerable activity in the trade during the past two weeks, due, no doubt, to the opening of the building season, and the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence. During the latter part of last month business was not so brisk as local lumbermen would have liked, but now they report conditions encouraging for a good season. Much more lumber is being shipped from Ottawa to Toronto and other points west than to Montreal and points east. In Ottawa, permits for buildings were taken out in April totalling \$787,300, as against \$457,000 in April, 1912. The total value of the permits taken out since the first of January is \$1,180,730, as against \$861,735 for the same period last year. Indications are that this year will be a record breaker for the number and value of buildings erected in the city. Woodworking establishments are as busy as they can be, filling orders for interior woodwork for the several skyscrapers now nearing completion.

Exporters report that the British trade is fairly satisfactory. The demand is about normal for all grades in the British market. There has been but one change in the prices lately and that is in white pine stock, which has gone up \$1.

Sawmills in the Ottawa Valley are now as busy as they can be and large gangs of men are engaged on the river driving the logs.

The employees in the J. R. Booth paper mill were given an increase in their wages this week of 25 to 30 cents per day.

Work on the erection of a new warehouse and woodworking factory is being rushed by the McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company at their Chamberlain Avenue yards, to replace the buildings which were destroyed by fire a short time ago. They intend installing the latest woodworking machinery and will probably be looking round the market for the newest and best in a few weeks.

Manufacturers of fixtures and fittings for offices and stores might, with advantage, direct their attention to Ottawa, as there are whole blocks of new stores and offices being built on the main streets, and it is the intention of the owners to have them fitted up elaborately.

### North Shore Mills Busy

Thessalon, Ont., May 5th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The creek drives are all out and the drives on the streams are progressing favorably. The water was very high for a few days, so much so, that the piers at the mouth of the Mississaga River were carried away. Fortunately no logs got away, as the booms held. Two tugs were placed at the mouth of the river with 7,000 feet of booms to catch the logs, should the booms give way, but everything turned out O.K. There were about 10,000,000 feet of logs in the booms at the time, belonging to Waldie Bros. and the Thessalon Lumber Company.

The mills are all sawing—those that are in commission. The large mills at Cutler and the North Channel mill at Thessalon will not run this season. The Eddy Bros. mill at Blind River made a very early start, sawing on the 8th of April and will continue sawing till the ice takes in the fall. There are a large number of boats loading lumber at the different mills at present bound for the various ports on the lakes. John R. Stover, general manager of the firm of Eddy Bros., passed through here a few days ago and reports the drives of his firm coming along well, abundance of water and a full crew of drivers.

The Thessalon Lumber Company have a large crew on their local railroad, railing logs across the portage, about three miles into the Georgian Bay waters.

### Brighter Prospects at The Restigouche

Campbellton, N.B., May 5th:—With the early spring, things are looking pretty bright for the mills although the conditions were none of the best for the drives. Scarcity of men was the greatest drawback felt by the lumbermen but notwithstanding this the drives are coming well, encouraging reports being received on all sides. The Shives drive from Bruntland Brook is the first down and is the earliest for some years. Hazen Brook drive is reported safe, and Five Fingers is reckoned about two-thirds out and pretty safe. No definite word has been received from the others but report has it that they are coming well. Richards No. 1 mill started on April 29th and the others are all ready to begin the season's work. Athol mills will start in about this week, and the shingle mills here are likely to start sawing any day now. The cut this year will compare favorably with that of previous years and with the early start, a good season is expected. The rebuilding of the Charlo mill recently destroyed by fire will be proceeded with shortly by the Richards Company.

### Tonawanda Trade Topics—Active Market General

North Tonawanda, May 7; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The arrival of the first cargo of lumber for 1913 gave the local market a decided impetus. Local dealers report more orders than for several weeks and a well defined movement in all lines of the lumber industry. Prices show no sign of falling off and there is no retrograde movement anywhere. It is needless to say that everybody is satisfied and that hopes are held out for a better all-round season than last. 1912 saw a total of 325,000,000 feet of all kinds of lumber brought here by boat alone. With 50,000,000 more feet at least arriving by rail, nearly 400,000,000 feet of lumber furnished the volume of business at the Tonawandas last year. With 1913 practically certain to exceed these figures, it is not strange that local lumber interests are looking forward to one of the busiest years locally of the last decade.

W. E. Kelsey & Son received the first cargo of lumber of the season when the steamer Edward Buckley arrived with 600,000 feet of white pine. The Buckley loaded at Marionette, Wis., and came down the river to the Tonawandas on May 3. The schooner Unadilla with a cargo of hemlock for the same firm arrived at Tonawanda the following day. The first lumber laden vessel arrived at the Tonawandas last year just a week later than this year. There is a big fleet of other vessels on the way down the lakes from both Canadian and American shipping points and before the end of the present week more than 6,000,000 more feet of lumber will have been docked at the Tonawandas.

It is now definitely known that the Erie Canal will not be open before June 1 at the earliest. The change in date, which is two weeks later than usual, means a handicap to local shippers of lumber. Many orders were taken for prompt shipment by canal on May 15, the usual opening date, which means that the railroads will now get the business. The late opening of the canal will also result in holding many million feet of stock at upper lake ports until it is known definitely when the canal will be ready for business.

Mr. John Keenan, of Vancouver, one of the best known lumber salesmen in the local market, has accepted a position with the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company, of Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Keenan leaves the employ of A. Weston & Son, of this city, with whom he has been associated for nearly twenty years. Mr. Keenan has already taken up his duties with his new employers. His family will continue to reside in North Tonawanda.

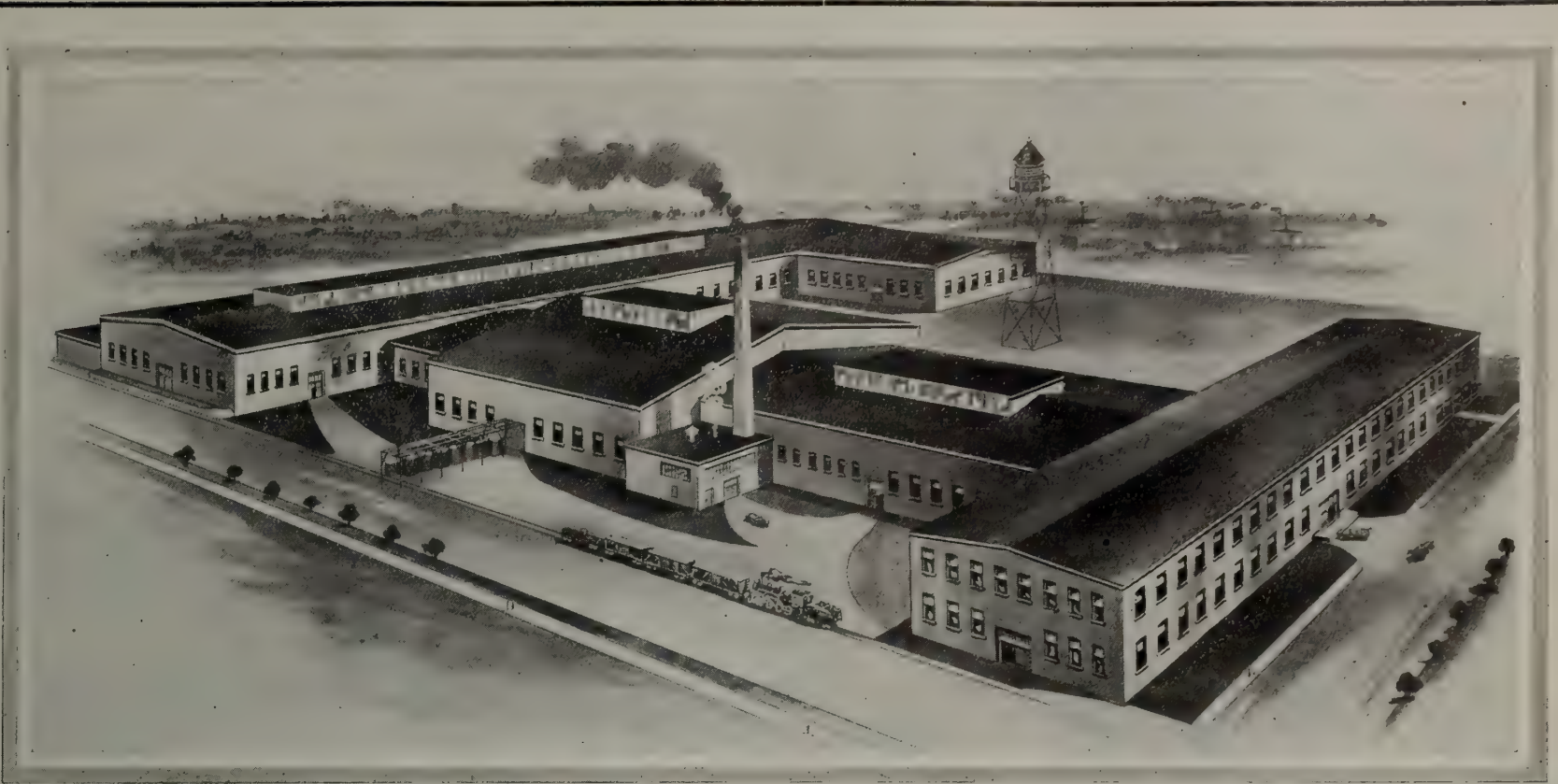
The J. W. Scribner Lumber Company, of North Tonawanda, large forwarders of Canadian lumber, have moved their offices from the Robertson Bank building to the new Sweeney "electric" building, at the corner of Sweeney and Webster streets.

Local lumber dealers are not pleased with a recent notice from the railroads that freight rates will shortly be increased five per cent. The increase is not local but will affect every part of the United States. The net results to the railroads at the Tonawandas will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, since lumber shipments from the local market have long kept the Tonawandas in third place among the largest shipping points of New York State.

The deadlock which existed between the Tonawanda Lumbermen's Association and the Longshoremen's Association whose members handle all lumber taken from lumber carriers at local ports was broken this week after negotiations which extended over a period of six weeks. The lumbermen finally granted all of the demands for increased handling with the exception of one item. Following is the new schedule of rates:—

Spruce, 40 cents per thousand feet. 5 cents increase.  
Norway, 40 cents per thousand feet. 5 cents increase.  
Tamarack, 50 cents per thousand feet. 10 cents increase.  
Hemlock, 45 cents per thousand feet. 5 cents increase.  
Basswood, 40 cents per thousand feet. 5 cents increase.  
No. 3 boards and better, 30 cents per thousand feet. 5c increase.





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Cash**

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The Mississauga Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has obtained a charter.

S. R. Hughes' Planing Mill, 79 Portland street, Toronto, was recently damaged by fire.

Jas. Gillies' planing mill, Preston, Ont., was destroyed by fire on May 1st. Mr. Gillies will rebuild at once.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company, Fort Frances, Ont., are now operating day and night at practically full capacity.

H. S. Sternaman, Cayuga, Ont., is enquiring for prices on carload lots of joists, 2 in. x 4 in., 10 ft., and 2 in. x 8 in., 14 ft.

Walter Lawson's sawmill at Stewarttown, Ont., was recently completely wrecked by a boiler explosion. Fortunately, none of the men working in the neighborhood were injured seriously, although a number had miraculous escapes.

The McAuliffe, Davis Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., are erecting a new warehouse and woodworking factory at their Chamberlain avenue yards, to replace the buildings which were recently destroyed by fire. They will install the latest woodworking machinery and will probably be in the market in the course of a few weeks.

The Devon Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to carry on business as lumber and timber manufacturers and dealers in all its branches, with head office at Ottawa. The provisional directors are Thos. A. Low, of Renfrew, F. N. McCrea, Sherbrooke, Que., and J. R. Osborne, barrister, of Ottawa, Ont.

The Lusty Lumber Company, Limited, Rodney, Ont., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, report that they intend to rebuild, although they have not yet definitely decided when they will commence operations. They are putting in a portable mill to cut stock for their new plant. It is possible that the new plant will not be put up until next autumn.

The McLaren Lumber Company, Limited, of Brockville, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000 to carry on business as saw and planing millers, dealers in timber, lumber and wood of all kinds, with head office at Perth, Ont. The provisional directors are Peter McLaren, J. L. P. McLaren, and F. W. Hall, barrister, all of Perth, Ont.

The Cockburn Lumber & Concrete Company, Dundas, Ont., are drawing up plans for the construction of switches and sidings connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway. They will also have twelve separate tracks of 60-pounds rails from their kilns to the dry rooms. The company will manufacture fence posts, telephone poles, cement bricks, blocks, sewer pipes, etc.

The Laberge Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on business as general contractors and builders, manufacturers and dealers in logs, timber, lumber and other wood products, with head office at Sudbury, Ont. The provisional directors are J. A. Laberge, J. B. Laberge, and Louis Laforest, contractors, all of Sudbury. The company are erecting a sash and door factory at Sudbury, costing about \$60,000, with a dressing capacity of about 200,000 feet per day.

A report from Kenora, Ont., states that the Backus interests have secured an extension of three months to their option on the Keewatin Power Company's property and that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. The extension is made in order to conclude arrangements with the Ontario government for pulpwood properties. This is expected to be concluded within six weeks or two months and the company will then take over the property and commence developing power. Mr. D. McLeod, manager of the Keewatin Lumber Company reports that when arrangements have been completed with the town and government, 9,000 h.p. will be developed, which will be used in a one hundred-ton pulp mill which will be erected and equipped at once. It is also the intention of the new company to install a paper mill at a plant at Keewatin formerly used by the old Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company.

### Eastern Canada

The Quebec-Labrador Pulp & Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., has been registered.

The mill of the Continental Lumber Company, Limited, at River Charlo, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

Considerable damage was caused recently by a fire which broke out in the lumber yard of L. Villeneuve and Company, St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

J. L. Cunningham & Company, lumber dealers, Richmond, P.Q., have been registered. The members of the company are J. L. Cunningham and E. L. Hall.

Price Brothers have just commenced to operate their third paper unit of fifty tons capacity per day at Kenogami, P. Q. This mill is one of the largest in Canada, there being 24 grinders, driven by four turbines of 4,000 h.p. each.

The National Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the province of Quebec, with head office at Papineauville, and capital stock of \$99,000. The incorporators are A. Belanger, A. O. Belanger, L. N. Desjardins, of Papineauville, L. Bourdon and L. Fouthier, of Fassett.

Damien Lalonde, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 to deal in lumber and to manufacture doors, windows, sash, etc., and to carry on business as timber merchants and saw mill proprietors, with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are Damien Lalonde, Lionais and H. Lalonde, all of Montreal.

The mill of the Miramichi Pulp and Paper Company, at Chatham, N.B., has been purchased by Albert E. Reed, of London Eng. It is reported that the



purchase is made on behalf of the Dominion Pulp and Paper Company, and that the plant, which has been idle since January, 1911, will be considerably enlarged.

Finch, Pruyn & Company, incorporated, Glen Falls, N.Y., have placed an order with Clark Bros., of Belmont, N.Y., for a complete sawmill, which they intend to erect on the Henri River, P.Q. The plant will include an 8-foot band mill with steam feed carriage, capable of handling 35-foot timber, horizontal resaw, edger, etc.

The statement was recently made that the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, were discontinuing the pulp and wooden pail departments of their industry. It is now reported that in the wooden pail department only is manufacturing being stopped. The making of indurated fibreware from pulp will be carried on as hitherto, but on a more extensive scale.

The Belgo Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., report to the Canada Lumberman that the 500 square miles of timber limits, known as the Metabetchouan Limits, which they recently purchased from Messrs. Sharples, Power and Calvin, were secured in order to obtain the wood upon them for a sulphite plant and two more paper machines. The Belgo Canadian Company are reported to have paid in the neighborhood of \$500,000 for these limits.

Application has been made to the New Brunswick Legislature for the incorporation of the Restigouche Lumber Company, Limited, with head office at Dalhousie Junction, N.B., and capital stock of \$75,000. The applicants are as follows:—R. L. Hicks, Dalhousie Junction; W. S. Smith, IDahousie; Allan McC. Hicks, Dalhousie Junction; L. J. Hicks, Dalhousie Junction and A. E. G. McKenzie, Campbellton. The objects of the incorporation include the building and operation of sawmills and other subsidiary powers.

The Smith Lumber Company, Woodstock, N.B., who recently lost their sawmill by fire, report that they are already at work upon the erection of a new mill. The building will be 32 ft. x 120 ft. with a lean on one end, 12 ft. x 40 ft. The following machinery will be installed: rotary saw with gunshot feed, gang edger, shingle machine, lath machine, planer, and barrel heading machine. The plant will be built upon concrete piers and the company intend to have a thoroughly up-to-date mill.

#### Western Canada

The old Massett sawmill belonging to Wanless Bros., of Vancouver, at Massett, B.C., has been renovated and re-opened.

The Knowles-Smith Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia, with head office at Comox, and capital stock of \$25,000.

The Vedder River Shingle Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia, with capital stock of \$10,000, and head office at New Westminster.

The Reliance Shingle & Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia, with head office at South Vancouver, and capital stock of \$10,000.

The Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited, successors to the Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber, Limited, Revelstoke, B.C., have commenced operations at four of their mills at Three Valley, Taft, Cascade and Comaplix, B.C.

D. F. Brooks, St. Paul, Minn., president of the Powell River Company, Powell River, B.C., reports that the company will probably erect a new sawmill and shingle mill near the company's plant, to handle the by-products of the paper plant and such timber as is available in the neighborhood.

Cushing Brothers, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 to carry on business as timber and lumber dealers, saw mill proprietors, timber growers, etc., with head office at Calgary, Alta. The incorporators are R. W. Hart, solicitor, G. M. Miller, and J. V. Guilfoyle, all of Toronto.

The Dominion Department of Railways and Canals have awarded contracts for \$130,000 worth of lumber for the Hudson Bay Railway. The successful contractors are: The Atlantic Lumber Company, Kent Building, Toronto; Musgrove Lumber Company, Halifax, N.S.; and The Long Bell Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, Golden, B.C., in their annual report show profits of \$327,896. Interest on debenture sinking fund and accounts receivable reduced this to \$131,694. The profits for the year are \$77,958 in excess of those of the preceding year. In conjunction with the Canadian Western Lumber Company, this company has proceeded with the establishment of retail yards to the number of 180.

Columbia Western Lumber Yards, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to carry on business as lumber merchants, manufacturers and dealers in logs, timber and all wood products, with head office at Toronto. The incorporators are G. Ruel, S. P. Biggs, barristers, and W. B. Fleming, solicitor, all of Toronto. The company is associated with The Canadian Western Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C.

The Forest Branch of the Lands Department of British Columbia has sold four isolated tracts of timber, realizing about \$20,000. One tract of 160 acres of logged-off land was sold to A. P. Allison at \$1.50 per M. plus the royalty of 50 cents, another tract of 90 acres on the Gilford Island brought \$1 per M., and the royalty. A lot of 160 acres on Duncan Island was sold to the East Coast Logging Company. A lot of 30 acres on Jarvis Inlet was sold to the Paterson Timber Company of Vancouver. These were all areas which were formerly considered nearly valueless from a timber point of view.

A report from Victoria, B.C., states that the Chemainus Lumber Company and the Empire Lumber Company will shortly commence logging operations upon timber lands in the neighborhood of Cowichan Lake. The E. & N. Railway has completed its branch from Duncan to Cowichan Lake, making it possible to bring out the logs economically. The Chemainus Lumber Company has been operating in the neighborhood of Chemainus for a number of years. The Empire Lumber Company is a United States concern of recent organization, with a large amount of capital. It is reported that the Empire Lumber Company will commence the construction of a large mill at Osborne Bay on the east Coast of Vancouver Island. It owns large timber holdings on the west shore of Cowichan Lake, which it bought some years ago from the E. & N. Railway.

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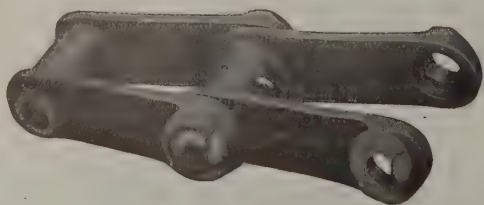
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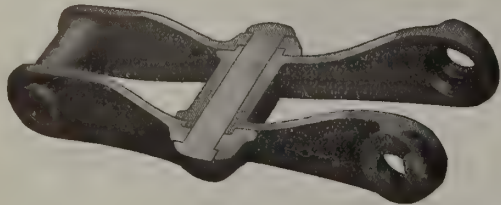
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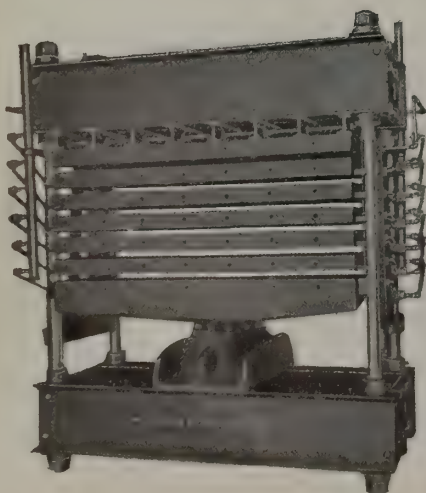
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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                           |         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| White Pine:                                               |         |       |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                              | \$55 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                             | 64 00   | 68 00 |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                               | 67 00   | 72 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                      | 50 00   | 52 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                               | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                            | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                    | 52 00   | 52 00 |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                            | 55 00   | 55 00 |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                            | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                    | 42 00   | 42 00 |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                            | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                            | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                    | 32 00   | 32 00 |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                            | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                         | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                             | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                 | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                 | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                | 32 00   | 34 00 |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                | 36 00   | 38 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                            | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                   | 22 00   | 22 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                             | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                             | 26 00   | 26 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                             | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                             | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                            | 33 00   | 33 00 |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                            | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 2 x 10 common                                             | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                       | 30 00   | 32 00 |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                      | 23 50   | 24 50 |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                     | 27 00   | 29 00 |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                    | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                     | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                     | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                     | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                    | 34 00   | 34 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                   | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                    | 35 00   | 36 00 |
| Spruce mill culls                                         | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                            |         |       |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                               | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1 x 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                   | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                   | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                           | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                           | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                              | 17 50   | 17 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                | 23 00   | 23 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                              | 24 00   | 24 00 |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                     | 25 00   | 25 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                   | 28 00   | 28 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                   | 27 00   | 27 00 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                   | 23 50   | 23 50 |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                   | 30 00   | 30 00 |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.           | 18 00   | 18 00 |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried                          | 55 50   | 65 50 |
| Douglas Fir                                               |         |       |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                           |         |       |
| 8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x14, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14, 14x16        | 35 50   | 35 50 |
| 8x10, 6x12, 8x10, 8x12, 10x16, 12x16, 16x16, 14x18, 16x18 | 36 00   | 36 00 |
| 18x18, and 20x20                                          | 36 50   | 36 50 |
| 6x14, 8x14, 12x18 18x20                                   | 37 00   | 37 00 |
| 6x16, 8x16, 10x18, 12x20, 14x20, and 16x20                | 37 50   | 37 50 |
| 10 x 20                                                   | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 18, 8 x 18                                            | 38 00   | 38 00 |
| 6 x 20, 8 x 20                                            | 39 00   | 39 00 |
| Lengths over 32 ft. take the following advances:          |         |       |
| 33 to 35 ft., \$3; 36 to 50 ft., \$5                      | 44 50   | 44 50 |
| 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5                      | 45 00   | 45 00 |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                  |         |       |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                         | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough              | 47 00   | 47 00 |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                              | 4 50    | 4 50  |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                   | 4 20    | 4 20  |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                        | 1 60    | 1 60  |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                           | 3 75    | 3 75  |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                              | 3 50    | 3 50  |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                  | 1 05    | 1 05  |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                 | 2 25    | 2 25  |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                | 3 20    | 3 20  |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                   | 2 30    | 2 30  |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                      | 3 40    | 3 40  |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                       | 3 55    | 3 55  |
| XXXXXX                                                    | 3 70    | 3 70  |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                           |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.   | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                  | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better             | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4      | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 39 00 | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4          | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4         | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4       | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common             | 18 50 | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.      | 38 00 | 38 00 |
| Basswood, 4/4, No. 2 com. and bet.        | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4              | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4        | 32 00 | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common             | 17 50 | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2             | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4        | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4 | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4            | 28 00 | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds      | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts & 2nds      | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4   | 70 00 | 70 00 |

|                                                |       |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 | 55 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                           | 56 00   | 60 00 |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   | 65 00 |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   | 45 00 |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 42 00   | 45 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00   | 54 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   | 58 00 |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |       |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   | 0     |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 32 00   | 35 00 |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 48 00   | 53 00 |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 52 00   | 56 00 |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   | 27 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 30 00   | 33 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   | 30 00 |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   | 24 00 |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R. pine                                           | 27 00   | 28 00 |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                            | 29 00   | 32 00 |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.                                                 | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 20 00   | 20 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 24 00   | 26 00 |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1'x10"                                         | 24 00   | 25 00 |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00   | 19 00 |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 21 00   | 23 00 |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 16 00   | 18 00 |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |       |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| mill culls out, 1½-in.                                                   | 19 00   | 21 00 |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |       |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00   | 18 00 |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'                                                    | 18 00   | 20 00 |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                              | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                                  | 22 00   | 24 00 |
| 1½" & 2"x12" and up, 12'-16'                                             | 25 00   | 26 00 |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 | 28 00   | 30 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 17 00   | 20 00 |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 17 00   | 20 00 |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   | 15 00 |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         | 20 00   | 22 00 |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00   | 25 00 |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   | 22 00 |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.                                | 20 00   | 24 00 |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   | 28 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   | 36 00 |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   | 26 00 |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   | 23 00 |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |       |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75    | 4 00  |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    | 3 75  |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00    | 3 25  |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    | 3 50  |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    | 3 00  |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    | 1 80  |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    | 4 00  |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    | 3 25  |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    | 1 75  |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |       |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    | 4 25  |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    | 3 25  |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    | 2 00  |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   | 15 00 |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                                 |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal   | 75 | 80 |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                           |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                   | 65 | 72 |
| Elm                                                             |    |    |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet    | 80 | 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet    | 60 | 65 |
| Ash                                                             |    |    |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 | 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 | 40 |
| Birch                                                           |    |    |
| 14 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 20 | 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 24 | 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 28 | 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft.                                            | 32 | 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                              |         |       |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up | \$20 00 | 21 00 |
| Oddments                     | 17 00   | 18 00 |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.          | 16 00   | 18 00 |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 | 19 00 |
|------------|-------|-------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |       |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 | 57 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   | 67 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   | 69 00 |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   | 72 00 |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 | 42 00 |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 | 44 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00 | 48 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00 | 33 00 |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 24 00 | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 | 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 | 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 | 45 00 |
| 4 inch           | 50 00 | 50 00 |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 | 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 | 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00 | 38 00 |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |       |       |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 | 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 | 25 00 |

## Box

|           |
|-----------|
| No. 1, 1, |
|-----------|

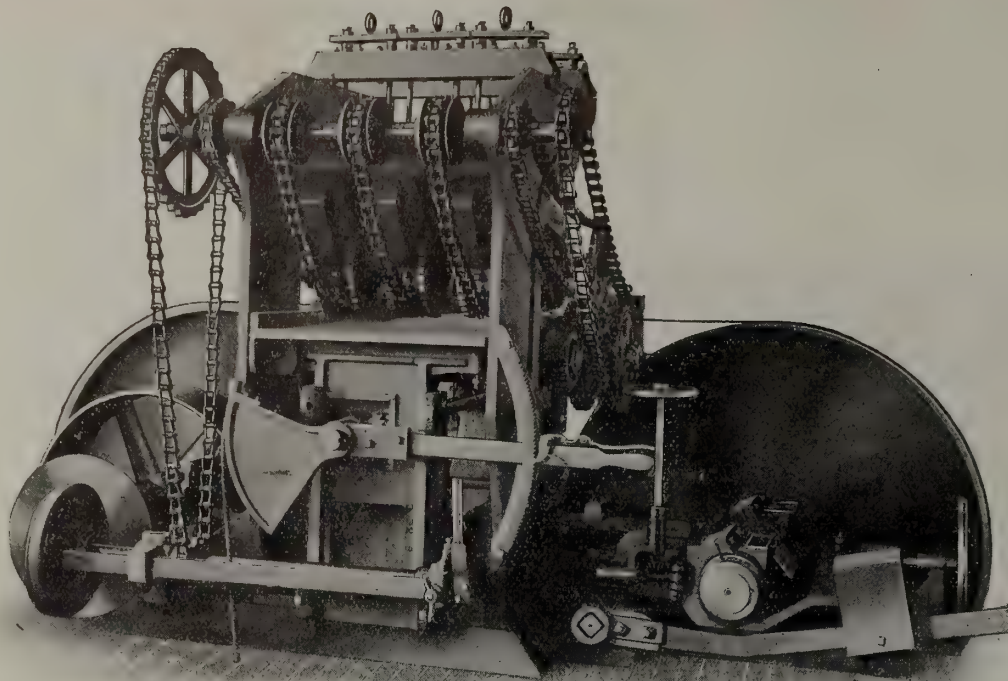




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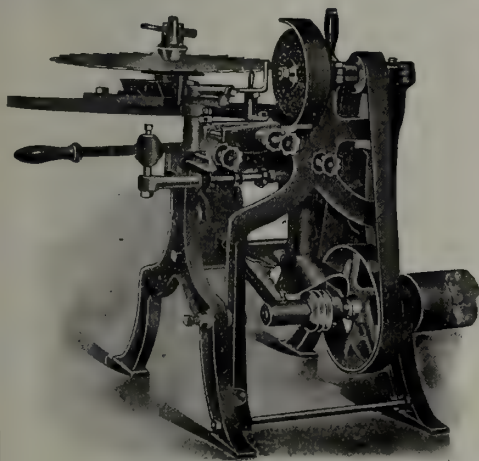
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of POOR CUTTING SAWS

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that they started to use the

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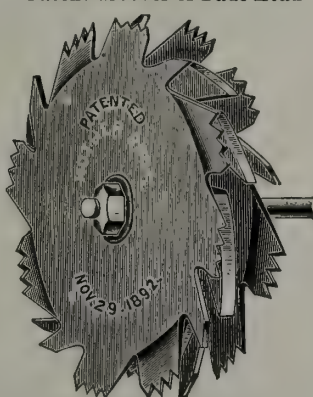
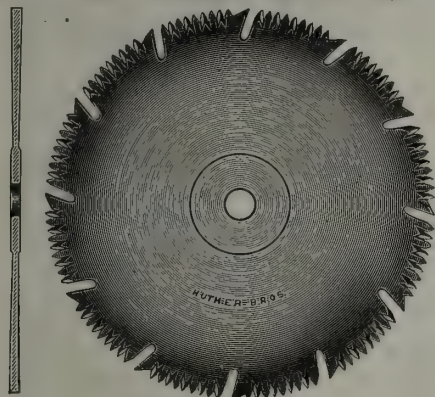
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## Do you ever use Conveyors for conveying shavings or other material?

We have a special Scandinavia belt for this purpose, which is proving extremely satisfactory for this kind of work.

Write for Information and Prices. We can make you an attractive proposition.

# Federal Engineering Company, Limited

TORONTO, 90 Sherbourne St.

MONTREAL, Unity Building



# The Three Goodhue Belts

**"EXTRA" "STANDARD" "ACME WATERPROOF"**

These three brands are made for three different services and each brand is the best quality made from selected hides with the stretch taken out.

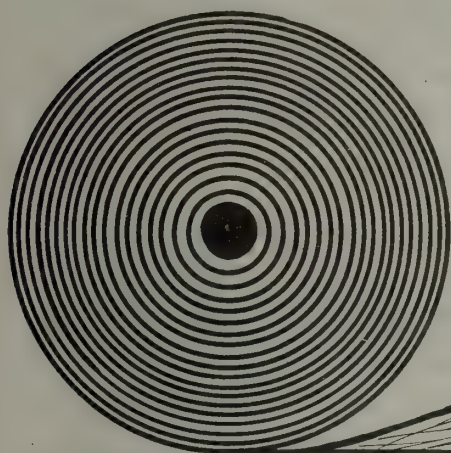
"Goodhue Belts" stretch less than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent. This quality effects a great saving because it is unnecessary to be continually shortening the belt to keep it taut.

"Acme Waterproof" brand is made for the wet places in a mill and will give a remarkable service under the most trying conditions.

When you buy a belt—buy a Goodhue. Prices and particulars on request.

## J. L. Goodhue Company Limited

DANVILLE - QUEBEC



## GET 20 PER CENT. MORE LUMBER FROM YOUR LOGS

by using our

### Patent Steel Band Mill and Carriage

Results from logs of given dimensions cut on Breeze, Denison & Co. pat. band mill.

| Diam. | Log Length | Feet Lum. |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| 18in. | 16 ft.     | 45        |
| 10    | 12         | 54        |
| 10    | 16         | 69        |
| 1     | 15         | 96        |
| 14    | 16         | 171       |

This result was attained by different users of our mills during the season of 1912. We can prove to your satisfaction that this mill will cut more lumber and superior lumber than any other Band or Circular Mill on the market.

#### Special features of Mill

Concrete foundation not necessary. Frame constructed with brace bolted to same timbers which support base of mill. This prevents any movement of mill foundation throwing mill arbors out of cross line. Supporting timbers attached to track which prevents variation in cutting of boards.

#### Roller Bearing Carriage

designed to do away with lost side motion which is quite necessary for successful work in double cutting bands.

#### Double Action Friction Set Works

working on thin steel disc, which can be successfully used in place of usual foot friction in receding knees. This cuts down weight in pinion shaft, therefore reducing momentum, so that it is beyond speed of setter to over set by rapid work. Carriage can be changed from high to low speed instantly and can be operated without passing saw more than six inches either way. Knee opening to 44 inches. Guide prevents any binding motion to the gip and will automatically raise when coming in contact with knot in timber. Guides adjustable when mill is running.

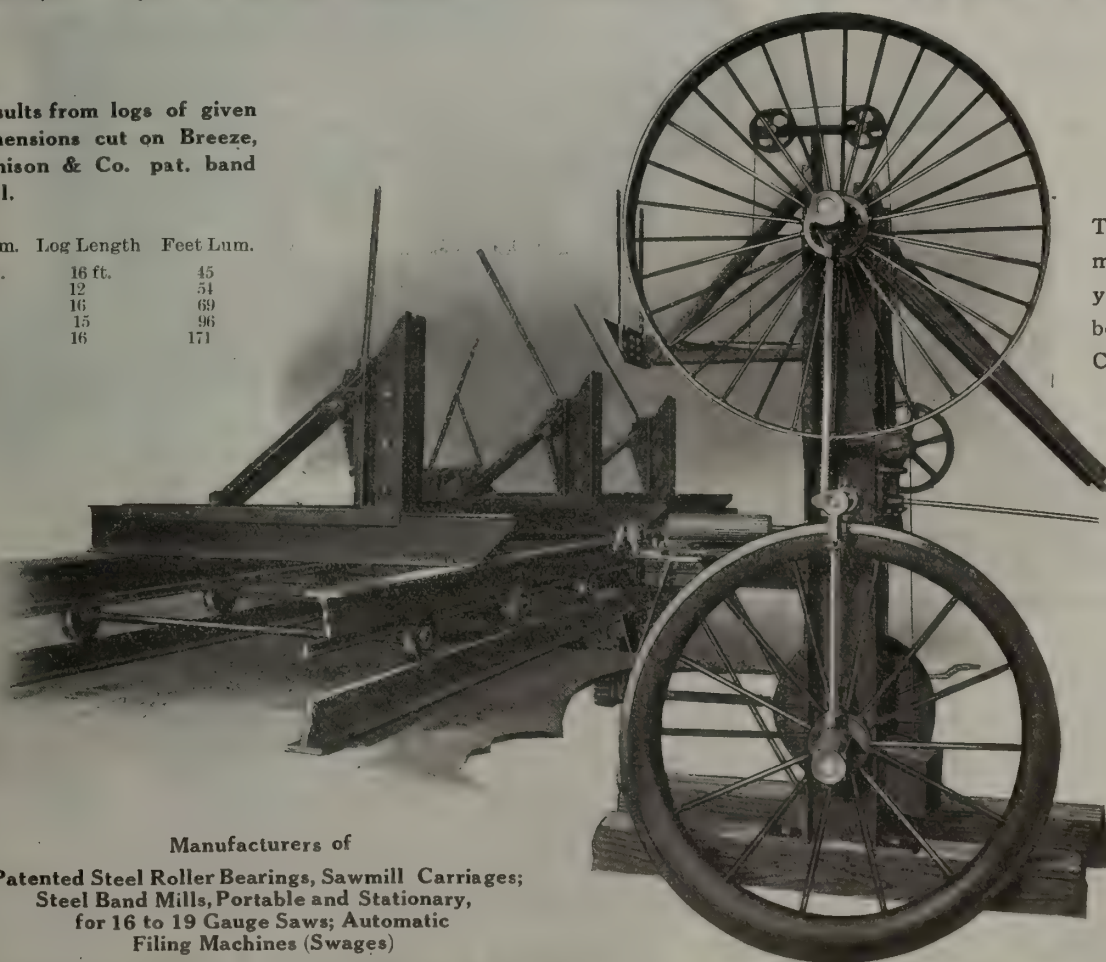
A Canadian Built Mill of superior manufacture.

Write us if interested

Manufacturers of  
Patented Steel Roller Bearings, Sawmill Carriages;  
Steel Band Mills, Portable and Stationary,  
for 16 to 19 Gauge Saws; Automatic  
Filing Machines (Swages)

## BREEZE, DENISON & COMPANY

Newburgh, Ontario







## Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality.

Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

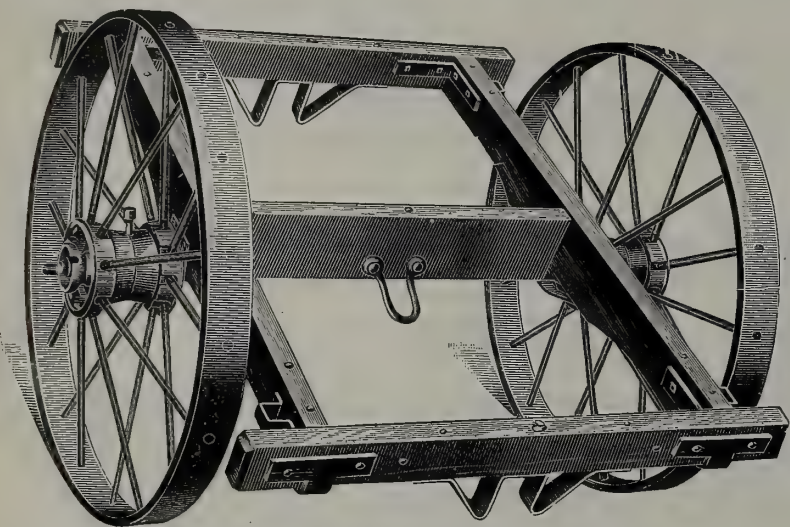
We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

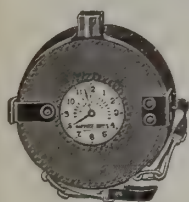
The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.

## The Hardinge Watchman's Clock



CLOCK

ensures the regular patrol of your property. Absolutely tamper proof—entirely mechanical—unit system—any number of keys or stations, reliable and continuous service. Write for catalog and prices.

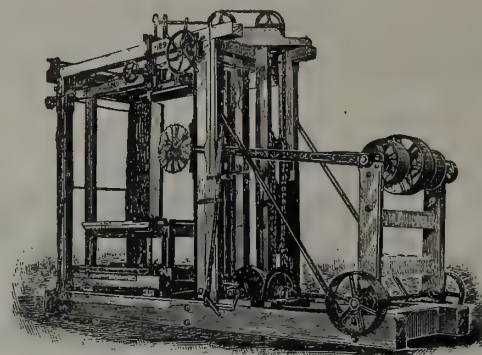


STATION

**Hardinge Bros. (Inc.)**

3133-3141 Lincoln Ave.

Chicago, Ill.



## "Dunbar" Clapboard Machine

HERE is a machine that will make clapboards out of lumber that cannot be profitably manufactured into anything else. It is guaranteed to take from 15% to 20% more out of the same lumber than the old style machine. Capacity from 5000 to 7000 per day according to quality of lumber.

*It will pay you to get our particulars*

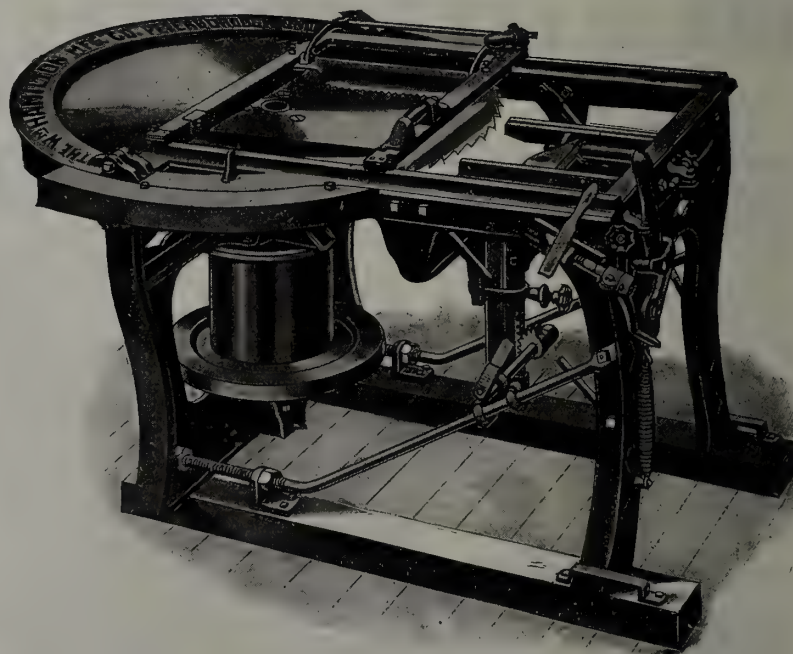
**Maritime Foundry & Machine Wks.**

Ltd.

Limited

Chatham,

New Brunswick



## Shingle Machinery

If you want any shingle machinery shipped in a hurry, we can supply you from our stock.

These machines are made by us in our own shops, and are sold under our guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

You have seen them in many mills, and most operators are familiar with them.

Send your orders in now.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterboro, Ont.



# ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

HEATERS, STACKS, RETORTS, TANKS

We cater specially to the lumbering industries

Write for Prices and Information

## E. LEONARD & SONS

LONDON, CANADA

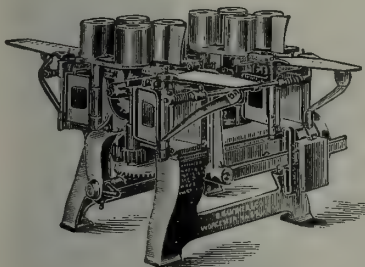
Agencies and Warehouses:—ST. JOHN, N.B. MONTREAL, QUE. TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER, B.C.



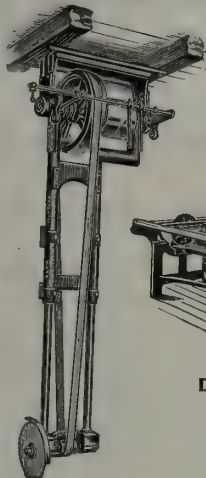
Locomotive Boiler on Skids

## Woodworking and Box Makers' MCAHINERY

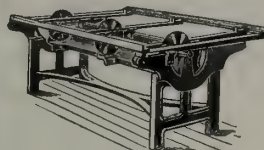
We Build a Full Line of Box Machinery



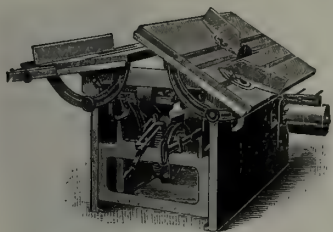
No. 2 Matcher



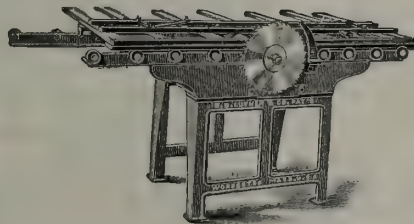
Swing Saw



Double Cut



Double Cabinet



Fitting Saw

Write to-day for particulars

### B. G. Luther Co., Inc.

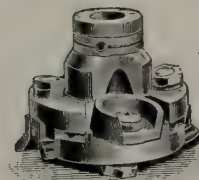
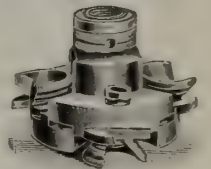
91 Foster Street

Worcester,

Mass.

## The Shimer Cutter Heads For Door and Sash Work

These Heads are designed especially to meet the requirements of Door and Sash makers—to save all the hand fitting. The shape of the mould desired is turned into the Circular Bits, guaranteeing a uniform pattern, and that there will be no trouble in framing door and sash parts when matched with Shimer Cutter Heads. Prices are as follows:



|                                                                             |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Door Head in solid section, complete with Bits to work 1 to 1 1/4 in. Doors | \$18.03                   |
| Door Head with Expansion feature, complete, extra.                          | 2.60                      |
| Bits for heavier doors from                                                 | \$7.28 to \$9.36 per set. |
| Sash Head in solid section, complete for 1 to 1 1/4 Sash                    | 17.91                     |
| Sash Heads with Expansion feature complete, extra.                          | 2.60                      |
| Bits for heavier sash                                                       | \$7.40 to \$7.66 per set. |
| Cope Heads without Bits, each                                               | 6.45                      |
| Cope Bits moulded to pattern,                                               | \$1.43 to \$1.56 each.    |

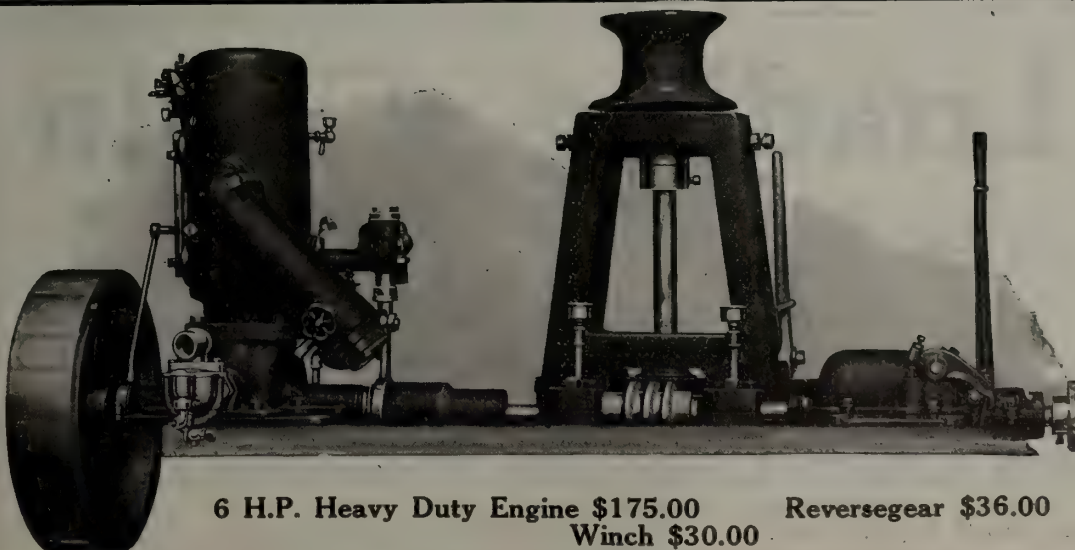
If you wish to reduce running expenses it will pay you to study the advantages offered by the Shimer Cutter Heads. There is nothing like them for strength—for Reliability—for Fast Cutting—for Quick Adjustment—for all-round work and lasting qualities.

These tools are turned out of Solid Steel Forgings—have the Shimer "make-ready" which saves you all the fitting and trying—keep your work up to the standard.

For further particulars address

### Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

Galt, Ont., Can.



6 H.P. Heavy Duty Engine \$175.00

Winch \$30.00

Reversegear \$36.00

## River Driving Costs

will be decidedly lower this year if you use Adams Gasoline Towing Machinery in 25' punts for carrying supplies and handling booms and logs. One man does the work of ten. We have both machinery and complete punts for prompt shipment. Machinery \$205.00. Complete punts \$375.00. It will pay you to write us now. Gasoline engines all sizes, 2 to 25 H.P.

### Adams Launch and Engine Co.

Penetang, Ont.



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 ..      | 45 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 32 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 34 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 26 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 27 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up ..       | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 ..             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 ..             | 26 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up ..      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |         |            |            |
|--------------|---------|------------|------------|
|              | 1s & 2s | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37 | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20    |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40 | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20    |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48 | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25    |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52 | 39 - 42    |            |

| BIRCH      |         |            |            |
|------------|---------|------------|------------|
|            | 1s & 2s | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30    | 18 - 20    |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32    | 19 - 23    |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |  |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |  |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |  |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |  |

| OAK        |         |         |         |  |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |  |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |  |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |  |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |  |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |  |

| BOSTON, MASS.                  |        |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  | 100 00 |  |  |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch ..        | 90 00  |  |  |
| Fine common, 1 in. ..          | 72 00  |  |  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. | 74 00  |  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          | 57 00  |  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 64 00  |  |  |

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....          | 40 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1 1 x 12 ..    | 54 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                | 41 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                 | 39 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                | 42 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                | 35 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                 | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                | 29 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                 | 29 00 |

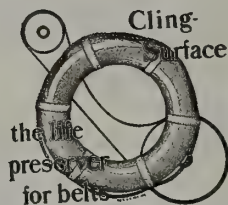
|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Canadian spruce boards ..         | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.    | 29 00 |
| Spruce 9 in. and under dimen.     | 28 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,     |       |
| 10 ft. and up ..                  | 26 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 |       |
| and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10      |       |
| feet and up ..                    | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7"      |       |
| and under, 10 ft. and up ..       | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable         |       |
| boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ..     | 24 50 |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s     |       |
| clipped and bundled ..            | 22 50 |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .. | 4 50 |
| 1 1/4-in. spruce laths .. | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles     |        |        |  |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Extras ..                        | \$4 15 | \$4 25 |  |
| Clears ..                        | 3 90   | 4 00   |  |
| Second clears ..                 |        | 2 75   |  |
| Clear whites ..                  |        | 2 50   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..   |        | 1 50   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..    |        | 1 60   |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts |        |        |  |
| to 2-in. ....                    | 3 80   | 4 20   |  |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-in.         |        |        |  |
| 5 butts to 2-in. ....            |        | 4 35   |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts    |        |        |  |
| to 2 1/4 ..                      |        | 4 90   |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-  |        |        |  |
| in. extra red cedar ..           | 3 80   | 4 10   |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/2 c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4 c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

## OUR NEW TRADE MARK



This mark, which will now appear on the label of every package of genuine Cling-Surface symbolizes two benefits assured to power users by systematic Cling-Surface treatment of belting and transmission ropes.

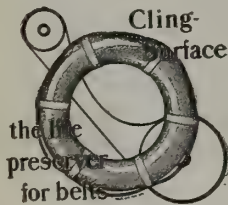
First, the preservation of the belt or rope fibres due to the food value of Cling-Surface in replacing spent natural ingredients, and in resisting climatic changes, moisture, steam, etc.

Second, the economic advantage of slipless belts and ropes run slack, as made possible by increased pulley contact arcs and the "cling", imparted by Cling-Surface to the belt face or rope surface.

Cling-Surface owes its success largely to penetrating and lubricating qualities.

Instead of making the belt sticky, it leaves the surface soft and clean and makes the interior flexible. Thus a belt is put into condition that permits easing and relief of the strain within, and on the pulleys, hangers and bearings. Belts so slackened effect a direct power saving, lessen wear on the journals, minimize the danger of hot boxes, lessen the frequency of lubrication, make less lubricant necessary, seldom need repair attention and minimize shut downs.

Send us a trial order for Cling-Surface and we will send you valuable literature on the care of your belting and ropes. And if you are not entirely satisfied with results from Cling-Surface you can have your money back. We quote f.o.b. Toronto.



### Cling Surface Co

1021 Niagara St Buffalo NY

New York Boston Chicago Denver  
Atlanta Memphis Toronto Etc

## "JOHN BULL"

### Larrigans and Leggins

We illustrate two of our products that should be in the outfit of every lumberman. Both the larrigans and leggins are made of a special oil-tanned leather of our own tanning. It is unusually tough and absolutely waterproof.

When you need larrigans or leggins ask for "John Bull" brand and insist upon getting it. Every pair stamped with our trade mark.

### R. M. Beal Leather Co.

LIMITED  
LINDSAY, ONT.



## "AJAX" Loading Chain

### WELD:



Experience has taught us that a good chain cannot be made from cheap material. In Ajax chains you get the best steel obtainable and every weld guaranteed. Ajax chain is guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

### Standard Chain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINNIPEG—Bissett & Loucks.

MONTREAL—Alexander Gibb, St. Nicholas Bldg.

VANCOUVER—John Burns, 329 Railway St.



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

---

---

SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

---

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES

?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

We Solicit a Trial  
Order

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.





# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth:—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Railway ties, nine feet long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord.

And 5 per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth.

## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

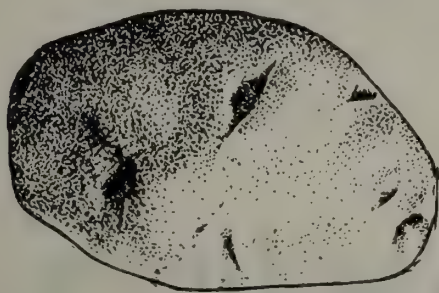
Deputy Minister.

December 20th, 1912.



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

# Counter Weights

When one ascends the other descends in obedience to the laws of gravity and trade. Price, one of the weights, ascends when quantity, the other weight, descends.

Southern pine production is decreasing and the deficit in that section must be made good from other sources, largely by an increase in the production of lumber in the intermountain country and on the Pacific slope.

That means an increased, a competitive demand for western timber, and a gain in the value of the stumpage and the manufactured product.

With these FACTS in mind can you afford not to profit by them?

For particulars of some of the great bargains now offered, address.

**James D. Lacey & Co.**

Timber Land Factors

Chicago, Ill., 1750 McCormick Bldg. Portland, Ore., 1104 Spalding Bldg  
Seattle, Wash., 1009 White Building

# Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

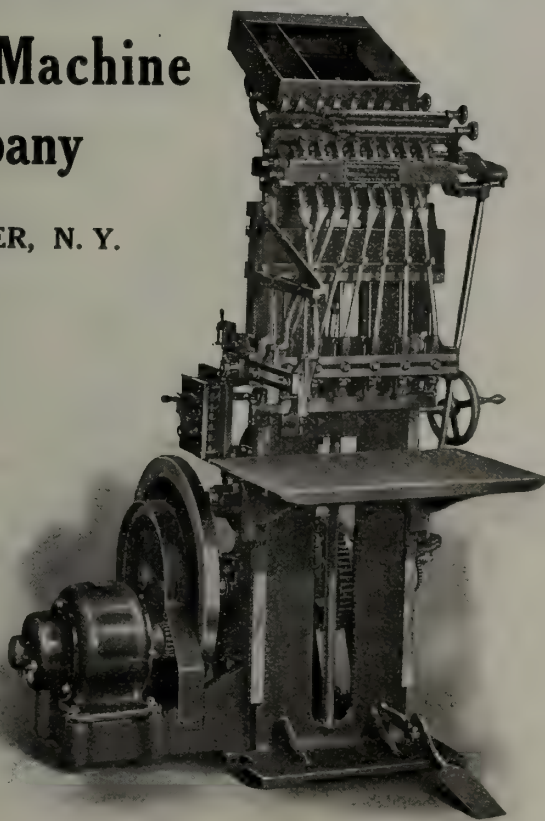
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

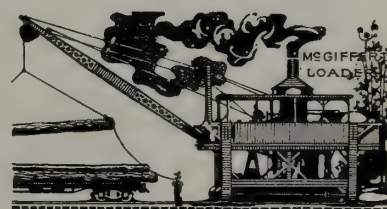
Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

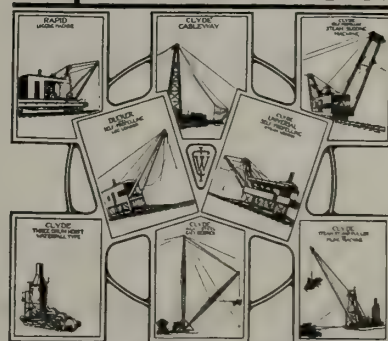


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



A Machine for  
every logging  
operation



**CLYDE IRON WORKS**

Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.

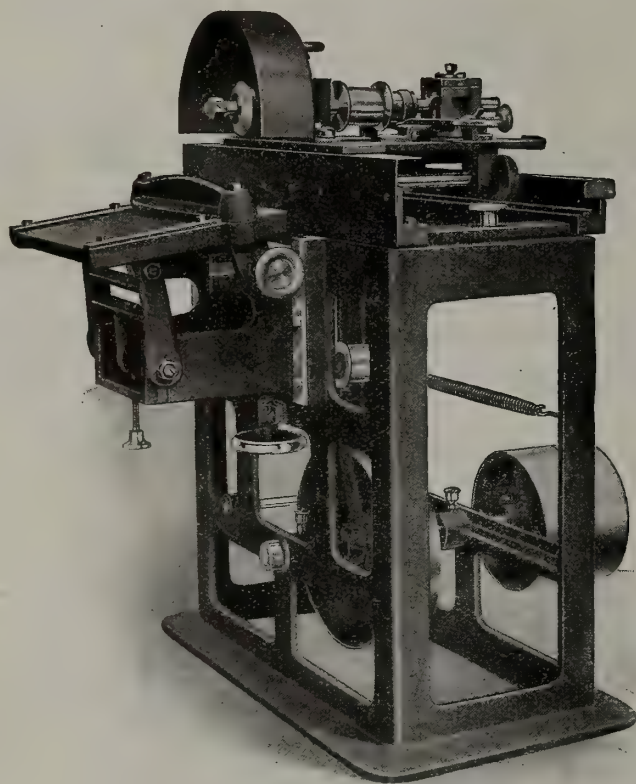


# Hanchett Filing Room Machinery

Has Proven Its Superiority in ;  
 Your Requirements were never better met  
 Let us demonstrate our machinery to you

- 1 Strength
- 2 Durability
- 3 Simplicity
- 4 Efficiency

## HANCHETT New Hand Lap Grinders



**Hanchett Hand Lap Grinder**  
**BUILT IN ALL SIZES**

The First Machine Designed Primarily as Hand Lap Grinder. All other lap grinders were designed as Automatic Lap Grinders and transformed to Hand Grinders by leaving off the automatic attachments. In this new lap grinder improvements are secured which greatly shorten the time required to grind a lap besides being more convenient and easier to operate.

We provide an adjustment for raising and lowering the emery-wheel, which is placed at the top of the machine and is controlled by a hand wheel which is under the hand of the operator while he is operating the carriage moving the emery-wheel back and forth across the saw. So that without changing his position or even moving his hand from one adjustment to another, the operator can change the adjustment so as to keep the emery-wheel in contact with the saw as the lap is ground down. In this way there is no time wasted in stopping to change adjustments, and the emery-wheel is kept in constant contact with the saw at any pressure desired. By the same adjustment the emery-wheel is quickly lowered to square the ends of the saw before grinding the lap.

This lap grinder is equipped with our improved saw table adjustment for moving the table out to square the ends of the saw before grinding the lap, or to inspect the lap in course of grinding. This adjustment is positive and will not wear loose. The table is always firmly held in position and perfectly rigid, and yet is easily released to move away from the emery-wheel by less than one-eighth turn of the hand wheel, and clamped at any point for inspecting or squaring the lap, and as easily returned. The pitch and height of the table are easily adjusted to grind a lap of any desired bevel or width.

The emery-wheel carriage runs on rollers so that the emery-wheel is moved back and forth across the saw with very little effort, and is much easier to operate than the ordinary hand lap grinders.

We also provide a hand wheel adjustment for tilting the track or ways on which the emery-wheel carriage runs, to insure that the emery-wheel shall always operate exactly parallel to the saw. This is a new adjustment which most filers who have had experience in grinding laps will appreciate. It insures equal grinding of the lap from end to end.

The improvements embodied in this construction put these machines in a class by themselves, and make the grinding of a lap by hand a very different operation from what it has always been heretofore. When a filer has familiarized himself with this machine we believe that within the time usually required to attach the saw to the older style automatic lap grinders and get the adjustments set ready to start the machine to grinding, he could have the lap practically completed on the new Hanchett Hand Lap Grinder.

**LET US SEND YOU OUR CATALOG No. 4-E—A POST CARD WILL BRING IT**

*Manufactured by*

# HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS

**Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**



# Maximum Production, Minimum Cost

It has been proven that the capacity of the latest Berlin Matchers is limited only by the ability of feeders to keep them full of stock. At the highest speed yet attained Berlin Matchers have produced the finest finish and, more than that, they have proven their ability to stand up under the strain.

The great problem, then, is how to feed the latest matcher so as to secure maximum production.

That question is answered, finally, with the automatic feeding table, shown connected to a Berlin Matcher, in the illustration. Only with its assistance can the greatest possible production of matched stocks and profile patterns be reached and maintained. Over present average production this automatic feeding arrangement will increase output at least 33 1-3 per cent. In many cases more than that.

The fine, clean-cut work of the Berlin Matcher saves 30 per cent. in grades. An additional 5 per cent. may be saved with the help of the feeding table, as it allows the feeder time to turn stock for the best face.

Production with this matcher unit will cost from 40 to 60 per cent. less than with old type 100 feet per minute machines.

The six large feed rolls comprising the feed works of Berlin Matchers are the heaviest used on a matcher today. And unlike most matchers, the outfeed rolls need never be raised off the stock. An efficient "vacuum cleaner" clears stock of shavings and chips before it passes between the outfeed rolls. This does away with damage to stock face through that source.

**The best lumber  
manufactured  
today is run  
on Berlin  
Matchers**

**The largest  
mills in  
the World are  
equipped with  
Berlin Matchers**

The feed rolls are chain driven, reducing the number of gears and pinions on the machine to five. This in itself keeps repair cost down to 50 per cent. of the same expense on other machines.

Gravity belt-tighteners on the slack side of all belts cut belt expense enormously. Belts last twice as long under gravity tighteners as they do under the stationary type. Not only that but less power is required with gravity than with rigid tighteners.

The automatic feed table is simple and requires very little power to drive. Its design is correct, its feed positive, allowing no piling up of lumber going into the feed rolls. It has been tested for several months in Southern, Northern and Western mills. It is offered to progressive millmen as a successful answer to their demand for a means of securing full benefit of their matchers' capacity and earning power.

Those who already have fast feed matchers should take advantage of the increased output possible with the automatic feeder. The mills that have not already installed the latest type Berlin Matchers will find additional reason for doing so, in the matcher unit illustrated on this page.

Don't put this matter off any longer. Old machines will be worth less in the spring than they are now, and they are earning less for you every day than a new machine would. Berlin salesmen will gladly make a trip to explain anything to you. They have large photographs that show details you will want to know about. We'll send a man to show you if you say. Do you?

You should have the Berlin Matcher Circular. Ask for it

## The Berlin Machine Works

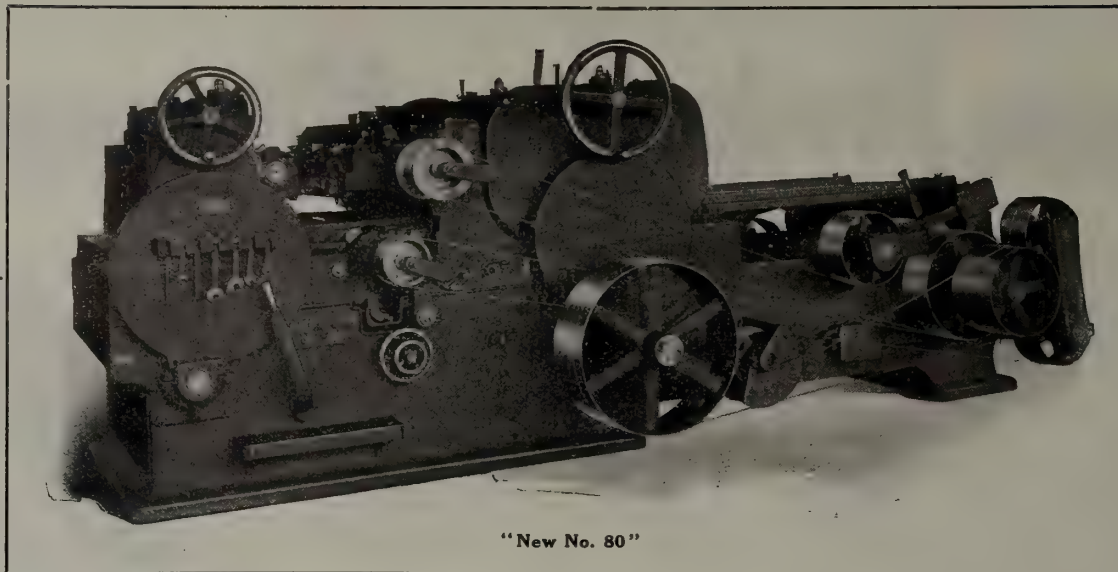
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF WOODWORKING MACHINERY IN THE WORLD

U. S. Plant:—Beloit, Wis.







"New No. 80"

# OUR NEW NO. 80

===== IS A =====

## FAST FEED DOUBLE SURFACER

|||

At the right is mentioned a few of the features that make it a high duty and rapid feed machine. Please note them.

|||



FIRST IN

QUALITY

### It's Built for Fast Feed

**FRAME**—absolutely rigid and machined true top and bottom.

**FEED ROLLS**—of larger diameter than found on any other double surfacer.

**KNIFE JOINTERS**—built right into the machine and always ready to be brought into use at once.

**CAPACITY**—15-in. x 6-in., 21-in. x 6-in., 30-in. x 6-in.

**AUTOMATIC BELT TIGHTENERS**—keep the belts at proper tension and add to the life of them.

**QUICK ACTING BELT RELEASE**—and other features that indicate fast feed and high duty—fully illustrated and described in our

#### LARGE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

Your inquiry will bring you full details without obligation—you ought to know more about this machine.

Let Us Hear from You

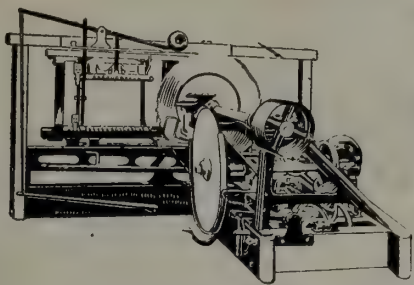
**American Woodworking Machinery Co.**

**Sales Offices:**  
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 314 W. Pacific Ave.  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
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 Sales Office:**  
**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

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 90 West Street  
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 NEW ORLEANS  
 Canal-La Bank Bldg.





## The GENUINE DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

Naturally gives **better results**, more **reliable service** and altogether **higher value** than any of the many copies and imitations of this famous machine.

If you are buying a Shingle Machine be sure and see the **Genuine Dunbar**.

The **Real** Dunbar Shingle Machine, the **original** and the **only genuine** one is manufactured **solely** by us.

We are the Pioneer Shingle Machine Manufacturers—We supply the equipment that ensures **permanently** the best results.

Write us, we are ready to serve you.

## The Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.

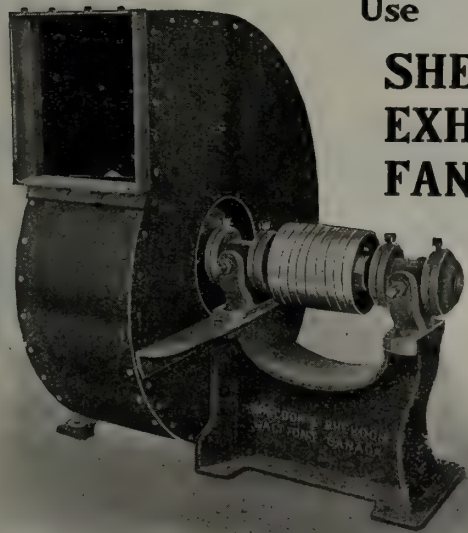
Engineers, Founders, Machinists, Mill-Outfitters, Etc.

Fredericton, - N. Y.

## Modern Planing Mills

Use

### SHELDONS EXHAUST FANS



See for yourself what our **Exhausters** will do for you in your particular plant. We guarantee our workmanship and reasonable prices.

Send for our latest Booklet

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Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Calgary and Edmonton.

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Grose & Walker, 259 Stanley St. Winnipeg

## The Things to Consider About a Saw Gumming Wheel



Is it fast cutting?—Does it cut clean and cool without case hardening the saw? Will it cut quietly?—the wheel that rasps and screeches never cuts free or cool—Does it hold its shape and show long life? Is it an

## ALOXITE SAW GUMMING WHEEL

There is no other material so well adapted to steel grinding as Aloxite.—Every saw gumming wheel is made right—right grit, grade, size, shape, to give you better gummed saws in less time.

*MAY WE SEND A TRIAL  
WHEEL?*



**THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY**

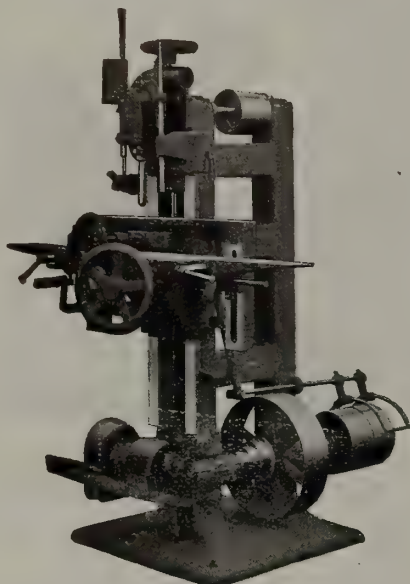
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI  
CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE GRAND RAPIDS  
LONDON, ENG.

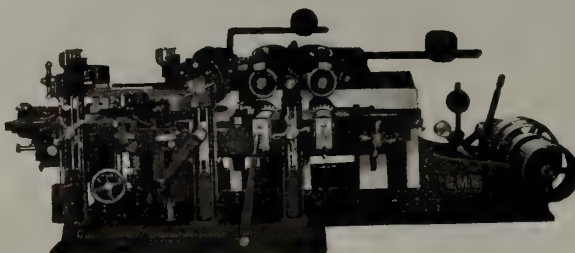




# Woodworking Machinery



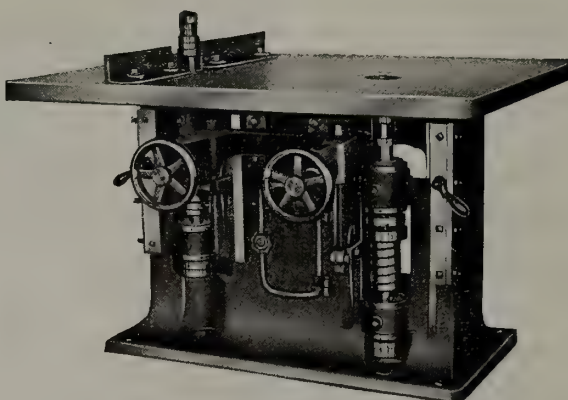
Chain Saw Mortiser



Heavy Duty Moulder



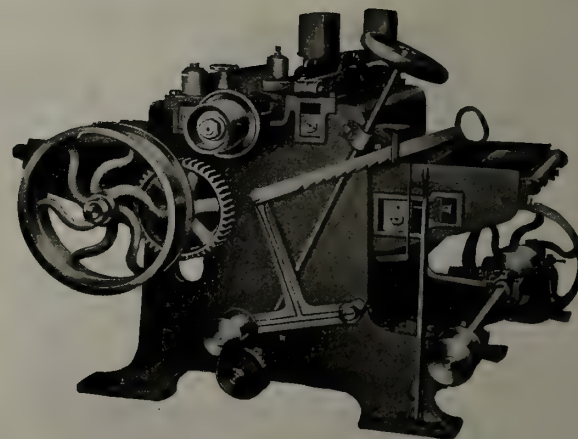
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw



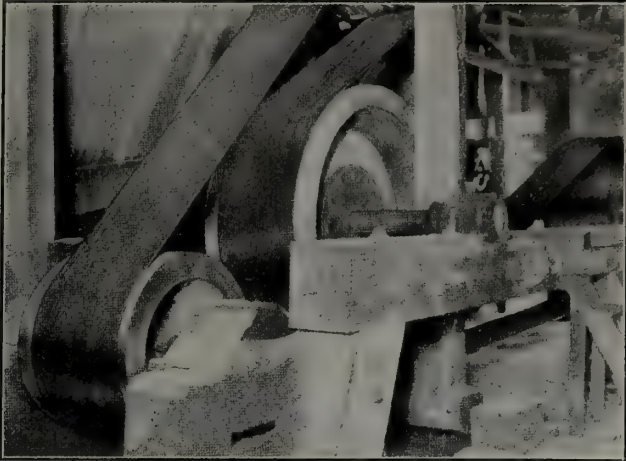
Revolving Bed Surfacer

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario



# Leviathan Belting



Reverse drive to pony band saw 24" belt.

MAIN DRIVES A SPECIALTY. WARRANTED TO WITHSTAND  
EXTREME ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT AT YOUR DISPOSAL

EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED

## Main Belting Company

MONTREAL of Canada, Limited TORONTO

# WICKES GANGS

"As Staple in a Saw Mill as Sugar in a Grocery."

**FLAT GANGS** Unexcelled in the manufacture of

Flooring Strips  
Silo Stock

Cedar Siding  
Door Stock

Shiplap  
Box Lumber

**Boards**

from cants and fitches, from either  
hard or soft woods.

## ROUND LOG GANGS

JUST WHAT THE NAME IMPLIES  
—taking all your small logs just as  
they come from the pond and cutting  
them up into boards or dimensions,  
getting every board there is in the  
log, never over-slabbings (wish we  
could say this of all head sawyers.)  
Built to handle either one or two logs  
at once, up to 14 in. diameter.

KEEP THE SMALL LOGS AWAY  
FROM THE HEAD SAW and CAR-  
RIAGE entirely, raise your cutting  
capacity, and install economy by the  
same stroke.

Not an EXPERIMENT, but an  
ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Think it Over Carefully, then Write  
us for Details.

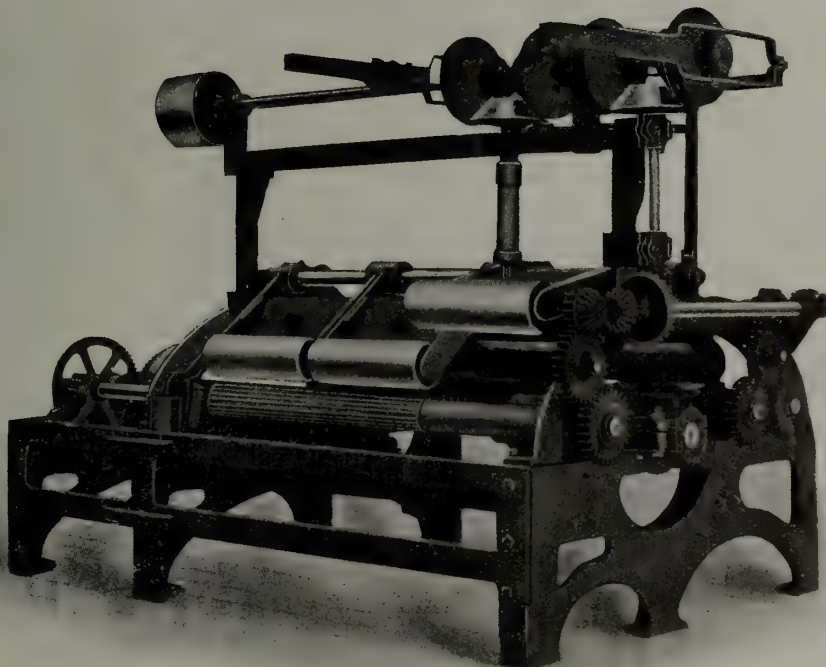
**"The Gang cannot  
Overslab."**

## Wickes Brothers

410 White Building - - SEATTLE, WASH.

Head Office, Saginaw, Michigan, U. S. A.

# The Popular JUMBO Edger



Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated here

**T**HE Jumbo combined gang  
and edger is one of the most  
popular pieces of saw mill  
machinery that we manufacture and  
we have some very flattering recom-  
mends for it.

12 saws are used on the machine, 8  
on the gang side and 4 on the edger  
part. "Jumbo" will rip up cants  
to 8 inches thick and it is impossi-  
ble for a cant to fly back. Reverse  
friction is supplied in case cant  
binds and this prevents saw from  
being curved.

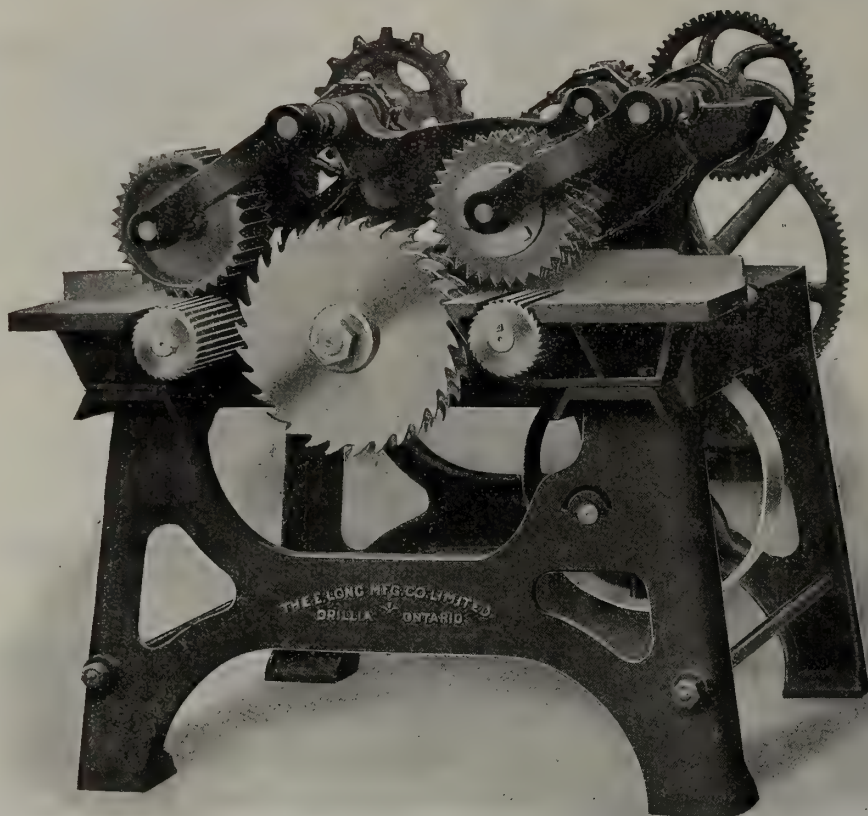
Let us quote you on saw mill equip-  
ment or repairs.

Our literature will interest you

**"Everything for the saw mill, from  
the motive power to the trimmer"**

## MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario



The  
Markof  
Quality

### 3 Saw Improved Lath Bolter

#### Points Worthy of Notice

Main frame made in one piece.  
2 lower feed rollers 5" diameter  
and **power driven**.

2 upper pressure rollers both  
**power driven**.

Front pressure roller raises to-  
wards the saws, and being power  
driven prevents bolts from flying  
back out of the machine.

Bolts cannot stick.

At the price we sell this mach-  
ine it has no competitor.

## Long's Quality Lath Bolters

### 4 Saw Lath Bolter

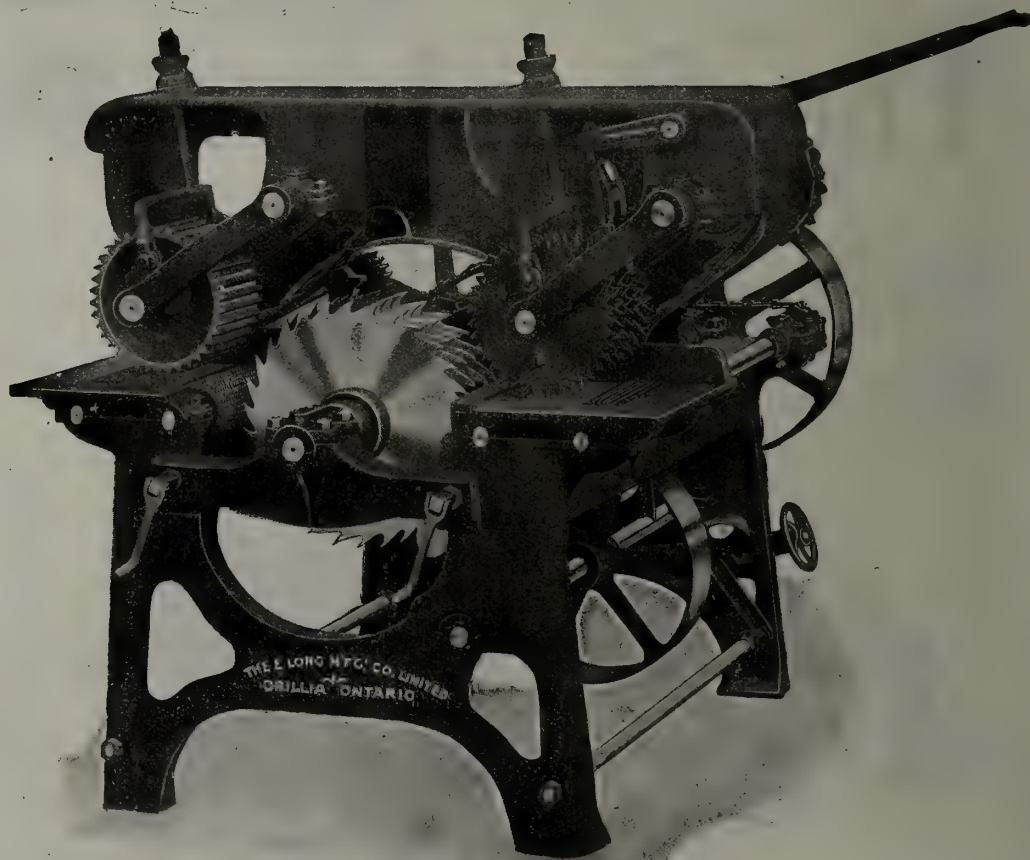
A machine for mills of  
large cutting capacity

Please notice

this machine has—Three Mandrel bear-  
ings, the outer one being easily removed  
or taking off saws for filing.

Four lower feed rollers, all **power driven**.  
Two top pressure rollers, **power driven**.  
Bolts cannot stick or fly back.

*Full particulars on Application*



## The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

*Agencies :* MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.





Filing Room of the Great Southern Lumber Company, Bogalusa, La., equipped with Covell Machinery, Capacity Six Hundred Thousand Feet per day.

# **“COVELL” SAW FILING EQUIPMENT**

**For Band and Circular Mills—Any Size**

**W**E are the only *authorized* Canadian builders of “Covell” Filing Room Tools. We build Band Saw Sharpeners to take saws up to 20" wide, Circular Saw Sharpeners to handle saws up to 84" in diameter. As authorized builders in Canada, we are in direct touch with the designers of this machinery. Every model they

turn out and every new improvement added, is embodied in the machines we sell you—*the latest and best in the Filing Tool line.*

Send us a list of the saws you operate and we will be glad to quote you net prices.

**OUR SPECIALTY IS THE EQUIPMENT OF FILING ROOMS COMPLETE.**

**Our Catalogue on Request**

## **The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

**Brantford, Canada**





**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

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St. Louis, Mo.

**BATTS LIMITED**

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
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Frames  
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Balusters  
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WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
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**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

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Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
IN CANADA. :: ::

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Manufacturers of all kinds of



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**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**



# Canada Lumberman

## & Wood Worker

### Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**  
Port Hope, Ont.



A Test Like  
THIS

3/8" chain broken at 11,770 lbs. Tested  
at McGill University in 1909

25% More Weld = 25% More Strength = 25% More Wear

Tested Steel Chain  
made at  
St. Catharines, Ont.

Secured only with  
welds like THIS

Sold by  
**McKinnon Chain Co.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.



### AROUND THE WORLD

In addition to its success in this country, Dick's Balata Belting is doing notable transmission service in every country on the globe. It is manufactured in Glasgow, has been on the market over 25 years, and has an unbeaten record for long service in hard places.

We are the exclusive Canadian Agents for Dick's Balata Belting.  
For further details write for Catalog No. 17.

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines Safes and Vaults  
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### F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY

Sole Maker of



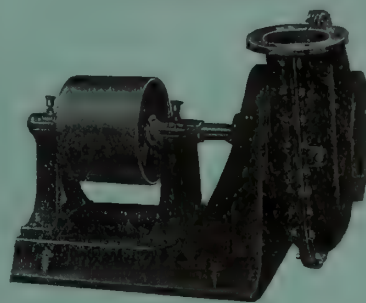
THE BELT YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE  
The Belt that will last longer, stretch less,  
and transmit more power than any other belt.

MONTREAL  
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847 Beatty St.

Steam and Power Pumps,  
Condensers and Travelling  
Cranes



The Smart-Turner  
Machine Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada

### THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

"Weldless  
Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwts. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

**B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited**

∴

∴

**MONTREAL**

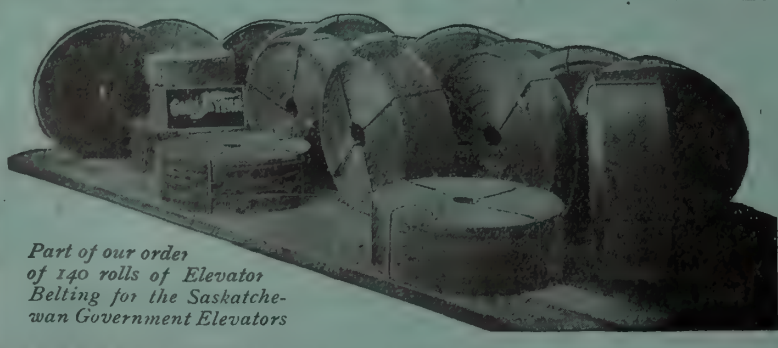




Goodyear Conveyor Belt for the Rainy River Gravel Co., Vancouver. Made in one piece—seven hundred and fifty feet long.



A seven hundred and fifty feet Goodyear Conveyor Belt in actual service at Rainy River, Vancouver.



Part of our order of 140 rolls of Elevator Belting for the Saskatchewan Government Elevators

## Special Belts for Special Purposes

### *Goodyear Imperial High-speed Belting*

For high speed a High-speed Belt should be used. Great strength is demanded. A belt that is to grip a small pulley and transmit high power must be specially built for the purpose. It must resist the strong tendency to slip on the small, rapidly-revolving pulleys.

This Goodyear High-speed Belt is made with a friction surface that grips the face of the pulley—conveying *all* the power.

It gives long service. The Belt is durable because there is no internal friction—no ruinous grinding. That is where the Imperial High-speed Belt excels. It flies around a small, high-speed pulley without setting up internal friction.

In Goodyear Belts the elimination of all stretch, and the solid cohesion of duck and rubber, prevent any movement within the belt. Thus the Belt gives long and efficient service.

### Elevator Belts

Elevator Belts are a Goodyear specialty. The essential requirement in these belts is strength—and Goodyear Elevator Belts have it. That is why they are in constantly-increasing demand. The buckets do not pull out. Long wear in the belt is assured because the plies of fabric do not separate in service. Goodyear Rubber Belts are used in hundreds of elevators throughout Canada.

### Conveyor Belts

Where a sound and reliable belt is needed for hard service—for the conveying of stone, grain, ore, coal, etc., a Goodyear Conveyor Belt specially made for the work is the best investment. The Goodyear Conveyor Belt has a rubber face of great toughness, which prevents cutting and chipping, and increases the life of the belt. Not affected by weather. We make Conveyor Belts to any specifications. No better conveyor service can be given than that obtained from a Goodyear Belt.

### Endless Belts

We make Endless Belts to order in any width, length and thickness—and for any purpose.

*Send for our interesting book on the choosing of a Belt—you'll find it useful. It is free.*

# GOOD YEAR

Tire & Rubber Company  
of Canada, Limited

Head Office, TORONTO      Factory, Bowmanville

Branches at Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina,  
Winnipeg, Hamilton, London, Toronto,  
Montreal, St. John, N. B.





VIEW OF OUR MILL AT CACHE BAY, ONT.

# CHOICE PINE

Lumber buyers who come face to face with the consuming public are to-day experiencing a demand for quality products that we anticipated a good many years ago.

Our first move in the production of Pine Lumber was the acquisition of a good supply of timber—not only a good quantity, but particularly a good quality, and the best proof we can offer you of our success in the selection of this kind of timber is found to-day in our

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Daily Capacity of Mill 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, exclusive box boards and pickets.

**George Gordon & Company**  
CACHE BAY      Limited      -      -      ONTARIO



# Your Lumber and Timber Inquiries Solicited

**Rough or  
Dressed**

**New fast feed  
planing mill in  
connection.**

**Prompt Service**



View of Saw Mills, Pembroke, Ont.

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Limited**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE PINE



OUR SAW MILL AT LUMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS READY FOR  
PROMPT SHIPMENT :

|                      | White<br>Pine | Mill<br>Run | Feet    |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 2 x 5/up x 12/16     |               |             | 230,000 |
| 1 x 12 x 12/16       | "             | "           | 350,000 |
| 1 1/4 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 60,000  |
| 1 1/4 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 160,000 |
| 1 1/2 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 95,000  |
| 1 1/2 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 200,000 |
| 2 x 6 x 12/16        | "             | "           | 100,000 |

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# HARDWOODS

"The kind that satisfies"  
For Immediate Shipment

We have the following stock at our Buffalo Yard. Can load immediately in straight or mixed cars. Lumber is bone dry.

## WIRE US AT OUR EXPENSE FOR PRICES

### BASSWOOD

27,000 ft. 5/4 1s and 2s. (40% 12 & up, 70% 14-16)  
29,810 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.  
26,000 ft. 4/4 x 4 C. F. & B. Strips.  
45,000 ft. 4/4 x 5 No. 1 Common.  
7,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 No. 1 Common.

### RED BIRCH

1,000 ft. 4/4 C. & B. Curly.  
1,400 ft. 8/4 C. & B. Curly.  
30,000 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.  
44,500 ft. 5/4 1s and 2s.  
7,800 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s.  
11,000 ft. 7/4 1s and 2s.  
19,500 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s.  
7,000 ft. 12/4 1s and 2s.  
19,800 ft. 16/4 1s and 2s. (Unselected)  
7,200 ft. 7/8 C. & B.  
179,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.  
30,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.  
39,500 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.  
45,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.  
4,300 ft. 12/4 No. 1 Common. (Unselected)  
1,000 ft. 16/4 No. 1 Common. (Unselected)

### SAP BIRCH

68,500 ft. 5/4 1s and 2s.  
3,500 ft. 7/4 1s and 2s.  
13,000 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s.  
110,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.  
84,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.

42,025 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.  
7,000 ft. 7/4 No. 1 Common  
38,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.  
212,000 ft. 4/4 C. F. and better Strips.  
7,100 ft. 8/4 C. F. and better Strips.  
29,000 ft. 4/4 x 4 C. F. and better Strips.  
160,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 Special Common.  
48,000 ft. 4/4 x 7 Special Common.  
50,000 ft. 4/4 x 8 and up Special Common.

### CHERRY

500 ft. 4/4 1s and 2s.  
1,500 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.

### GRAY ELM

6,300 ft. 5/4 1s and 2s.  
3,300 ft. 6/4 1s and 2s.  
41,800 ft. 8/4 1s and 2s.  
10,000 ft. 12/4 1s and 2s.  
3,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.  
74,800 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.  
31,210 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common.  
12,000 ft. 12/4 No. 1 Common.  
82,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.  
2,800 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.  
4,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common.  
8,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common.  
6,000 ft. 10/4 No. 2 Common.

### ROCK ELM

3,000 ft. 4/4 Log Run.  
3,600 ft. 6/4 Log Run.

3,000 ft. 8/4 Log Run.  
4,200 ft. 12/4 Log Run.

### HARD MAPLE

2,500 ft. 5/4 x 12 and up 1s and 2s.  
700 ft. 6/4 x 12 and up 1s and 2s.  
32,300 ft. 8/4 x 12 and up 1s and 2s.  
32,300 ft. 7/8 No. 1 Common and Better.  
20,000 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common.  
185,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common.  
162,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.  
34,000 ft. 5/4 No. 2 Common.  
63,000 ft. 6/4 No. 2 Common.  
6,500 ft. 4/4 C. & B. Birdseye.  
1,800 ft. 5/4 C. & B. Birdseye.  
2,000 ft. 6/4 C. & B. Birdseye.

### SOFT MAPLE

50,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.  
19,300 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common.  
8,740 ft. 6/4 Log Run.

### PLAIN OAK

12,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 Common Red.

### QUARTERED WHITE OAK

14,720 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common.  
17,120 ft. 1/2 1s and 2s all in 9 in. to 12 in.  
9,000 ft. 1/2 No. 1 Common (75% 9 in. to 12 in.)

### POPLAR

22,070 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Common.

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Branch Office: 71 South Street, Buffalo

Mr. Frank T. Sullivan, Manager

Yards: Buffalo, N.Y.,

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Allendale, Pa.

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That Are Right

Our

### No. 3 Pine Doors

are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

### No. 3 Pine Doors

THE

**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario



That we always have on hand

## Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood

and when you want good lumber  
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Otter Lake Station, Ont.



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Established  
1873

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Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

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**Georgian Bay  
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Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
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Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

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**Cedar Shingles** 10 MILLION IN STOCK **Cedar Shingles**  
PROMPT SHIPMENT

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## Mill Run Spruce 1912 cut

1 x 3 in., 182,000 ft.

1 x 4 in., 350,000 ft.

1 x 6 in., 600,000 ft.

1 x 7 in., 100,000 ft.

1 x 8 in., 25,000 ft.

3 x 3 in., 188,000 ft.

2 x 3 in., 27,000 ft.

1 x 9 in., 10,000 ft.

1 1/4 x 4 up, 14,000 ft.

2 x 4, 75,000 ft.

2 x 5, 51,000 ft.

2 x 6, 71,000 ft.

Cull Spruce

2 x 5 and up, 21,000 ft.

2 x 4 and up, 38,000 ft.

3 x 4 and up, 700,000 ft.

Cull Hemlock

2 x 4 and up, 250,000 ft.

Tamarac

3 x 4 and up, 75,000 ft.

Full lines coming in from this seasons sawing.

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Telephone 7148

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RED PINE

LATH

DIMENSION

TIMBER



SPRUCE

HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD

DRESSED

LUMBER

"A general view of the lumber yard," Midland, Ont.

# Wholesale Lumber -

Pembroke, Ont.  
and  
Midland, Ont.



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills on G. T. Ry.  
LONGFORD  
KOSHEE  
RAVENSWORTH  
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EARLTON and  
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## 18 inch Shingles

Mills cutting 18 inch Cedar Shingles, please quote f. o. b. mill. Name shipping point and state when you can ship. Would contract for the season's cut if we can agree on prices.

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Whitby (Successor to George Cormack) Ontario

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Wholesale Dealers

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Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

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Offer Dry flooring strips 5/4" to 8/4"

" Dry factory sidings " "

" Dry 1x6", 7", 8", and 10" small log

White Pine.

ESTABLISHED 1855

## THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

## SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City



# SPECIAL PRICES

## on White Pine

### FROM SPANISH

We will make special prices on anything on the list attached for immediate shipment as they require more piling ground, and the only way we can give it to them is to move the 1912 cut which is in good shipping condition.

Can supply from this point anything in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4 from 4-in. to 12-in. wide, 10 to 16 feet long.

If you are in the market now or will need in the near future any of these sizes we will make a price that will get your order.

|            |       |                 |
|------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 x 4 to 6 | 10/16 | Good Strips     |
| 1 x 8      | "     | Mill Run        |
| 5/4 x 4/up | "     | 2 Cuts & Better |
| 5/4 x 10   | "     | Com & Dres'g    |
| 5/4 x 12   | "     | "               |
| 6/4 x 5    | "     | "               |
| 6/4 x 6    | "     | "               |
| 6/4 x 8    | "     | "               |
| 6/4 x 10   | "     | "               |
| 6/4 x 12   | "     | "               |
| 3 x 6      | "     | "               |
| 3 x 8      | "     | "               |
| 3 x 10     | "     | Common          |
| 3 x 12     | "     | "               |

F. O. B. SPANISH

*Get Our Quotations*

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KENT BUILDING

Limited

Toronto - Canada



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**The Montreal Lumber  
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**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

**Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles**

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all kinds of

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New and Second Hand  
**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
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**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
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For prices write

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**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
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**Flat Cars**

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

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Montreal

# Lumber

**RIGHT  
Prices**

**GOOD  
Grades**

**PROMPT  
Shipments**

8 Cars 1x12 - 10/16 M. R. White Pine  
5 " 2x6 - " " "  
5 " 2x8 - " " "  
2 " 2x10 - " " "  
1 " 2x12 - " " "  
3 " 5/4x4/5 " Com. and Dressed White Pine  
2 " 6/4x10 " " "  
9 M ft 6x6 " M. R. White Pine

The above is well manufactured, good grade and dry. Must sell to get piling room. Write us for prices, they are low.

We have left unsold:-

5 Cars 12/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Hard Maple  
3 " 16/4 " "  
1 " 6/4 " Beech  
1 " 12/4 & 16/4 " Soft Elm  
1 " 8/4 No. 1 Com. and Better Soft Maple  
3 " 12/4 " "  
2 " 4/4 No. 2 " Beech

Compare this Hardwood list with May 1st issue to see how fast the cars are going.

Dry stock - National Inspection - get prices on any of the few cars left.

## C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale  
Dealers in Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, B.C.  
Shingles and Hardwood Lumber

**206 Manning Chambers**  
**Toronto**

### The Meaford Lumber Co.

want to buy any quantity of the following stocks: Birch, Beech, Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Basswood, Spruce, Hemlock.

Let us quote you prices. We are dealers in all kinds of sawn lumber.

Tell us what you want. We want your business. We can supply your requirements. We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a few cars 1' Dry Basswood.

Write us, we will be pleased to quote you close prices.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds of Lumber and Timber in Canada and United States: Spruce, White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash, Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Redwood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floorings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

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Manufacturers:

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CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties

MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails

Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
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We make accurate cruises of stand-  
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TIMBER OWNERS  
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Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

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and Woodworker*

220 King Street West, TORONTO

**"Well Bought is Half Sold"****Special  
White Pine Offer**

|         |              |                       |      |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| 17M ft. | 1x12 and up, | C. Select and Better, | W.P. |
| 50 "    | 1x 8 and up, | Cuts and Dressing     | "    |
| 40 "    | 1x4/7"       | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 100 "   | 1x4/7"       | D. Select             | "    |
| 25 "    | 6/4x8 and up | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 30 "    | 6/4x8 and up | D. Select             | "    |
| 100 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 1 and 2 Cuts      | "    |
| 150 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 3 Cuts            | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x4 and up | Good Shorts           | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x10       | Sel. M. R.            | "    |

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**HARDWOOD LUMBER**

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**Mills Products Company  
Detroit, Michigan**

Exclusive handlers of the  
PREMIER BRAND XX and  
XXX R/C. shingles—also selling  
Washington Shingles 6 to 2-16"  
EXTRA "A" grade.

Don't forget we want your  
orders and inquiries for South-  
ern HARDWOODS and YEL-  
LOW PINE.

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## Watson & Todd, Limited

### OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Send Us Your Enquiries For:—

2x6/8in., 3x4/8in., 12 ft./up, Norway. 1x6in., 1x7in./up, 12ft./up, Norway.  
 6/4 x 4/7 in., No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 8 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 5/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 10½c. and 11c. rate to Toronto.

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Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
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WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
 at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

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A Limited Stock 1912 cut to offer in

## Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood, Lath

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5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
 cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
 cutting up in above.

Write us for prices

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## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

All grades of

## WHITE PINE

and

### Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

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a classified advertisement in the **Canada Lumberman and Woodworker** will find one for you.

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no matter how small or how big your present position may be, an advertisement in **this paper** will put you in touch with every existing possibility.

The rates are most reasonable, write us.

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Branch Office  
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Head Office  
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40,000 ft. 2 x 8—10/16 Red Pine, Dry  
 50,000 " 4/4 Clear and Clear Face Norway  
 20,000 " 5/4 " " " "  
 25,000 " 6/4 " " " "  
 50,000 " 8/4 " " " "  
 2 Cars No. 1 Norway Lath  
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—Car and Cargo lots only—

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Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

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GENERAL OFFICE

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### We offer for sale:

37,000 ft. of 6/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
40,000 ft. of 8/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
60,000 ft. of 4/4 No. 1 common and better Birch dry (red all in.)  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak 1s and 2s.  
Five cars of 4/4 plain Oak No. 1 common.  
10,000 ft. 2 in. clear Spruce.  
2,000 ft. 3 in. clear Spruce.  
We can make quick shipment on the above stock.  
We have XXX B. C. Shingles in transit all the time.  
Also N. B. clear Whites.  
If you want quick delivery on clear Whites call us up.

**The Glengarry Lumber Co., Limited**  
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Manufacturers:

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Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

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## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

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**DRESSING, MATCHING AND SIZING  
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**SPECIALTY:—Hemlock Timbers**

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## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

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**Dry 1 x 4-5-6 in. Spruce**

**White Pine 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 2" No. 1 and 2 Culls**

**Red Pine Strips**

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Spruce and Hardwoods, also No. 1, 2  
3 Lath.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

2 x 6 and 8-18 Norway.

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5-4 7 and 8-in., 12-in. Com. and Dress.

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6-4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Cuts and  
Better.

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2 x 8 Mostly 18 and 20 Norway.

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6-4-in. x 10 Box and Culls 4 to 12-in.

and up.

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Douglas Fir, Timbers & Finish, Spruce & Hemlock, Western Products.

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Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

**Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber**

Can ship immediately 6 x 6" to 12 x 12" Hemlock  
and Pine timbers, also Hemlock ties.

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Either manufactured or in the log

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## Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Do You Want a Salesman?

☐ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

☐ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.





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THE American steam press is carefully designed and substantially built of steel. It is used for baling shavings, asbestos and many other materials.

The cylinder is 30" diameter by 45" high and the pressure maintained is from 60 to 100 lbs. according to the amount of material wanted in each bale.

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*—The World's Best—*

HERE are six styles of axes that are made from special crucible steel bit and capable of retaining an edge longer than any other axes made.

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CHIPPER  
BEAVER**

**"66"**

**OTTOWA CHIEF**

Our motto of "Quality and Workmanship" is the foundation of our success and every axe we make can be depended upon to make good our motto.

Get our Prices and Particulars.

**The Mack Axe Works**  
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## Machinery and Timber For Sale

The undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

**We have the following Sawmill Machinery for sale:**

- |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              | 1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.                                                                                               |
| 1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder. | 1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.                                                                                                     |
| 1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.                                                                                             | 1 Lap Grinder.                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Log Loader for right hand mill.                                                                                                       | 1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws. |
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 left-hand steam nigger.                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Log-loader.                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.                                                    |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 2-saw trimmers.                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 20-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.                                                                  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Lath Mill with bolter.                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Lath Trimming Saws.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.                                            |
|                                                                                                                                         | 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                         | 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                         | 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 10 h.p. Engine.                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 30 light arc generator.                                                                                                            |

### POWER PLANT

### FILING ROOM

- 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.
- 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

Also, contents of machine shop, containing Planer, Drill, Lathe and Machinery, with tools necessary for repair work.

All of the above open for inspection at Parry Sound.

The  
**Parry Sound Lumber Co.**  
Limited  
26 Ernest Avenue, TORONTO, CANADA



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**HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

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**Moulding in Stock or Made to Order**

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Message  
to You**

(Please read)

DOES it mean anything to you to know that **you** can get prompt shipments of the highest quality Lumber and Shingles at the same prices you are paying for inferior service and goods?

IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

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**Douglas Fir Timbers**

QUICK DESPATCH  
and  
PRICES RIGHT

STRENGTH  
QUALITY  
AND DURABILITY

any size up to 110 feet.

**HIGH GRADE X X X  
RED CEDAR SHINGLES.**

**EXPORT AND RAIL SHIPMENTS**

**FIR AND  
CEDAR DOORS.**



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Wholesale Dealers in

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Manufacturers of:— SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, HARDWOOD LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and LATHS  
Planers in connection with mills. Dimension stock cut to order. Correspondence solicited.

Mills at Chatham, Tracadie, Millerton

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United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

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Manufacturers of

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Manufacturers and Dealers in  
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Poplar Basswood Cypress Elm Oak Ash Maple

We have a full stock of the above thoroughly air dried.  
Complete line and high grades. Prompt shipments on  
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Best Quality

Uniform Grades

Low Prices

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And Lumber Rough or Dressed  
Car Material and Long Timbers  
a Specialty

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Manufacturers of

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Our shipping facilities for Canadian Trade unequalled.  
Enquiries solicited and quotations promptly given.

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Toronto, Canada



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United States Manufacturers and Wholesalers seeking Canadian Business

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN  
**HARDWOODS**

*Special—OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH*

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Manufacturers of Hardwoods—Any Thickness From

1/30" SLICE CUT VENEER

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Specialty:

**QUARTERED WHITE OAK**

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*Wholesalers and Manufacturerers*

**Southern Hardwoods**

*Our Specialties:*

**Red Gum**

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Have a good stock in St. Louis from where we can make prompt shipment of either straight or mixed cars. Send us your inquiries for Southern hardwood lumber.

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Below is a list of Dry Lumber  
which we can Ship Promptly

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1s and 2s, 6/4, 2 cars, regular.  
No. 1 Common, 4/4 regular, 4 cars.  
No. 1 Common, 6/4 regular, 2 cars.  
No. 1 Common, 8/4 regular, 3 cars.

Quartered sound wormy, No. 1 Common and better, pin worm holes, no defect, 4/4 regular, 3 cars.

Sound wormy, high-grade, 5/4, 2 cars.  
Sound wormy, high-grade, 6/4, 3 cars.  
Sound wormy, high-grade, 8/4, 4 cars.  
Sound wormy, high-grade, 10/4, 2 cars.  
Sound wormy, high-grade, 12/4, 3 cars.

### BASSWOOD

1s and 2s, 4/4, 10 ft. and 12 ft., 3 cars.  
1s and 2s, 4/4, 14 ft. and 16 ft., 2 cars.  
No. 1 Common, 4/4, 10 ft. and 12 ft., 1 car.  
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### POPLAR

Will make exceptionally attractive prices on any of the following:—  
1 car, 5/8, 18-in. to 23-in., panel and No. 1.  
2 cars, 5/8, 24-in. to 27-in., panel and No. 1.  
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2 cars, 4/4, 1s and 2s, 7-in. to 17-in.  
3 cars, 4/4, 1s and 2s, 12-in. to 17-in.  
3 cars, 7-in. to 23-in. panel and No. 1 av. 14-in.

Do not buy before writing for prices.

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QUARTERED OAK    PLAIN OAK  
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We can ship you promptly any of the above  
Stock, Carefully Inspected  
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**An Up-to-date Cross-cutting Machine**



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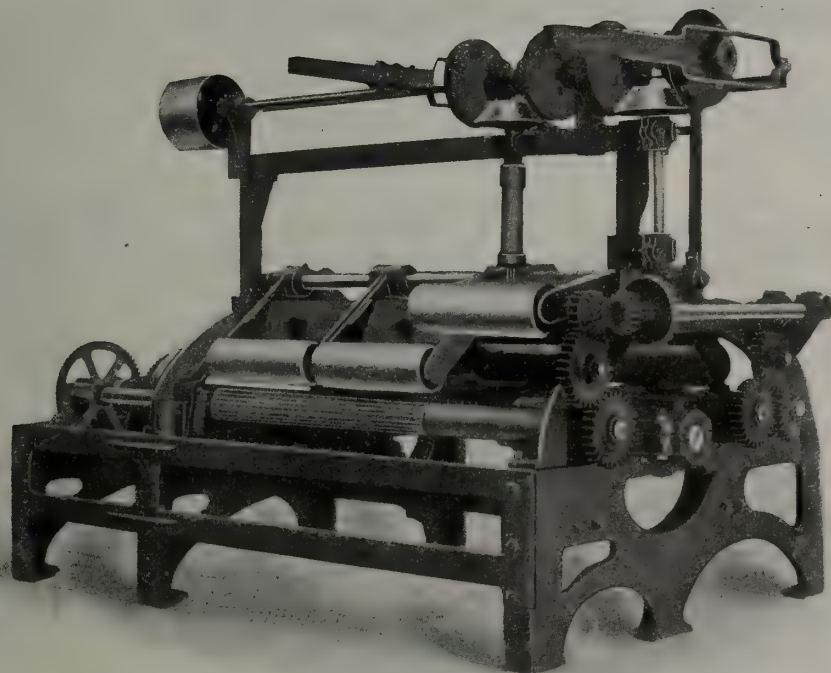
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THE Jumbo combined gang and edger is one of the most popular pieces of saw mill machinery that we manufacture and we have some very flattering recommends for it.

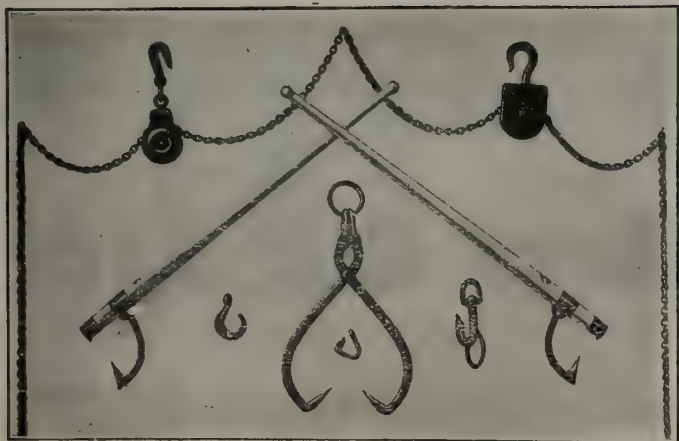
12 saws are used on the machine, 8 on the gang side and 4 on the edger part. "Jumbo" will rip up cants to 8 inches thick and it is impossible for a cant to fly back. Reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and this prevents saw from being curved.

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When ordering from your Jobber specify

## Pink's Lumbering Tools

and if they cannot supply them order direct, and you will get the best tool made

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Manufacturers of the best line of Lumbering Tools in Canada





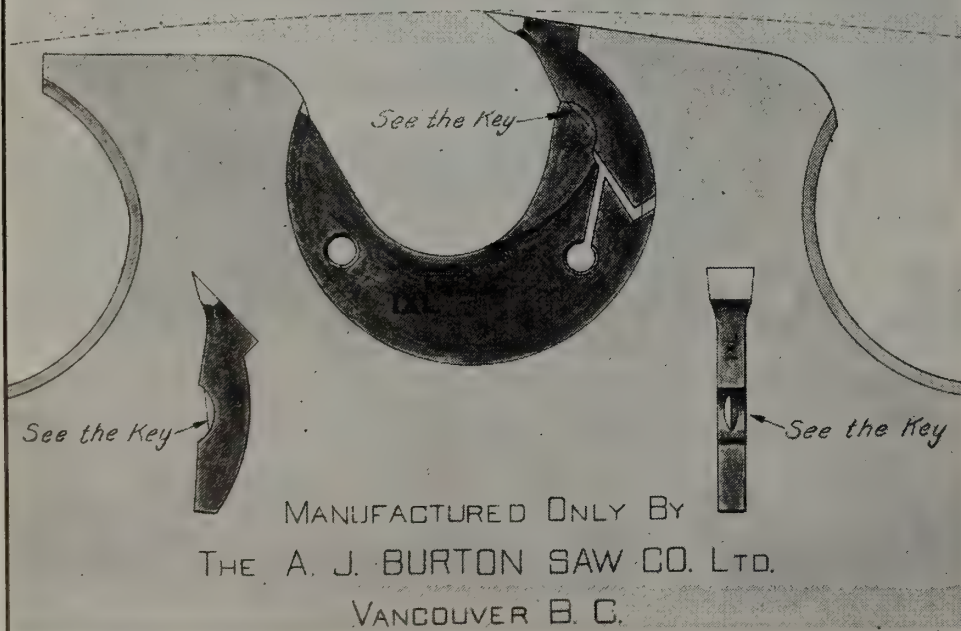
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THIS BIT WILL NOT SLIP SIDWAYS



Our Inserted Saws are Fitted with our Patent I.X.L. Bits and Shanks, warranted not to slip sideways, and to cut free and easy, and have no equal in hardwood or any other timber.

**Saws** Band, Gang,  
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Tooth Circulars,  
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Special Attention given to all Saw Repair Work.

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| STAVES       | HEADING     |
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Selects  
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Mouldings



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Mills at: CRANBROOK, B.C., RYAN, B.C., JAFFRAY, B.C.

We Offer—Several Cars

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At Special Price For Shipment to  
**POINTS NORTH AND WEST OF TORONTO**

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Agents for Ontario **R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Limited**  
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13 FT. STOCK  
GOOD GRADE AND  
MANUFACTURE

# SPRUCE

1x9, 1¼x9 and 2x9.  
SEE STOCK LIST  
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For Quick Shipment from Stock in Yard. Rail or Water Deliveries.

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1x4          | 1x9          | 1½x7         | 2x4          | 2x9          | 3x7          | 1x4           |
| 1x5          | 1x10         | 1½x8         | 2x5          | 2x10         | 3x8          | 1x6           |
| 1x6          | 1½x4         | 1½x9         | 2x6          | 3x4          | 3x9          | 1x7           |
| 1x7          | 1½x5         | 1½x10        | 2x7          | 3x5          | 3x10         | 1x8           |
| 1x8          | 1½x6         | 2x3          | 2x8          | 3x6          | 3x11         | 1x9           |
|              |              |              |              |              | 3x12         | 1x10          |

DRY SPRUCE, 10 to 13 feet LENGTHS (mostly 13 feet).

We also solicit Special Sawing Bills of 13 foot Spruce for future delivery.

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We Sell "Service"—  
Not Simply Belting

For more than thirty years we have been selling Leviathan Belting on a make-good basis. We never cut prices or talk prices. Our guarantee is as fair and square as you can ask for. It protects the buyer.

We have ready to send you enough definite information concerning Leviathan Belting in your line of business, to convince you thoroughly that Leviathan Service gives you what you should get for your investment.

**Main Belting Company**

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## Stops Bleeding Douglas Egyptian Liniment

To have in your stable a liniment that **will stop bleeding immediately**, is to have something that may save the life of one of your horses.

Ours is the one liniment on the market that can make good this claim. It is also a sure cure for the various diseases of horses—thrush, spavins, curbs, splints, callouses and sprains.

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Napanee - Ont.

## "Teon" Belting



Heat, Steam, Acid  
Alkali and water-  
proof.

Specially suited for  
Saw and Pulp Mill  
Drives.

*Sole Canadian Representative*

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Wholesale Dealer in Lumber Mill Supplies

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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET**

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This seems an absurd question—and the answer is always  
"Of course they are"—In which case provide your stables with:

## Johnson's Reliable Veterinary Remedies

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 1 (Alcoholic)

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | \$4.50 gal. |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 8.00 doz.   |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 15.00 doz.  |

### Johnson's Horse Liniment, No. 2 (an oil liniment)

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) | 3.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles          | 6.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles          | 11.00 doz. |

### Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy

|                                               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|
| A sure and speedy cure for all kinds of Colic |            |
| 1 gal. jugs (Imperial) 40 doses               | 5.00 gal.  |
| 1 lb. bottles 4 doses                         | 8.00 doz.  |
| 2 lb. bottles 8 doses                         | 15.00 doz. |

### Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 2 lb. tins | 2.00 per tin |
| 4 oz. tins | 3.50 doz.    |

### Johnson's Condition Powders (Concentrated)

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### Johnson's Camp and Household Remedies, such

as Cough Syrup, Healing Ointment, Headache Powders, Big 4 Liniment, Stomach Bitters, Cathartic Pills, etc., etc., have stood the test of twenty-five years and are in use all over Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Prices are lower than those of all other manufacturers. Letter orders receive prompt attention.

**A. H. Johnson,** Wholesale Druggist, Collingwood, Ont.

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Preparations for Horses are all  
sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee.

Let us figure on furnishing you the following supplies for the coming season.

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We guarantee that your horses will do more work and keep in better order on less feed if they get International regularly.

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Especially recommended for Sores, Bruises, Kicks, Inflammation and all flesh wounds.

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Will quickly expel all kinds of worms.

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For Coughs, Colds, and Distemper.

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Guaranteed to cure Colic in ten minutes.

### International Compound Absorbent

Greatest Curb cure on Earth.

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Cures while horses work or rest.

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Cures Foot diseases, keeps the hoof soft, elastic and tough

### International Harness Soap

Gives new life to old harness.

All our goods are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Write for Special Prices

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.

## Dr. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders

### LUMBERMEN AND CONTRACTORS:

You can save yourself unnecessary expense and worry by feeding Dr. J. M. Stewart's Pure Condition Powders this Spring.

After horses being highly fed for their heavy winter's work, they are apt to be in bad condition and need a "SPRING TONIC" and nothing corrects it as quickly and thoroughly as Stewart's Condition Powders.

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Coughs, Distemper, Scratches,  
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**Palmer Medical Company, Limited**  
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**In the Lumber Camp,  
Around the Mill, In the Yard**

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You should always have handy and ready for use

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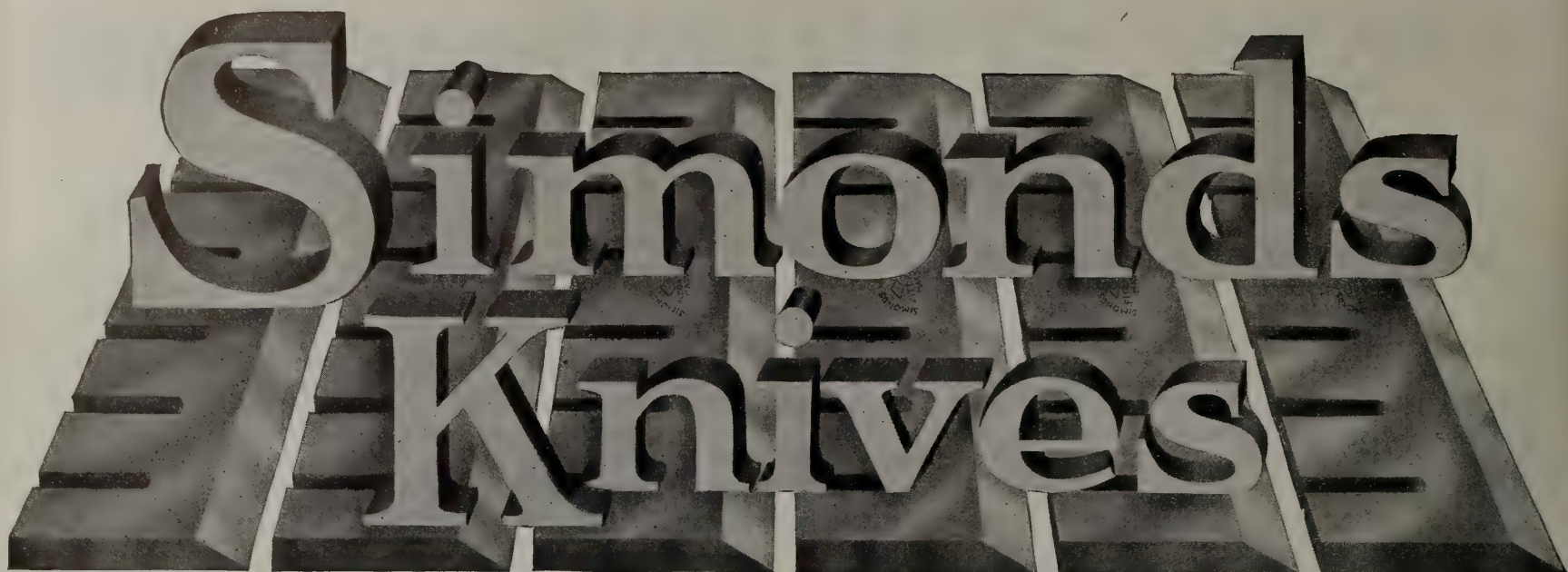
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is an antiseptic healing preparation as well as a resolvent and a discutient. It will assist nature in bringing about a dissolution of the bunch, restore the circulation, gradually restoring the part to its normal condition.

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**W. F. Young P. D. F.**  
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The making of a Knife depends principally on getting it hard and tough enough to stand the severe usage that it is subjected to in machine use, and at the same time leaving the Knife at such a temper as will permit the user to grind it

and keep it in shape when needed. We feel that this temper is reached perhaps a little more closely in Simonds Knives than in others on the market. We also believe that for holding a cutting edge the Simonds Knife leads others.

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**W**E make a specialty of this business and just at present are particularly well supplied with goods that are used in Camps.

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## **H. P. Eckardt & Company**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

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**TORONTO**



A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

**HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers**

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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No. 11

## The Retailer a Community Builder

One of the strangest things in human nature, so far as the publishing business is concerned, is the reluctance of the public to take advantage of the free publicity which is at their disposal if they only look for it in the proper manner. We hear a great deal about the energetic methods of modern business and about the business man of today being so wide-awake. The publisher of a newspaper or a magazine of any sort is occasionally inclined to doubt the accuracy of this opinion. Take for instance the position of the retail merchant in any Canadian town. Does he begin to appreciate the influence of the local weekly paper? We do not believe that one in a hundred knows that his local paper is a gold mine from which he can draw profits, if he feels so inclined. The trouble is that the man seldom knows just where to start or how to go about it. If he would place himself in the position of the editor of a small country weekly every now and then, he would probably gain an insight into the situation. The editors want the kind of material that is interesting to his readers. Many of these readers are farmers. Many of them are residents of the town or its neighboring towns. These people want a general assortment of personal and local news. After that they want articles which give them information and entertainment. Some want short stories. Some want humor. All, however, will read an article which shows them how to increase their incomes, whether from farming or business, or how to reduce the cost of living or carrying on business by building better houses and barns or making improvements which mean a saving in the long run.

The retail lumberman can create a demand for his stocks which he does not know exists, if he studies the opportunities in connection with the local newspaper. He can call the attention of the readers to the advantages of certain classes of stocks, or to the benefit derived

from conducting their operations in a certain way, all of which involve the purchase of lumber. Take for instance a farming community in which cattle raising and dairying are important. How many retail lumbermen really appreciate the fact that they could sell a large quantity of lumber in such a district for the building of silos, if they sent the editor of the weekly newspaper an occasional article telling how silos are built and how they enable the farmer to feed his stock in the winter to far greater advantage than it could be done otherwise. Every retail lumberman in such a farming district ought to become a specialist on silos and know all about them and how they are built to the best advantage. He should either write an occasional article upon the matter or clip one from some farming journal and send it in to the editor. In nine cases out of ten the editor will be glad to have it and there will spring up a friendliness between the lumberman and the editor which will be certain to have a good effect upon any advertising which he may also be carrying in the paper.

A meeting of a branch banker's association was held recently in an agricultural section of the country and one of the speakers talked about silos and farming matters in general. He considered the silo question one of great importance to the banking community. The president of the association told the others present that, where farmers were good, he would take their notes drawing 5 per cent. interest, provided that they would use the borrowed money in the building of silos. He even told the other bankers present that if they did not feel able to carry the loans he would take them off their hands. When the bankers are willing to do this much the retail lumberman who is going to have most of that money to handle, in return for lumber for the silos, ought to do something to encourage the movement. The little effort which it will cost a retailer to furnish the newspapers with articles telling farmers how they can consume lumber to make silos, is as nothing compared with the results that may be expected.

The silo end of the question is really only its beginning. Once a farming community gets started upon the road of improvement in any particular line, it is safe to say that it will not stop until it has investigated many others and put some of them into effect. If every farmer in a certain dairying and cattle raising section were to build a silo in one season, that community would flourish like the green bay tree. The prosperity of the whole community may be brought about by methods of this kind. The retail lumberman is one of the most important factors in the business life of his community. His influence may be used not only to promote his own welfare, but that of all the people with whom he does business. He owes it to himself and to all the community to become a community builder in every sense of the word. All over Canada to-day one may find men who have realized the importance of these facts and who are making, or who have made good. The remarkable growth of the whole country during the last few years is due, not alone to the fact that we have had a great flood of immigration coming over our land, but also to the fact that those who are here, the retail lumberman among them, are keen to realize their own importance in the great industrial scheme for the distribution of wealth and have been living up to many of their opportunities. There is however, in the direction pointed out above an opportunity which has not yet been utilized to anything like the extent of its possibilities and which retail lumbermen would do well to think over seriously.

## Preventing Forest Fires

The Forestry Department of British Columbia is taking energetic steps this year to prevent the development of serious forest fires by enacting, publishing and enforcing strict regulations for loggers, railroads, hunters, campers and all others who use fire in the woods. An important meeting of the Provincial Forest Board was held at Victoria recently, when it was decided to confer upon all employees of the Forest Board authority to issue, suspend and cancel fire permits, a new proviso being added also under which similar authority will hereafter be enjoyed and exercised by all road superintendents throughout the province, these officials now coming under the definition of foresters for permit issuance purposes. This action will facilitate the securing of permits for the destruction of clearing slash wherever such work has to be done by the agency of fire. The board



also enacted the regulation of May 20th last with respect to precautions necessary in the use of camp fires. It is prescribed that "any person who during the period between May 1st and October 1st sets out any camp fire for the purpose of preparing food or for obtaining necessary warmth, shall (1) clear away all inflammable material for a distance of three feet in every direction from the edge of said fire and (2) shall totally extinguish said fire before leaving the place."

Notices will again this season be displayed conspicuously throughout the forest areas pointing out plainly to each who reads that he may make certain that he has had no part in setting in motion a devastating conflagration by the observance of six simple and easily remembered rules of common sense:

"Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.

"Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.

"Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary; and never leave it, even for a short time, without extinguishing it with water or earth.

"Don't build a camp fire against a tree or log; build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves and grass from all sides of it.

"Don't build bonfires; the wind may come up at any time and start a fire you cannot control.

"If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, get word of it to the nearest forest ranger or fire warden as quickly as you possibly can."

Regulations were also adopted, to have force this season in connection with the operation of donkey engines, now an established

necessity of the modern logging camp. These regulations, too, are brief and businesslike, as hereunder:—

"Engines—Every donkey engine and locomotive must be equipped with an efficient spark-arrester and with devices which will prevent the escape of fire from ash-pans and fire-boxes.

"Ashes and Coals—Ash-pans and fire-boxes must not be emptied while locomotives are in motion. Ashes and coals taken from ash-pans and fire-boxes of locomotive and donkey engines must be immediately extinguished with water or placed in a safe pit or on a spot of bare ground.

"Fire-fighting tools—Every donkey engine and locomotive must be provided with a sufficient supply of water and with a pump capable of forcing water to a height of twenty-five feet, 150 feet of hose, six 10-quart buckets, six shovels, three axes, three mattsacks, all to be in good repair for fire fighting purposes.

"Snags—All dead trees and snags within 200 feet of any donkey engine at work must be felled.

"Watchmen—A watchman must be kept on duty at every donkey engine under fire during the noon hour and two hours after operations have ceased for the day.

"Camps—A sufficient space around all camp buildings must be cleared of brush and other fine combustible material.

"Smoking—Lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes and pipe-ashes must be completely extinguished before being thrown away.

"Responsibility—Foremen, engineers, and all men working in the woods, as well as contractors, operators and owners are responsible for the carrying out of these regulations."

## Chemical Pulp Penalized by New Tariff

Although there is much in the new United States Tariff Act which will please Canadian producers of lumber and pulp and paper, there is one feature of it which is not meeting with approval on the part of Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers. The old difficulty arising out of the desire of Canadians to prevent their raw materials from being exported to the United States, there to be further manufactured and give employment to citizens of that country, is still to the fore. The new United States tariff bill penalizes pulp and paper shipped from Canada into the markets of that country, if it had been manufactured from timber taken off Crown lands in a Canadian province which prohibits the export of pulpwood in a raw state. This is a serious question and one which is attracting very careful consideration from pulp and paper manufacturers in Canada. The difficulty is one which ought to be overcome, if there is any possible means of doing so, without injuring the material interests of either country. The solution of the situation will depend entirely upon the attitude of the various governments concerned, rather than upon the efforts of any individuals whose interests may be involved. Nevertheless the governments of the Canadian provinces will probably study minutely any representations which may be made.

It would not be of any service to go into the history of this situation in these columns at present. The matter has been dealt with fully from time to time as the various developments have taken place. It is sufficient, at this stage, to remark, that the government of the United States has adopted a tariff policy based upon the important principle of encouraging manufacturers and serving the interests of consumers by removing the duty upon important raw materials entering into the manufacture of products of United States industries or forming articles of general consumption. The policy is wholly commendable. The chief dispute in the United States will be as to the wisdom of the method of securing the desired results.

The pulpwood situation is only a very small feature of the whole. United States manufacturers of pulp and paper are anxiously looking into the future and seeking to ensure a permanent supply of pulpwood for their pulp and paper plants. The extravagance of their predecessors has reduced them to a state of penury, so far as their own pulpwood resources are concerned and they must of necessity secure numerous stocks from other countries, if their mills are to continue in operation indefinitely. Canada is the chief source of these

stocks and the manufacturers of the United States look with alarm upon the attitude of certain Canadian provinces which have prohibited the export of raw pulpwood. This prohibition will, if permitted to continue unchecked, remove the pulp and paper manufacturing centres from the United States to Canada. This removal will probably take place rapidly. The question is whether it can be prevented at all. It would certainly take a much longer time to bring about if all Canadian pulpwood could be exported in a raw state to the United States. Therefore, the question to-day is practically in the same state as it was when the prohibition was first put into effect. Some subsequent developments have cleared the air to a certain extent and shown each country pretty definitely where the other stands. Apparently however, there is still a deadlock and it becomes the immediate duty of legislators both in Canada and the United States to enquire whether a reasonable solution cannot be obtained.

The views of a prominent Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer upon the United States tariff, as published in the *Canada Lumberman* of May 1st, show the subject in one of its most interesting lights. This correspondent, after studying the tariff, concludes that it places a duty on all papers under 4c per pound (which formerly, when manufactured from private lands wood, were free) with the exception of newspaper at 2½c per pound and under, and imposes a penalty upon chemical wood pulp from any country restricting the export of the wood or ground wood, of chemical wood pulp, and of news paper itself. Chemical wood pulp had previously been free when exported after being manufactured from private lands wood. Mechanical wood pulp is now to be free whether manufactured from private or public lands wood. Why a penalty should be placed on one form of pulp and not on another is a question which is difficult to answer. The same correspondent remarks that paper manufacturers in the United States are not satisfied with this harsh treatment of Canada, and are urging their friends in congress to impose further penalties upon Canadian news paper entering the United States, as well as stricter regulations in regard to chemical pulp. This leads to the very natural question as to what Canada will do if this proposition becomes law? Will she continue to allow 1,000,000 cords of free lands wood to go across the border to be made into pulp and paper in the United States, and compete against a Canadian product, chemical pulp, with these items subject to a duty of \$2 per ton, while United States mills



get free wood with which to compete against Canadian pulp and paper? The whole situation is apparently one which hinges upon the determination of Canadians to keep as much of their raw material as possible at home and the similar determination of United States manufacturers to force Canadians into sacrificing their pulp wood resources, if this can possibly be done.

An interesting side light upon the whole situation is cast by the

recent decision of the United States court of Customs Appeals in connection with the most favored nation treaty. When the United States permitted Canadian pulp and paper manufactured from public lands pulp wood to enter that country free of charge, other countries laid claim to similar favorable treatment. This claim has been going its course through the courts and the recent decision is to the effect that all nations are entitled to the same treatment.

## United States Lumber Production Decreasing

The long delayed United States census bureau report on the lumber, lath and shingle production of 1911 has been issued. The total production of lumber reported by 28,107 mills in 1911 was 37,003,207,000 feet, as compared with 40,018,282,000 feet reported by 31,934 mills in 1910. These figures represent a decrease in lumber production from 1910 to 1911 of 3,015,075,000 feet, or 7.5 per cent. Conditions as a whole in the lumber trade during 1911 were not greatly different from those of 1910. Over half of the lumber cut goes into buildings and rough construction, about one-tenth into boxes, a twentieth into car construction, and a fourth into other uses. Laths produced in 1911 numbered 2,971,110,000 and shingles 12,113,867,000.

The report says that, making no allowance for growth, decay or fire, the present estimated stand of timber suitable for lumber, if used for that purpose only, would last less than sixty years at the present rate of consumption.

During the three years 1909, 1910 and 1911 there was no change in the relative rank of the three most important lumber producing states. During this period Washington stood first; Louisiana, second, and Mississippi third.

These states all showed percentages of decrease in their production in 1911 from 1910. Only nine states showed increases; thirty-eight showed decreases. The decreases for these states were as follows:—Louisiana, 3.8 per cent.; Mississippi, 3.8 per cent.; Oregon, 13.5 per cent.; North Carolina, 1.4 per cent.; Arkansas, 3.6 per cent.

In the Pacific northwest the annual cut of lumber is one-half of 1 per cent. of the stand, in the Lake states it is about 5 per cent., and in the six leading Southern States it is about 2.7 per cent. It is apparent that the Lake States are using their supply of timber at the most rapid rate of any of the great producing regions, while the reverse is true of the Pacific northwest.

The cut of yellow pine was 36.6 per cent. of the entire cut in 1909, 35.3 per cent. in 1910, and 34.9 per cent. in 1911. Douglas fir, while

showing a slightly decreased production in 1911 as compared with 1910, still showed a somewhat greater cut than in 1909. White pine held practically the same relative position while oak showed a decreased production. The cut of hemlock is also shown to be decreasing. Cypress, birch, sugar pine, tupelo, balsam fir, walnut and lodgepole pine are the only kinds of wood for which an increased cut was reported in 1911.

The production of twenty-nine kinds of lumber is shown in a table. Southern yellow pine, Douglas fir and white pine supply over half the lumber of the country.

The reduction in the yellow pine cut of 1911 from 1910 was 1,246,000,000 feet, but it is probable that the actual decrease was not so large, since the number of mills which reported was 1,705 less in the latter year than in the earlier. The stand of yellow pine timber in the Southern States has been recently estimated to be about 380,000,000,000 feet. Taking the total production as shown in the preceding table, 4 per cent. of the stand was cut in 1911. Louisiana led all other states, furnishing one-fifth of the total quantity of yellow pine lumber sawed in that year.

Thirty-nine states contributed to the country's supply of oak lumber in 1911, and 17,025 mills reported it. The principal output is in Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Virginia, which five states together produced more than half the total in 1911. Tennessee leads all other states. The output of oak in some of the older and more thickly settled parts of the country holds up remarkably well. The total oak cut in 1911 was 3,089,440,000 feet.

The report discusses in detail the production of important species of lumber. Four-fifths of the shingles are cedar. The production of shingles as well as laths fell off from 1910.

The average value of all lumber produced in 1911 was \$15.05 per thousand, the average value of soft wood lumber being \$1.17, and of hardwood lumber \$18.19. The average value of all lumber in 1910 was \$15.30.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

The first telephone system to be installed in southern British Columbia by the Forestry Department of the Provincial Government will run from Grand Forks to Lynch Creek up the north fork of the Kettle River.

With a view to protect the forests of Quebec from fire caused by sparks from locomotives, the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and the Quebec Public Utilities Commission have appointed six inspectors to patrol the railways. Mr. W. C. J. Hall is at the head of this body, the members will enforce the orders of the Commissioners and will see that proper appliances are used to prevent forest fires.

Conditions generally among the British Columbia mills are satisfactory, though the firm and high price of logs tends to stiffen prices of lumber. The ultimate result will be high quotations for the finished product. While surplus logs are not to be found in abundance, the supply is not stringent. Run of camp timber goes at about \$11, with graded figures from \$8 to \$14. Even higher prices than this is stated to have been paid in instances. Shingle cedar is up 50 cents, with current price at \$9.40, and a probability of it going higher. Bolts are quoted at from \$5.50 to \$6. Changes are being effected in several plants to enable shingles to be cut from the log.

Formerly, the log was not much in demand, but gradually it is being utilized. Even so, it is not anticipated that shingle bolts will be overly plentiful during the coming summer.

H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester for British Columbia, is reported as having expressed the opinion that the removal of duty upon shingles entering the United States will place the manufacturers in British Columbia in an infinitely better position than they have formerly occupied. He believes that there is practically an inexhaustible supply for raw material for shingle manufacturing in British Columbia. The British Columbia shingle has always been admittedly superior in quality to the Washington shingle, and even as tariff arrangements have been, the Provincial shingle mills have been able to hold their own in the Prairie markets. The natural result of the elimination of the duty will be a considerable influx of American capital for the establishment of shingle mill plants along the coast, where the practice of past years has been to log for high grade timber only, much cedar being left in the woods as waste which can now be economically and profitably utilized. Not only will British Columbia gain through the working up of this raw material in by-products but also in the creation of small farming communities such as almost invariably spring up as a sequel and consequence of the operation of shingle mills.



# Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

Splendid Plant of the Lake Superior Company—Four High Speed Machines Now in Operation. Detailed Description of Equipment



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—The Wood Carrier

The complete new pulp and paper plant of the Lake Superior Company, situated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is one of the most modern and thoroughly equipped plants of its kind in existence today. The site upon which the buildings are located lies on the north side, about midway between the upper and lower levels of the St. Mary's River. On the south side, only a short distance away, is the Canadian lock, reported to be the largest operating lock in the world, and from the roofs of the buildings the view shows the Canadian and American Saults spread out in opposite directions, with the broad expanse of St. Mary's River to the east separating them.

The buildings' walls, wherever they can be observed from the main thoroughfare, are constructed of sandstone taken from the excavation. This stone is composed of reddish tints, very pleasing to the eye, and gives an appearance to the building much better than that usually seen in mill walls. A visitor not being acquainted with the locality is generally very much surprised to learn that the buildings enclose a manufacturing establishment, the appearance and style of architecture having more the appearance of public buildings than those of a manufacturing plant.

The canal for supplying water for the grinder room and power house, taps the river within the property limits at the southwest corner, and is excavated for a distance of 2,400 feet, where it ends at the racks of the grinder room and power house. The canal excavation is mostly through rock which was used in the construction of the building walls.



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—The Grinder Room



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—The Wood Room

Just above the canal inlet is located the main slasher building. Here, the logs are taken from the river, where they have been driven directly, from the sections to the north where they are cut. A sluice 1,400 feet long, which has its receiving end directly under the seven saw slasher table installed in this building, and its other end emptying into the block tank in the wood room, conveys two foot blocks from slasher to wood room.

A storage area capable of storing about 35,000 cords lies on the north side of the sluice. A cable conveyor running side by side with the sluice, enables the blocks to be returned to the wood room at will and as it is eventually planned to stack only rossed wood, this conveyor will convey wood from the wood room for storage, with the under strand returning the wood from the storage to wood room.

The wood room is a building 56 ft. x 287 ft., and is equipped with Green Bay and Witham barkers. Two chippers in connection with two crushers chip and crush the 2 ft. blocks, and the chips are elevated and screened on a Ryther & Pringle flat screen, from thence they go by a series of bucket elevators and belt conveyors to the chip bin over the digesters. The blocks for grinder room consumption are conveyed from the wood room to the block bin in the grinder room by means of a cable conveyor. A direct connected pump, located in the basement of the slasher building, supplies water for operating the sluice and this water, after emptying into the block tank in the wood room, is drawn off through an overflow at the op-



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—The Beater Room



posite end of the tank, thereby forming a circulation for carrying the blocks to the barkers.

#### The Beater Room Equipment

The beater room is a building 86 ft. x 234 ft. and the equipment consists of large size Quiller horizontal screens and Sherbrooke deckers, from which the deckered ground wood is dropped directly into a storage tank in the basement. Located in the basement with their tops rising about four feet above the main floor are the mixing chests, so called. These chests are equipped with agitators revolving on vertical shafts and mix the stock thoroughly. Ground wood is pumped directly into these chests from the ground wood decker chests and from a single sulphite storage chest located in this basement, the sulphite stock is pumped, the valves controlling the supply of both ground wood and sulphite being operated from the main floor. There are two chests for each machine and the stock after being mixed is pumped from the chests by a Gould stuff pump, to the jordan head boxes, from where it goes directly to the jordan. For each machine there is a large size jordan engine located on the main floor of the beater room. For two of the machines Black-Clawson jordans have been installed, the remaining two are of the E. D. Jones & Sons Company's make. There are also installed in this room five E. D. Jones & Sons Company beaters. These beaters are for use only with lap stock and dump directly into the ground wood decker chest and are to be used for emergencies only.

The fresh water supply for operation is taken from the canal through an intake pipe to a well located in the beater room basement. From this well, regulated by gates, the water flows over a screening chamber, the excess water over an overflow into the sewer. Centrifugal pumps direct connected to a.c. motors take their suction from the screen chamber and the water is piped directly from these pumps to the numerous departments wherein it is used.

#### Grinder Room Machinery

The grinder room adjoins the east end of the beater room and is a building 80 ft. x 280 ft. On the main floor which is on the same level as the beater room floor, wet machines with a capacity of about 75 tons of ground wood stock per day, are placed. Through the centre of the room a block tank constructed of reinforced concrete runs and extends from the underneath side of roof trusses through the main floor to the basement level on which the grinders are located. Blocks coming through the wood room are conveyed directly over this block bin and drop off at the sections needed. Twenty-four Jenckes Machine Company's grinders for 54 x 27 in. stones are operating in the grinder room, being coupled together in pairs, each pair direct connected to a new American turbine unit. These units consist of five 34-in. runners mounted on one shaft and each turbine unit is rated at 1,000 h.p. on an 18-ft. head, but tests have proven their power to be 25 per cent. in excess of this amount. The complete installation of turbine units was furnished and installed by the Dayton Globe Iron Works Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Each wheel unit revolves in an open flume, access to which may be found on the main floor where openings are left. The south ends of the flumes open on the canal and are protected by a series of racks running completely through the length of the building. The columns supporting the rack steel work allow the introduction of two gates for each flume, in order that the flumes may be drained when repairs are needed on the wheels. These gates are constructed of steel and are so designed that they may be raised and placed in any flume open-



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—Calenders and Winders

ing where needed. A main stock trough runs the entire length of the building beneath the grinder room floor, and receives the stock from sets of four grinders each, which discharge into a short stock trough connecting with this main trough. At the west end and just inside the beater room basement is located the sliver screen pit from whence the stock after being screened is pumped directly to the head box of the screens on the main floor. Centrifugal pumps are installed direct connected to a.c. motors, the pumps being manufactured by the Platt Iron Works Company. Between every other pair of grinders a short block trough of reinforced concrete connects directly with the block bin and the blocks upon being discharged to the bin from the overhead conveyor float out into the trough and are loaded on racks from whence they go direct to the grinders. A white water tank has been constructed in connection with the block bin and runs the entire length of the room. All white water from deckers and wet machines is discharged here and all showers for grinders and pits are connected directly to this tank. A centrifugal pump located in the beater room basement has its suction from this tank and discharges white water to screens, beaters, mixing chests and other parts of the equipment where white water can be used.

#### Four Machines in Operation

The machine room is a building 170 ft. x 270 ft., and is designed to accommodate four machines which are now installed. No. 1 and No. 2 machines are 156-in. high speed Fourdrinier new machines, manufactured and installed by the Black-Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. No. 3 and No. 4 machines are 196-in. and 184-in. respectively, manufactured and installed by Pusey & Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware. These latter machines have open dryer pits, the felts running on felt rolls located under the machines in the basement. All machines are driven by line shaft erected on concrete piers with driving cone pulleys belted to driven cone pulleys on the main floor. From thence the main drive-in shafts are driven through bevel gears.



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—Wet end of machines



Paper Making at Sault Ste Marie—The Finishing Room



The two 156-in. machines are each driven by a Hamilton-Corliss twin engine, manufactured and installed by the Hooven, Owens, Rentschler Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. The 184-in. and 196-in. machines are each driven by a slightly larger twin engine of the same make, being belted to the receiving pulleys on the variable lines. Each machine is equipped with a constant speed line shaft suspended from the floor beams by drop hangers and belted to d.c. motors. Each machine has a reinforced concrete machine chest in the basement from which the stock is pumped direct to the machine stuff box by a triplex stuff pump. A centre row of columns extending from the basement floor support the roof trusses at the centre and divide the room into two sections of 80 ft. and 90 ft. These widths give ample clearance back of the machines and unusually wide centre aisles. Skylights through the centre of the room and over each centre aisle between machines give excellent light throughout the room. Two cranes, one of ten ton capacity, for two smaller machines, and one of twelve ton capacity for the two larger machines, are installed for handling the machine parts during erection and for repairs during operation.

The finishing room is 270 ft. x 126 ft., giving ample floor space for finishing and storing the paper upon delivery from the machines. This room is lighted by three sets of skylights and windows so that there is no need of artificial light except throughout the night hours.

At the north end of the finishing room, a train shed 35 ft. x 170 ft. is added. Two shipping tracks running by the side of an 8 ft. shipping platform give ample space for handling the maximum output of the four machines without loss of time.

Adjoining the machine room on the west side is the boiler room 139 ft. x 129 ft., in which are now installed four batteries of boilers, each rated at 1,000 h.p. These batteries each consist of 500 h.p. Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers installed over 8 x 10 Murphy furnaces, manufactured and installed by the Murphy Iron Works Company. Foundations are constructed for a future battery of the same type. The furnaces are equipped with an American Blower Company's induced draft installation direct connected to horizontal steam engines. The fans discharge into a reinforced concrete tank which extends 129 feet above the firing floor level and was constructed by the Webber Concrete Chimney Company.

#### Up-to-Date Ash Handling System

The ash handling system is one of the most up-to-date yet installed. An ash tank is located just outside the boiler room and connected by pipes which run through open ducts in the floor just under and in front of the ash and coal sifting pits of the Murphy furnaces. A blower operating in connection with this system forms a suction in the pipes and the ashes, upon being raked directly from the pits to openings in the pipes, go to the ash tank, from thence they are loaded in cars for removal.

A coal crusher is located on the north side of the boiler house under a hopper in which coal is dumped directly from cars. A reciprocating feeder delivers this coal to the crusher from whence it is conveyed by an inclined conveyor to the coal bunker which is suspended through the centre of the room. This crusher and conveying system has been installed by the Link-Belt Company. Over the bunker a coal tank is located in connection with the ash handling system and by means of a by-pass the coal from the sifting pits of the Murphy furnaces can be handled to this tank by exactly the same process as the ashes are conveyed to the ash tank. The ash handling system throughout has been installed by the Guarantee Construction Company of New York City.

All hot water returns throughout the mill are delivered to an open feed water heater from whence the water is pumped to the boilers by two feed water pumps.

Installed in a building adjoining the boiler room are two 1,000 gal. Underwriters' fire pumps having their suction in the water well in the beater room basement, and discharging directly into the underground fire protection mains.

Adjoining the machine room and finishing room on the west side is the sulphite mill. The digesters are manufactured by the Manitowoc Boiler Works Company, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and are 17 ft. in diameter and 54 ft. in height.

Adjoining the digester house on the south side is the acid tube building in which are installed eight acid tubes five feet in diameter by 100 feet in height, and just outside of this building are six acid storage tanks each of 30,000 tons capacity.

Adjoining the digester house to the west is the sulphite flat screen room, beneath which are the blow pits and on the floor above the sulphite riffler room. The screens are installed in the flat screen room grouped into four lines of four screens each, each line being driven by one continuous shaft, and screens and shaft are set on a slight incline so that the tailings are forced by gravity over the plates and are taken off at the low end of the line by a conveyor. In the riffler room a reinforced concrete riffler has been constructed and worm knotters of the Baker & Shelvin type have been installed.

Stock is pumped directly into a stock tank in this room from the blow pits.

In the sulphite wet machine room which adjoins the flat screen room are installed Baker & Shelvin vertical centrifugal screens. A battery of pneumatic sulphite thickeners, manufactured by the Sherbrooke Machinery Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., are installed and the deckered sulphite from these machines drops to the decker stock chests beneath, from whence it is pumped through a triplex stock pump to the storage chest in the beater room basement. Opposite the decker stock chests are three chests which are used for surplus blow pit stock and the piping is so arranged that the stock can be pumped from either these chests or blow pits at will. On the main floor, four wet machines manufactured by the Algoma Iron Works of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are installed for handling any excess sulphite over that needed for the paper machines.

In a building located a short distance west from the sulphite mill is installed a complete plant for roasting pyrites and also an equipment of four flat sulphur burners and one large size rotary burner of the Trombly & Paull make. Four pyrites roasters are installed and the gas is taken off through a flue of the most improved construction to the cooling room where it is scrubbed and cooled. From thence it passes through an underground duct directly to the basement of the acid tube building and after passing through a second cooler it is admitted to the tubes. This same duct is used to pass the gas when taken from the sulphur burners.

The roofs of the buildings throughout, except for the boiler house and train shed, are of wood supported on steel roof trusses with a great abundance of skylights. Reinforced concrete roofs supported on steel beams cover these latter two buildings.

The main floors throughout, with the exception of the finishing room and digester house, are of reinforced concrete, and the basement floors throughout are of the same material, the digester house and finishing room floors being of wood supported on steel girders.

The yards and all the buildings are protected by an underground hydrant service and interior sprinkler equipment with a dry pipe system in the wood room and at the slasher building, installed by the Evans Almirall Company of New York City. This service consists of eleven two-way hydrants located at points where protection is needed throughout the property and all roofs and sections of the basement are protected by the interior sprinkler installation.

The piping installation throughout for the mill has been erected by the contractors. All valves and fittings are of the Crane Company's make and the piping for high pressure steam throughout the boiler house and to the engines is made up of full weight pipe and bends, with Craelap flanges, and extra heavy cast steel fittings. All high pressure steam lines were made up complete by the Crane company and erected at the mill by the contractors.

#### The Electrical Equipment

The wiring for lighting and motor installations throughout the mill has been installed by the contractors. All the large motor units are 2200 volt, 3-phase, 25 cycle, a.c. motors and the smaller units are of the 500 volt d.c. type. The lighting current throughout is 110 volt, 25 cycle a.c. In a tower room over the southwest corner of the beater room the switchboard is located. A 500 volt d.c. board, a 2200 volt a.c. board, and a 110 volt a.c. board are here installed and pass a load of 2500 kw. d.c., and 1700 kw. d.c., and 100 kw. a.c., respectively, when the mill is in operation. The a.c. motors have been furnished by the Canadian General Electric Company, and the d.c. motors by the Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Company, Manchester, England. The switchboard and all apparatus pertaining thereto are of the Canadian Westinghouse manufacture.

Actual construction of the buildings was commenced about August 1st, 1911, by the H. E. Talbott Company, of Dayton, Ohio, who have been the general contractors on the work, and the first two machines were started up in the last week of June, 1912. When the size of the mill and the amount of work done is taken into consideration, this construction period marks a record in the construction of paper mills, which has never before been equalled, as, except for the erection of the other two machines, practically all the work for a four machine mill had necessarily to be finished before commencing operation on two machines. The remaining two machines were started, one just before the first of January, 1913, and the other just after, which was within the limit allowed by the estimated commencement of operation of four machines.

Mr. George F. Hardy, of 309 Broadway, New York City, was the consulting engineer, and Howard S. Taylor, his representative, was the resident engineer in charge of the construction and equipment of the mill.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the sixteenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., on June 5th and 6th. A large attendance and an exceptionally interesting convention are assured.



### Growth of Quebec's Pulp and Paper Industry

An interesting article was published recently in the Toronto Globe dealing with the remarkable advance which has been made of late in the pulp and paper industry of the province of Quebec. "No industry in this province," says the Globe "is showing such phenomenal growth as the pulp and paper industry."

It is only, however, with the past three or four years that this industry got upon its feet and received any attention from the business world. Previous to that time all the big mills on the continent were located south of the border, and the smaller Canadian mills operating in a less remunerative field, were unable to make much headway. Careless methods of cutting and the heavy demands made upon the American forests practically exhausted their available supplies of pulpwood and they turned to Canada. For years American millowners were allowed to take out pulpwood from this Province without let or hindrance. Some two or three years ago Sir Lomer Gouin put into force a measure prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands, which proved to be the beginning of the wonderful expansion of this industry. American manufacturers, knowing that they could not get pulpwood from this province, crossed the border, bought up limits and located their mills on this side of the line. In one year following the passing of the measure no less than nineteen pulp, paper and lumber companies were incorporated in this province, with a total capitalization of \$41,709,000. This capital came largely from the United States, Great Britain and France, although Canadians contributed a considerable amount. Last year several of the newly-incorporated mills commenced production, while during 1913 a large number of others will commence active manufacturing.

#### The Sulphite Output

While there has been activity in the production of all kinds of paper, there has probably been a greater expansion in the output of sulphite than in any other commodity. At the present time, Canada is producing in the neighborhood of 300 tons of sulphite pulp per day. According to figures prepared by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Men's Association, the increase in the tonnage of sulphite for 1913 amounts to 760 tons per day; in other words, the amount of new sulphite to come into the market during the present year is more than double the present output of the Canadian mills. A number of the older and established sulphite mills are fearing this competition, especially in view of the tariff changes south of the border. In a measure, this discriminates against Canadian-made sulphite. Under this new tariff, all sulphite from Canada, whether cut from freehold or Crown lands, will pay a duty of one-tenth of one per cent., or about \$2.00 per ton. As European-made sulphite is relieved of the present duty of \$3.33 per ton, it will be possible for European makers of sulphite to put their product in the United States \$5.33 per ton cheaper than the Canadian manufacturer can place it there. This means that Canadian sulphite will be practically cut out of the American market, and it would look on the face of things as if Canada had gone a little too deeply into the manufacture of sulphite. At the present time, we export to the United States about 900 tons per month, while Europe sends the neighboring Republic over 2,000 tons per month.

#### Consumption of Pulpwood

A gratifying feature of the statistics in regard to the consumption of pulpwood shows during the past year a total of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood cut in Canada, 866,042 of which were manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills, while 980,866 cords were exported in the raw or unmanufactured state. The total cut for 1912 shows an increase of 21½ per cent. over the figures for 1911, while the increase in the manufacture of pulpwood in Canada amounted to nearly 29 per cent., as compared with an increase in our exports of raw pulpwood of less than 17 per cent.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry to Canada is shown from the following table, which gives a total of 85 pulp and paper mills in Canada and Newfoundland, of which 83 are located in Canada. The table follows:

|                      | Canada | Newfoundland | Total |
|----------------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Firms . . . . .      | 83     | 2            | 85    |
| Mills . . . . .      |        |              |       |
| Paper . . . . .      | 3      | 1            | 54    |
| Pulp . . . . .       | 70     | 2            | 72    |
| Groundwood . . . . . | 45     | 2            | 47    |
| Sulphite . . . . .   | 17     | 1            | 18    |
| Soda Pulp . . . . .  | 5      | 0            | 5     |
| Sulphate . . . . .   | 3      | 0            | 3     |

### Scarcity of Ground Wood in New York State

Advices received recently in Toronto from ground wood manufacturers in the State of New York tell of a rapid drop in the water in the rivers of that State. The outlook is for a considerable short-

age in the production of ground wood during the present year. Reports from various Canadian points are to the effect that stocks of ground wood are also short.

### Will Build Sawmill and Sulphite Plant

The St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corporation, recently formed under the laws of the state of New York, with head office at New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, P.Q., will erect a large sawmill and a sulphite plant. The company is capitalized at \$4,000,000. Its president is Mr. Robert Whitmer, Philadelphia, one of the largest individual dealers in lumber in the United States and a large manufacturer of lumber in northern Virginia. Mr. Whitmer is president of many lumber concerns, among others being Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Philadelphia, the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Company and the Champion Lumber Company of West Virginia. The Vice-president is W. H. Sharp, Philadelphia, president of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company, Philadelphia, the Kenmore Paper Company and a number of other pulp companies.

The other directors of the company are J. G. Campbell, of A. B. Leach & Company, bankers, New York, and Vice-president of the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Company; Thomas Coale, president of the Thos. E. Coale Lumber Company, Philadelphia; E. M. Chandler, of Chandler Bros. & Co., bankers, Philadelphia; Frederick H. Ely, attorney, Philadelphia; W. F. Fuqua, president of W. F. Fuqua & Company, brokers, Philadelphia, and Geo. W. Robertson, president of the Excelsior Coal Company, Shamokin, Pa.

The company have issued \$3,000,000 in bonds which have all been taken up. These are for a period of twenty years at 6 per cent.

The St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corporation have acquired the limits of the Grand Pabos Lumber Company which formerly belonged to King Bros., Quebec. The limits comprise 404,000 acres and are situated in the Gaspé Peninsula, P.Q.

The company also have other important holdings in the province of Quebec, details of which cannot be published at the present time. They propose to cut from thirty to forty million feet of lumber per year and to erect a sawmill for manufacturing this quantity. They will also erect a sulphite plant with a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons daily and will secure their pulpwood for this plant from the above limits. The sulphite plant will cost over \$1,000,000.

The pulp mill and sawmill will be located at Pabos Mills, County of Gaspé. The company will also build a railroad to enable them to operate their limits successfully and to permit the running of the pulp mill all the year round. The railroad will be from fifteen to twenty miles long. Engineers are now at work laying out the line and the building of the road will start almost immediately. The output of the mills will be shipped both by rail and water. Before purchasing the limits, the St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corporation had them cruised by Lemieux Bros. and Company, New York, who reported them to be of a very high standard.

The pulp mill will be erected under the superintendence of Hardy S. Ferguson, of New York, and Mr. Chester Allbright, of Philadelphia, both of whom are expert construction engineers.

The general manager of the new company is Mr. H. W. Racey, who for ten years was engaged with Price Bros., Quebec, and for a number of years occupied an important position with one of the large British Columbia lumber companies.

Mr. John Hall Kelly, L.L.L., New Carlisle, P.Q., is attorney for the company and is acting as their Canadian representative. He reports that the undertaking gives promise of encouraging success. The great value of the property, the very favorable operating conditions, the quality and marketability of the products all render the proposition exceptionally interesting. Mr. Kelly reported recently that by the end of May there would be a thousand men at work on the erection of the pulp mill and the construction of the railroad.

### Mahogany Measurements

A reader of the Canada Lumberman in a recent letter makes enquiry as to the manner in which mahogany is estimated and sold at the auction sales at London, England. Mahogany logs are measured for the sales conducted by Messrs. Churchill & Sim, on what is known as Brokers Sale Measure, according to which system certain fixed allowances are made by rule, as well as extra allowances for defects in the logs according to the direction of the measure. These allowances together amount on the average to about 30 per cent. The "foot" referred to in price quotations is the superficial foot, 1-in. thick, 1 ft. wide, 1 ft. long, but owing to the allowances above referred to, an average price of say 8½d would be reduced by about 30 per cent., to arrive at the price per superficial foot "full measure," bringing the price, therefore, to about 6d per foot or \$120 per thousand feet b.m. African mahogany sold at the London auctions is subject also to a charge of 6s 6d per ton. African mahogany reaches London indirectly by way of Liverpool and the extra charge is for freight from Liverpool to London.



## Ontario Lumber Salesmen

### Men Who Keep the Stocks Moving

Alfred E. Read, Toronto



Alfred E. Read, Toronto

The lumber business in Canada has a unique history and there is nothing more remarkable about it than the frequency with which one hears of a young man, or an old man for the matter of fact, who has made good in the lumber business and whose early business training was obtained in the woods. The woods experience may not always have been the starting point of his career, but it is invariably one of the early influences in such a career and from the day when a young man graduated from the bush to the office or to the road, his progress has generally been rapid and sure. The woods are the best place in which to obtain a grounding for the lumber business. One may learn a lot in the yard of a large firm or of a mill, but if he wants to feel that confidence which is essential to success, the best and quickest way to get it is to go to the woods and learn all about the raw material of the lumber business in its natural state.

Alfred E. Read, of Read Bros., Ltd., 43 Victoria street, Toronto, saw the wisdom of such a course and followed it. He was born in September, 1886, on a farm near Richmond Hill. The public school and high school at Richmond Hill were responsible for his early acquirements in the way of general knowledge and when the high school was through with him he secured his introduction to business methods in the office of John Eyer, Toronto, where he acted as book-keeper. Office work was only a continuation, so to speak, of his education, and then he went to the woods for a couple of winters and learned how lumber is felled and taken to the mill and what the elements are when making up the cost of a shipment of lumber, so far as the woods end of the operations are concerned. In the woods also he got that attitude towards the lumber business and towards life in general which could only be obtained under such conditions, and which is so important a factor in the make-up of many a successful lumberman.

When he came out of the woods Mr. Read acquired further practical knowledge by spending a year with the firm of Greer & Ford at Wilberforce, Ont., where he found out what the different kinds of lumber look like, by working at lumber grading. With this equipment in the way of practical experience in the woods and at the mills, Mr. Read took a turn on the road as a travelling salesman for John Eyer. In this way he completed his qualifications as a lumber salesman and soon felt entitled to look around for an opportunity to get into business for himself. The opportunity arrived in 1910 and Mr. Read lost no time in taking advantage of it. He opened an office at 18 Toronto street, under his own name. The business grew quickly and during the following year he formed a partnership with his brother, Alex. P. Read, under the name of Read Bros. The business continued to grow rapidly and at the time when the partnership was formed, the present offices were obtained.

The beginning of the present year found the business still expanding so rapidly that more capital was required to conduct it. The partnership was therefore turned into a limited liability company with a capital of \$40,000. The firm are now carrying on a large wholesale lumber business in western Ontario and are making a specialty of soft woods. The greater portion of the excellent stock of lumber carried by the company is purchased in northern Ontario. Mr. Alfred E. Read's official position in connection with the company is that of secretary-treasurer and he is also one of the directors.

Professor J. A. Bancroft, of McGill University, who last summer explored the Quebec hinterland, speaks in glowing terms of the possibility of the territory. He states that the forests composed to the extent of some 90 per cent. of black spruce, white spruce, jack pine and balsam. There is a tremendous wealth of most excellent pulpwood, and there are large and small areas where the spruce and jack pine are suitable for lumbering.

### Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Alderman W. K. Grafftey, of the Montreal Lumber Company, has been appointed acting mayor of Westmount, P.Q.

Edwin B. Caldwell, formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Victoria, has succeeded S. W. Barker as general manager of the company.

C. E. Raven, formerly with the Case Shingle & Lumber Company, Raymond, Wash., is superintendent of the new cedar mill erected on the Fraser River by the Canadian Western Lumber Company in connection with its large plant.

Mr. Geo. Esplin, of G. & J. Esplin, and Mr. William Rutherford, of William Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, have been elected members of the executive committee of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. J. Ander, formerly assistant general manager and attorney for the Swedish Canadian Lumber Company, Nordin, N.B., has resigned his position to become secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Gear Works, Limited, Newcastle, N.B. Mr. A. Kulinder former manager of the company's plant at Rexton, N.B., has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Ander's resignation.

Mr. W. B. Bartram, of the firm of Bartram Bros., Ottawa, Ont. has recently returned from Gaspé coast, where he has been attending the loading of three vessels with lumber for the Montreal market. Bartram Bros. have made shipments out of Three Rivers for New York by water and have already started loading off the Ottawa River by barge. They will ship this year about 12,000,000 feet from the Gaspé coast and about 25,000,000 feet from the St. Lawrence coast.

Mr. A. H. D. Ross of the Faculty of the School of Forestry of the University of Toronto recently visited a number of the important lumbering centres in New Brunswick. While there he consulted with Professor Miller, Dean of the University of the New Brunswick School of Forestry. On his return to Toronto Mr. Ross will leave for western Canada to take up his summer work as consulting forester for the C. P. R., with headquarters at Calgary. Professor Miller will occupy a similar position during the summer in connection with the C. P. R.'s forestry work in eastern Canada.

Col. A. D. McRae, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, has returned to Vancouver from a business trip to England. Regarding the money market, he reports that conditions will be much improved very shortly. This will have a direct effect on the lumber industry in British Columbia, for it all depends on easy money within the next 60 days if this is to be the banner year for lumber sales in British Columbia. He reports that there is not a vacant house in any of the towns on the prairie, and labor is markedly scarce, but money is needed if building is to be done extensively.

Prof. R. B. Miller, Dean of the University of New Brunswick Forestry School, has accepted a position with the forestry branch of the department of natural resources of the C. P. R. During the summer he will do some consulting work similar to that done by Prof. A. H. D. Ross, of the University of Toronto, in British Columbia. The work will be carried on under the direction of Mr. B. M. Winegar, the C. P. R. forester at Montreal, who has charge of the eastern work. The Dominion Commission of Conservation contemplated some investigation work in New Brunswick this summer, but have temporarily postponed it in view of the C. P. R. work.

### Necrological Record of the Past Fortnight

Joseph Young, saw mill operator, North Bay, Ont., died recently.

The death is reported of John W. Porter, lumber manufacturer, Westville, N.S.

Wm. T. Toner, a well-known lumber dealer at Collingwood, Ont., died suddenly at his office on May 23rd, at the age of 67. Mr. Toner leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.

Michael Kennedy, aged 56, a well known Ontario lumberman, died at his home at Forest after a short illness. For many years Mr. Kennedy worked for the Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., as timber buyer and foreman of their mill at Forest, Ont., and left them when he was appointed Crown Timber Agent. Mr. Kennedy was essentially a woodsman, and one of the best estimators of timber in the country.

Robert Neilson, a lumberman who was well-known for many years in the vicinity of Owen Sound, Dundalk and Fesserton died recently at Toronto of heart failure, brought about by the amputation of two of his fingers a fortnight ago. The late Mr. Neilson was 64 years of age and was born at Proton Station, Ont. He leaves two daughters and four sons, one of whom, Mr. R. A. Neilson, is a successful lumber merchant at North Battleford, Sask.



**Back in His Former Position**

John Jenness, Ottawa, Ont.

John Jenness, formerly with the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, Ont., whose portrait we have pleasure in reproducing herewith, has been appointed to the management of the export trade and the outside trade on doors, sash, blinds, etc., together with the city and outside trade in boxes and box shooks, for the Estate of James Davidson, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Jenness has had a long experience, especially calculated to fit him for a position such as the one to which he has been newly appointed. He was born in Boston, Mass., and lived there until he reached the age of sixteen years, after which he struck for the west, as it was then called, and got as far as Attica, Mich., where he entered the employ of his uncle, Mr. I. N. Jenness, a well-known lumberman of that

place. After a short time in this position he obtained an appointment with W. D. Mershon & Company, Saginaw, Mich., with whom he remained for ten years, doing excellent work and securing a knowledge of the lumber business, which has enabled him to make a name for himself as one of the most successful men in the management of the sales operations of a large lumber manufacturing and woodworking institution.

After remaining with W. B. Mershon & Company for ten years he left them in 1900 to accept a position with the Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Company, Williams, Arizona, where he looked after the interests of W. B. Mershon in that company. Mr. Mershon was at that time secretary-treasurer of the Saginaw & Manistee Lumber Company. Unfortunately Mr. Jenness could not stand the high altitude of Williams, Arizona, and ill-health obliged him, after he had only remained there one year, to seek a rest at Los Angeles, California.

After recuperating, Mr. Jenness turned his attention towards Canada and secured a position with the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, Ont. He remained with this firm for nine years and finally left them to accept a position with James Davidson, Ottawa, Ont. Eighteen months later Mr. Jenness returned to the Rathbun Company with whom he then continued until quite recently, when he again considered a proposition from the Estate James Davidson. The result is that he is back again with this company occupying the position which he occupied before leaving them.

Mr. Jenness needs no introduction to those members of the lumber trade who have been calling upon the Rathbun Company or the Estate James Davidson, since he was connected with them. His numerous friends in the trade will be pleased to hear of his continued success.

**Even Tension**

Recently, while talking to a band saw filer who was in my employ, I mentioned even tension. He claimed to have heard different ones speak of even tension, but did not understand what they were getting at. I tried to explain to him how to get even tension, but could not get him to stop talking long enough to listen to an explanation. By taking a few "resting powders" he might be able to sit still long enough to read this article on even tension, and get the same results as though he had had patience enough to listen to someone explain even tension to him in person.

It is a very easy matter to carry even tension by fitting your saws to tension gage—that is, by not showing any more light under gage than your straightedge shows on leveling block after saw is perfectly level. This way of working tension would be very awkward for a short time before one would get accustomed to working his saws in this manner, especially after being in the habit of showing light before starting in this way.

There are a number of filers who work tension in this manner, and, as a rule, their saws will stand more feed, crack less and look much brighter, being clear of lumps. I will be pleased to have up-to-date band saw filers give their views in *The Woodworker* on even tension, for the benefit of those who do not understand what even tension is, as they might be able to make a plainer explanation than I have. I do not follow band saw filing, but have had several years' experience in saw-milling.—W. E. S., in *The Woodworker*, Indianapolis.

**J. R. Collins Leaves Fassett Lumber Co.**

John R. Collins

Mr. John R. Collins, for the past five years manager of the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, of Fassett, Quebec, has severed his connection with that concern and left last week for Pennsylvania, where after a short rest he will proceed to the Southern States to look after his lumber interests. Mr. Collins formerly intended to leave Fassett last fall and had given in his resignation then, but was prevailed upon by the President, Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N.Y., to remain until the spring. Mr. Collins is a native of Pennsylvania and has had a life long experience in the lumber business, having been connected with the Goodyear Lumber Company, of Buffalo, for sixteen years prior to going to Fassett. Taking over the management of the Fassett Lumber Company five years ago at a time when operations there were none too progressive. Mr. Collins, by successful management and keen business acumen has placed the company in the front rank. He leaves a business, every cog in which is running perfectly, and a plant which for its size cannot be outclassed in the province of Quebec.

During his stay in Canada Mr. Collins has made many friends both in the lumber business and outside, among whom his departure will be deeply regretted, and who will join with the Canada Lumberman in expressing the wish that his future efforts will be crowned with as great success as he has attained in his management of the Fassett Lumber Company.

The management of the Fassett Lumber Company has fallen on Mr. S. J. Staniforth, who for the past two years, has filled the position of assistant manager. Mr. Staniforth has been associated with the company for six years and has demonstrated his executive ability so conclusively that his elevation to the managership has been the natural result. We wish him every success in his new office.

**Band Saw Guides and Band Resawing**

There is one thing most saw-filers, especially those who file for saw mills, do not take into consideration. That is, most band rip saws are fitted with steel guides, and if your saws are not just right they will strike the sides of guides and it does not take long until you have casehardening. I have had a great deal of trouble along this line, especially if I did not watch the operator pretty closely and see that he kept his guides adjusted properly. I have often wondered why machinery manufacturers do not fit their machines with wood guide blocks, and thus eliminate the trouble along that line.

I have filed for large mills and would just as soon handle large saws as small ones. When you come to saw kiln-dried oak, ash and maple, then run air-dried and green cypress and cedar with the same saw, you can find plenty of difficulties, especially when your saw begins to get a little dull, on from 18-in. to 26-in. stock. I have sawed some 32-in. stock on a 4-in. by 32-ft. saw, cutting 4-in. every revolution of the saw, with the foreman wanting to know if I could not speed up a little.

I was called to a certain place once where they were having trouble, and when I got there I asked the foreman for a job, without him knowing who I was. He asked me if I knew anything about a resaw and I told him that I knew a little. "Well," he said, "we are having trouble with our resaw." When asked what it was, imagine my surprise when he said, "The man that sold me that machine said I could run a saw three months without changing." I was in an awful hurry to tell him I did not want a job, then I told him who I was and that the superintendent had sent for me. I also told him that he, I, nor any other man could run a saw that long. At last I agreed to take that part of the mill with the understanding that he stay out. I have resawed 42,000 feet of 5/4 pine on that same mill in 9½ hours, on one saw, but usually run two saws a day; that is, changing every five hours.

G. S. in the *Woodworker*, Indianapolis.

The hearing in the matter of petitions produced against the construction of the Meductic dam by the St. John River Hydro-electric Company, Limited, was concluded recently before the St. John River Commission, after which the hearing adjourned. A decision will be given later on.



# Poles Purchased in Canada During 1912

An Increased Consumption Shown of Nearly Four per cent.—Average Price \$1.83 per pole—Greater Use of B. C. Poles

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has completed the preparation of statistics regarding the quantity and value of poles purchased in 1912. The results will be published in bulletin form in the near future. The statistics in the bulletin will be based on reports received from 207 telephone companies, 131 electric light and power concerns, 29 electric railways, 18 steam railways (operating telegraph and telephone lines) and 4 telegraph companies. These 389 companies reporting purchases in 1912 represent at least 95 per cent. of the wooden pole users in Canada and the figures in this bulletin include at least 95 per cent. of the poles purchased in 1912.

Pole users are divided into two groups with steam railways, telephone and telegraph companies forming one group and electric railway, power and light companies the other. The accompanying table shows the number, total value, average value and per cent. distribution of poles purchased in Canada in 1911 and 1912.

There were 608,556 wooden poles reported as having been purchased in Canada in 1912. This number is an actual increase of 22,853 poles or 3.9 per cent. increase over the figures for 1911. While this increase is slight, it follows a decided decrease from 1910 and 1911. The average pole has a life of at least ten years and the demand for poles is therefore more or less intermittent, depending on the building of new pole lines.

Altogether nine kinds of wood were reported for poles in 1912, with Eastern cedar heading the list as in past years. Cedar has been and probably will be for some time the most popular wood for telegraph, telephone, and other pole lines, although the purchase in 1912 shows a decrease. Wood for this purpose need not be especially strong or hard, as there is little or no mechanical strain to be endured. Durability in contact with the soil, lightness and a slender tapering form are most essential, and cedar seems to fit those requirements better than any other native wood used in an untreated state.

## B. C. Poles In Greater Use

The use of the British Columbia species of cedar (*Thuja plicata*) has increased in the last few years with the decrease in the supply of poles of the eastern species in the greater length classes. While these poles are not so strong or durable as those of eastern cedar, they can be obtained in greater lengths, and the source of supply is more easily accessible. The two species of cedar together formed over 85 per cent. of the total.

Balsam fir was reported for the first time in 1912. This wood is being used more and more each year for all purposes, especially in the Maritime Provinces, where the supply of pine is beginning to fall below the demand. As far as form and lightness are concerned this should make excellent pole material if its lack of durability were made up for by some preservative treatment. Increases are to be noted in the use of eastern spruce, tamarack, spruce, and chestnut, with balsam fir added to the list, and decreases in the use of eastern cedar, jack pine, Douglas fir and hemlock. No poles were reported in 1912 of red, white or yellow pine.

The average prices given in the above tables are based on the cost at the point of purchase and may or may not include transportation charges. Only in the case of those woods which are used in large quantities, can the value given be taken to represent the relative value of the wood. The average value of poles in 1912 was \$1.83, an increase of only 3 cents over 1911. A slight increase was recorded in the case of eastern cedar and other increases to be noted are in the

value of poles of spruce and jack pine. All other kinds of wood decreased in value and the balsam fir reported in 1912 was valued at an average price below the general average for 1911.

Steam railways, telephone and telegraph companies reported the purchase of 549,560 poles in 1912. This number is an increase of 5.4 per cent. over the total for 1911 and is evident in the cases of western cedar, tamarack and the newly added material, balsam fir. All other woods show a decrease in number although Douglas fir and chestnut were added to the list of woods purchased by steam railways. The average value of \$1.51 per pole is an increase from 1911. The average values of poles purchased by this class of pole line companies is always less than with the electric railway, power and light concerns as the steam railway and telephone companies are usually closer to the source of supply and purchase their poles in greater quantities. They also use more poles of the shorter length classes. These companies used all the poles purchased of balsam fir, tamarack, jack pine, Douglas fir, and chestnut. They purchased 90.3 per cent. of all the poles used.

The electric railway, power and light companies purchased a total of 58,996 poles, 9.7 per cent. of all the poles purchased in 1912. This number is a decrease of 5,135 or of over eight per cent. from the total in 1911. These companies used only four kinds of wood—cedar (eastern and western), spruce and hemlock. Hemlock was not reported in 1911 by these companies and poles of Douglas fir, chestnut, yellow pine and tamarack reported in that year were dropped from the list in 1912. The electric companies as a rule purchase the best class of poles of the greatest length and seldom obtain their supply locally. These facts are probably responsible for the high values in the above table. The average per pole of \$4.79 is an increase of 24 cents over 1911.

## Pole Consumption by Length Classes

Of the total 608,556 poles 66.1 per cent. were from 20 to 25 feet in length and were valued at \$1.15. Over twenty per cent. were in the 26 to 30 foot class and were valued at an average of \$2.42. In the 31 to 35 foot class 7.8 per cent. of the poles were placed and these were valued at \$4.01. The 36 to 40 foot poles formed 3.4 per cent. of the total at \$5.38 and the poles of 40 feet and over at a value of \$6.68 made up the remaining 1.5 per cent.

Cedar poles formed the bulk of each length class and made up practically all the poles in the greater length classes (36 feet and over). Tamarack and spruce poles were also used in the greater length classes and formed a large per cent. of the poles between 26 and 35 feet. The jack pine poles were all in the 26 to 30 foot class and practically all the poles of Douglas fir, chestnut, and hemlock were less than 25 feet in length.

The spruce and chestnut poles in the greatest length class (40 feet and over) were purchased for special purposes and their low prices do not indicate their relative value.

Many of the pole line companies use preservative treatments of different kinds to prevent decay and insect injury. These include impregnation of the butts of the poles with creosote, zinc chloride and other chemicals. In some cases the bark is left on that part of the pole which comes into contact with the soil, and this tends to increase the life with some kinds of wood. Painting the butts of the poles with hot tar or creosote will increase their life by several years. Many companies have found that the increased life which is accomplished

POLES PURCHASED, 1911 AND 1912, BY KINDS OF WOOD AND CHIEF USES: NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, AVERAGE VALUE AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION

| Kind of Wood        | 1911    |             |                       |             | 1912    |             |                       |             |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|                     | Number  | Value<br>\$ | Av.<br>Value<br>\$ c. | Per<br>Cent | Number  | Value<br>\$ | Av.<br>Value<br>\$ c. | Per<br>Cent |
| Total .....         | 585,703 | 1,056,277   | 1.80                  | 100.0       | 608,556 | 1,113,524   | 1.83                  | 100.0       |
| Cedar .....         | 463,234 | 746,854     | 1.61                  | 79.1        | 378,369 | 613,580     | 1.62                  | 62.2        |
| Western Cedar ..... | 72,354  | 216,444     | 2.99                  | 12.4        | 144,222 | 408,472     | 2.83                  | 23.7        |
| Balsam Fir .....    |         |             |                       |             | 38,000  | 30,400      | 0.80                  | 6.2         |
| Tamarack .....      | 28,226  | 40,410      | 1.43                  | 4.8         | 36,158  | 46,822      | 1.29                  | 5.9         |
| Spruce .....        | 8,764   | 8,983       | 1.02                  | 1.5         | 9,127   | 10,334      | 1.13                  | 1.5         |
| Jack Pine .....     | 3,318   | 2,986       | .90                   | 0.6         | 1,790   | 2,710       | 1.51                  | 0.3         |
| Douglas Fir .....   | 7,906   | 29,994      | 3.79                  | 1.3         | 612     | 994         | 1.62                  | 0.1         |
| Chestnut .....      | 150     | 788         | 5.25                  | *           | 228     | 147         | 0.64                  | *           |
| Hemlock .....       | 555     | 936         | 1.69                  | 0.1         | 50      | 65          | 1.30                  | *           |
| Red Pine .....      | 156     | 2,056       | 13.17                 | *           |         |             |                       |             |
| White Pine .....    | 68      | 728         | 10.71                 | *           |         |             |                       |             |
| Yellow Pine .....   | 30      | 280         | 9.33                  | *           |         |             |                       |             |
| Unspecified .....   | 942     | 5,820       | 6.18                  | 0.2         |         |             |                       |             |



by preservative treatment brings about a considerable saving in the annual cost of the upkeep of a pole line. By thorough treatment with preservatives, many non-durable woods, such as balsam fir, are being used satisfactorily where their use in an untreated state would not have been possible.

## Cross-Tie Consumption Increasing

**Statistics for 1912 Show Purchases of 48 per cent. More Ties Than During 1911—Average Price Advanced**

The consumption of cross-ties in Canada during 1912 reached a total of 21,308,571, instead of 16,619,362 as reported in the advance bulletin recently published. The revised bulletin on the cross-ties purchased in 1912, prepared by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, will show the above total, the value of which was \$9,373,869. Part of these were imported but the bulk of the ties used on Canadian railways are cut in Canada. The imports of ties in 1912 were valued approximately at \$1,697,431, which would indicate that less than one-fifth of the ties purchased in 1912 were imported.

The total of 21,308,571 cross-ties purchased during 1912 was an increase in actual numbers of 6,919,347 or a 48.1 per cent. increase over 1911. This increase took place on almost all the railways in Canada and was especially noticeable on transcontinental lines.

Nineteen different kinds of wood were used with jack pine still leading. The use of each material increased from 1911 with the exception of eastern spruce and red pine. Balsam fir and western spruce were added to the list of 1911 and poplar and black ash were dropped.

The use of the cedar tie has varied greatly from year to year. In 1908, 1909 and 1910 cedar ties headed the list, although the numbers purchased showed decreases each year. In 1911 cedar ties formed only 10 per cent. of the total and fell back to fourth place on the list. In 1912 the use of this material increased by some 1,898,710 ties and this wood moved up to second place on the list, forming 15.6 per cent. of the total.

Douglas fir has steadily increased in use since 1909, when data concerning its use were first obtained. Oak and the other five hardwoods—chestnut, beech, maple, birch and elm—have also increased remarkably. There seems to be a tendency on the part of the management of older established steam railways to reduce the use of soft, light material for cross-ties, especially where fast trains and heavy rolling stock are used. Some of the eastern roads have ceased to purchase cedar, pine, hemlock, and tamarack ties and use only the hardwoods. The use of imported hard pine has increased with the hardwoods and was used in making 3.1 per cent. of the ties purchased in 1912. Western larch formed 5.6 per cent. of the total number, over a million ties of this wood having been purchased.

### Average Price Shows an Advance

The average value of ties, at the point of purchase, increased from 39 to 44 cents in 1912. Increases are noted in the case of jack pine, cedar, hemlock, tamarack, eastern spruce, chestnut, beech, maple, white pine, birch, red pine, and elm. The increases in the values of beech, maple and birch were probably due to the fact that ties of these three materials were treated chemically in considerable numbers to prevent decay, and their cost is materially increased on this account. The decreases were in the values of Douglas fir, oak, hard pine and western cedar. Western larch ties were purchased at the same price as in 1911.

The values in all cases, being based on the cost at the point of purchase, can never be considered to represent exactly the relative values of the different kinds of wood for cross-ties. So many variable factors enter into this cost that only in those cases where ties of a certain kind of wood are used in large numbers can the values given in the above table be said to indicate the intrinsic value of the material.

Steam railways in 1912 reported the purchase of 20,825,209 ties, this number forming 97.7 per cent. of the total for all Canada. The total is an increase of 7,025,227 ties or an increase of 50.9 per cent. over 1911.

Steam railways paid an average price of 44 cents for their ties as compared to 50 cents paid by the electrical lines. The steam railways paid less for every kind of wood used by both classes, with the exception of eastern spruce. These companies are usually closer to the source of supply, but in greater quantities, and have better facilities for transporting their tie material than the electric roads. The steam railways used all the ties purchased in Canada in 1912 of the following kinds of wood:—Western larch, chestnut, beech, maple, birch, red pine and balsam fir.

### Steam Roads Using More Hardwood Ties

It is interesting to note the increased use of hardwoods by steam railway companies. In 1911 woods such as oak, chestnut, beech,

maple, birch, elm and black ash together formed only 1.8 per cent. of the ties purchased. In 1912 this percentage increased to 6.7 per cent. through increased purchases of 1,148,578 hardwood ties.

Electric railways in Canada reported having purchased 483,362 cross-ties in 1912. This is a decrease of 18 per cent. from 1911, and, where the purchases of these railways in 1911 amounted to over four per cent. of the total, they formed less than three per cent. in 1912. As stated previously, the values of ties of every kind of wood used by both classes were greater in the case of steam railways, with the single exception of eastern spruce.

The greater part of the material used by these companies was of the softer, lighter woods. Coniferous woods formed together 99.4 per cent. of the total. The only hardwoods used were oak and elm, and these together formed only 0.6 per cent. of the total. Imported hard pine, however, is used to a slight extent, and this material is in reality much harder than many of our native so-called hardwoods.

Decreases in the number of ties purchased by electric railways are noticeable in the cases of cedar, Douglas fir, oak and white pine, and these wood together form the bulk of the material used. Increases are seen in the use of hemlock, tamarack, jack pine and eastern spruce.

Ties of Western cedar, Western spruce, hard pine and elm were reported for the first time in 1912. The use of red pine and chestnut was not reported by electric roads in 1911. These companies used all the western spruce ties reported in 1912.

### Increasing Use of Preservative Treatment

Many Canadian railway companies are now beginning to realize the value of preserving at least a part of their tie material from decay and insect injury. The practice of chemical treatment of railway ties has been carried on by railways in the United States for some years with apparently satisfactory results.

The practice in Canada is just beginning, but is increasing rapidly with the increasing cost of tie material and the constantly decreasing supply. In 1910 practically no treated ties were used by Canadian railways. In 1911 some 206,209 ties received chemical treatment before being placed in the roadbed. This number, while forming only 1.4 per cent. of the total number of ties used, was, nevertheless, an indication of the increase in this particular form of conservation. In 1912 a total of 1,818,189 ties were chemically treated. This number forms 8.5 per cent. of the total number of ties purchased. Steam railways used 1,798,189 of these treated ties and electric roads used 20,000.

The treated ties were mostly hardwoods, as it has been found more economical to treat the heavier, stronger woods than those which are liable to fail from mechanical wear before they have time to decay. The greatest actual saving by preservative treatment is found in the use of the so-called "inferior woods," provided that these are properly protected from mechanical wear. Until the price of the durable woods becomes excessive the railway companies will not resort to expensive treatment of inferior woods on account of this cost of protecting them from mechanical wear.

### A Fireproof Wood Preserving Process

Many of the processes of preserving timber by impregnating it with chemicals or oils, have the serious objection that they increase the inflammability of the timber. The process using zinc chloride as the preservative overcomes this and in fact renders the timber practically fireproof. In a recent issue of the Canada Lumberman an illustrated article was published dealing with the interesting plant of Alex. Bruce & Company at Fort Frances, Ont., which uses a zinc chloride preservative, combined with sulphate of alumina, to prevent the preservative from bleaching out of the wood. This article referred to the process as rendering the wood "inflammable," which, of course, was an error, the word which should have been used, being "fireproof."

### Rangers Going North

About 500 fire rangers have left for Northern Ontario, and in accordance with last year's rule, only those who have had previous experience or have demonstrated their capacity for the work have been appointed. While a number of Varsity students have gone as in former years, the majority of rangers are woodsmen and lumbermen. The Department of Lands, Forests and Mines appointed several inspectors to see that railway locomotives are properly equipped with spark arresters, thus carrying out the recent order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, making railways responsible for fire along the right of way.

A meeting of Hemlock Manufacturers of Ontario was held in the Queens Hotel, Toronto, on May 23rd. The general feeling of those present was that the outlook was promising for a good season. Stocks at the mill are undoubtedly short.



# Utilization of Waste from Hardwoods

## Factors Which Regulate Economical Conversion of Hardwood Timber into Lumber, Chemicals, etc.—Analytical Study of Costs

By R. B. Goodman\*

First of all, I desire to call your attention to the fact that in speaking of hardwood waste we do not mean an economic waste at all, but simply despoiled or left-over material. If the producing of something valuable out of this material can be done at a profit, it should be saved, but it must be remembered that the waste material is something tangible and evident to the senses, whereas the labor that may be expended in rendering this waste material valuable is often illusive and intangible, and unless the operation has an accurate system of accounting, the efforts to save waste material may easily cause a greater waste of labor.

The problem of utilizing waste material is largely a problem of more efficient processes of labor, and results are often so misleading that all of us occasionally find ourselves handling waste material in one way or another at an actual loss. The amount of waste material, however, accruing from the manufacture of hardwood lumber is so great that we feel the necessity of making some effort toward its utilization.

This waste material takes place, first, in the woods; second, at the mill; third, at the place the lumber is consumed.

In this paper I shall discuss only the first two of these sources. The waste in the woods is the greatest in bulk. Our specifications for logging birch and maple are 8-in. surface clear for birch and 10-in. surface clear for maple. Since we adopted these specifications the value of birch and maple has increased over \$5 per thousand, and it occurred to me that this advance would enable me to cut my logs on a much harder specification, both as to size and character of the log.

We made interesting experiments in this line. We reduced our specifications to 7-in. and up for birch and 8-in. and up for maple, and included a fairly hard grade or No. 2 log. This difference in the specification increased the cost of logging from \$1 to \$2 per thousand. The smaller and rougher logs decreased our cut at the mill some twenty per cent., with a consequent increase in cost of sawing of that amount. The larger percentage of low-grade lumber decreases the average value of the product of the log, so that by endeavoring to utilize the poorer logs in our forests, and thus to decrease the waste of material in the woods, we virtually increase the cost of our lumber more than \$5 per thousand; and if we had had any means of determining the actual cost of manufacturing the poorer logs into lumber, it would probably have amounted to four or five times the value of the product obtained, so we have come to the conclusion that with our stand of timber 8-in. and 10-in. surface clear limits for logging birch and maple are the limits of economy. These specifications take not more than from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of the weight of the wood from the land, or from sixty-five to seventy per cent. of the weight of the material in our forests is left on the ground as having no economic value.

The second source of waste material is at the mill—saw kerf, slabs, edgings and trimmings. The modern band saws have reduced the waste of saw kerf to less than half of what it was with the circular saw—in other words, it has been reduced from twenty per cent. to about eight per cent. If anyone is sawing lumber with a circular saw, he can save the price of a band mill in saw kerf in a year's sawing.

More careful sawing or the use of slab resaw has reduced the waste of material from slabs, and careful attention to edging and trimming, the use of odd lengths in lumber, the crowding of wane and bark into low-grade crating and box lumber has still further reduced the amount of waste in sawing up the log.

In hemlock, basswood and elm, a percentage of the waste of slabs and edgings is utilized for lath and squares, but when all these things are taken into consideration, there is still over a cord of refuse to a thousand feet of lumber. Approximately two-thirds of this goes into fuel as sawdust and hog feed, and one-third is available for other uses—that is to say, that approximately fifty per cent. of the weight of the merchantable log goes into lumber, thirty per cent. into fuel, and twenty per cent. into wood available for other uses.

If these percentages of waste are approximately correct, you will see that the lumber produced from the hardwood forest is fifteen per cent. of the weight of the standing timber and that this is under the most improved modern conditions of manufacture. If the birch and maple yield sixty per cent. merchantable lumber against forty per cent. No. 3, the merchantable lumber would be approximately nine per cent. of the weight of the material in the standing forests.

The utilization of this waste material so that we obtain a value from it in excess of the labor expended on it, is a problem with as many different solutions as there are different hardwood operations. If the mill is located at a remote distance from the timber and freight is paid on the logs, it is obvious that the possibility of bringing in a greater proportion of weight of material from the standing timber is largely reduced. Mills that are located at a remote distance from the timber are usually in large towns or cities, and the waste material at the mill is more available for sale as fuel than for any other purpose. When the mill is located in the heart of the timber, as our mill at Goodman, we have found that after selling a small amount of our mill waste for local consumption as fuel, we have reached the end of our resources, for the best prices that we have been able to obtain in the larger cities for short wood have not compensated us for the actual cost of handling same from the mill to the car; and while we have made no experiments of our own, we have offered for the past four years, and are still offering, to finance any reasonable proposition submitted to us for the manufacture of our refuse into any of the numerous articles of commerce made from small pieces of wood—all the way from dowel pins to pail handles. All the propositions that have come to us, however, have been impracticable, the cost of the labor involved precluding any possibility of profit, and while there are many specialties in hardwood, such as broom handles, special material for the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, tenpins, billiard cues, etc., nearly all of these specialties require not the refuse material but the pick of the logs.

We have tried to solve the problem of utilizing a larger proportion of waste material in the woods, and practically all of the waste at the mill in birch and maple, by erecting a chemical plant at Goodman for destructive distillation. This plant is of the oven type. Plants for the destructive distillation of hardwood in this country are of three types—the small retort plant, in which the wood is packed in small iron retorts and then charred; kiln plants, in which the wood is charred partly by its own combustion; and oven plants, in which the wood is loaded on iron buggies and shoved into large iron retorts or ovens. Our plant has six of these large retorts, each holding eight cords of wood at a charge, or a daily capacity of charring forty-eight cords of hardwood. This plant, with its adjacent wood yards, system of track and the installation of boilers and pumps for supplying steam and water, cost approximately \$200,000, and the preparing of chemical wood and other requirements of operation require a working capital, in addition, of \$25,000. The returns from this plant, after a fair deduction for depreciation, show a profit of between six and eight per cent., and the prices at which we are supplying this plant with hardwood leave a margin of profit of approximately \$1 per cord. As the compensation, however, allotted to the production of the wood fluctuates with the market value of the chemicals produced, and as the chemicals are all now at a high value, we do not figure more than a return of fifty cents per cord for stumpage over a long period of years.

The requirements of wood for the retorts are very exacting. Only the heaviest slabs and edgings can be used, and it is impossible to use wood containing excessive doze or streaks of rot; the wood must be split so that it does not exceed 6-in. in thickness or 12-in. in width; the wood must be all hardwood and seasoned for one year before it is ready for use. We have found serious difficulty in getting out this wood by the old method of wood choppers working in the timber. These difficulties are: scarcity of expert labor and its inferior quality, the necessity of constant and rigid inspection of the wood, and, after the wood is out, the risk of fire during the year it has to stay in pile for seasoning. The labor required to haul this wood and load on cars is as great as the original chopping, and to these items of risk and expense we add the necessity of leaving in our logging spurs for a year longer than would be required for logging only, consequently requiring a double amount of steel for this purpose.

On account of these objections we early came to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to manufacture the chemical wood at the mill. We cut the chemical wood in log lengths—i.e., we log the land clean, leaving only saplings under 5-in., dozey trees, and tree tops. We bring this chemical wood to our mill with our merchantable logs, sorting at the mill and running the rough and small logs to the wood mill, where they are butted to 50-in. and run through split saws to be cut into sizes complying with retort wood specifications. The heavy slabs and edgings are conveyed so as to mix with the output of the wood mill, and the wood is piled on cars at the mill and taken to the chemical wood yard, where it is piled to dry and season.

\* The above article, read recently by R. B. Goodman, before the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers, is published as an interesting supplement to the article published in the Canada Lumberman of May 15th on the operations of the Dominion Wood & Lumber Company, at Trout Creek, Ont.



This process, being mixed with our regular operation, is obviously one in which it is difficult to determine actual unit cost, but we believe that this method is cheaper, and certainly more reliable, than chopping in the woods, and it enables us to utilize wood that the choppers are unable to split by hand. The wood mill, however, is an additional investment.

The operation of a retort chemical plant, while comparatively simple, requires a few highly skilled men and great care in the regulation of its operation. Our plant has an installation of one 1,500-gallon pump for pumping water for the condensing of the vapors, and five 150-horsepower boilers for supplying steam for distillation. A switch engine is required for shifting the wood cars and pulling the retort buggies. The labor required for all departments aggregates ninety men. This includes extra force in the woods, wood mill crew, wood handlers, firemen, and the men handling the products in operating the plant.

Products of the plant are approximately as follows: Per cord of wood, 50 bushels of charcoal, 11 gallons of 82 per cent. crude alcohol and 160 pounds of acetate of lime. These products, with the exception of charcoal, are easily marketable under normal market conditions. The difficulty with the charcoal is that the domestic market within shipping radius of our northern hardwood operations is so narrow that it is impossible to depend upon it, and our chief wholesale use of charcoal is in the manufacture of charcoal iron. Owing to its low value and great bulk and its tendency to spontaneous combustion, it is impracticable to ship charcoal in bulk for any great distance by rail, so that the second step in the process of utilizing chemical wood is the erection of a blast furnace, unless there is already one near enough to the operation to contract for its output. The other products, alcohol and acetate of lime, while being capable of shipment for long distances, and even available for export, are chemicals for which there is not a very large demand in the arts. Wood alcohol has to compete with the more cheaply manufactured and more widely denatured grain alcohol, and only a slight stimulation to the production of acetate immediately reduces its price. In the course of the past five years the total value of the charcoal, alcohol and acetate produced from a cord of wood has fluctuated from \$6.00, with practically no demand, up to a total of \$11.00. Our costs per cord, carbonized, are about \$8.50. As the weight of a cord of wood is approximately equal to a thousand feet of lumber, and we are obtaining a cord of wood for each thousand feet of lumber manufactured, it will be seen that we are utilizing twice as much of the material in our hardwood forests as we were in the manufacture of lumber alone. Our own plant is the minimum in size that it is practicable to operate; plants twice or three times its size are better suited to economy of operation. It would follow, therefore, that the requirements for even the smallest chemical plant are as follows: First, a mill located near the timber, the available hardwood timber to be at least twenty years' supply at the rate of 10,000,000 feet of hardwood per year; second, sufficient supply of running water; third, proximity of charcoal iron furnace.

With these conditions met, the mill in the woods can make as great a profit out of its hardwood refuse as the mills in the larger towns by disposing of their wood as fuel.

### Troubles with Bearings—How to Overcome Them

Perhaps the following proffered information is not new to most readers, but if new to some, those who are "next," will not begrudge them the knowledge, writes M. C. Cantrell, in *Berlin Quality*. If there is one part of a matcher or moulder, particularly the latter, that is more trouble than any two or three other parts put together, it is the side spindles. Invention has done much to "trap" these troubles but one in particular is still at large. I refer particularly to the top bearing; and the trouble there is caused by the overhang,—the cutter head working on the outer end of the spindle.

When the heads are in perfect balance, and the work light, things may go fine for a long time. But the adjustment requires rather a different treatment than other bearings, and more constant attention. It is next to impossible to prevent vibration of the spindle in the upper end of the bearing, and particularly so if there is a bad balance, heavy work or the least bit of lost motion. This serves to wear the babbitt lining away more in the upper half than in the lower, and when once started, the trouble increases rapidly.

In taking up the slack in this bearing, it is too often done by setting up the cap screws until all lost motion is gone without knowing whether one end of the cap has been brought down more tightly than the other. Different makes of machines employ different methods of securing the caps, which require different treatment in making adjustments.

It is common practice to set up the caps screws on one side only, of the cap. If the cap is properly leveled with the arbor, good enough. But if not, trouble will result. And the fact that the upper end of the bearing is almost invariably larger by the time adjustment is necessary, it follows that it is just that often out of proper alignment.

For making this adjustment, remove the belt, and if the cap is

held in place by four cap screws, begin with the upper screw on each side. Set one a very little at a time, doing so alternately, until the arbor does not turn perfectly free. Then begin with the screws in the lower end of the cap. With the first tightening of these two, we usually find that the arbor turns more freely; but continue to set them until a slight stubbornness in turning is again felt. Then "slack" away on these two until the arbor turns smooth and free. Again set the upper two very cautiously, and as soon as a slight change toward binding is felt, stop, and a smooth, cool running bearing is the usual result. In this way the upper end of the bearing will be slightly more snug than the lower, and I have always got better results from such an adjustment.

If the cap has but one cap screw on each side, with set screw above and below them, to act in place of liner for holding the cap rigid, begin by loosening all the set screws, then set the cap screws until the arbor begins to turn hard. Then begin with the set screw, and bring them together until the arbor becomes more free, then set the lower ones a bit harder, and the adjustment will be right. Care must be used when tightening the set screws for, if set too hard they will spring the cap, giving an uneven bearing against the arbor, which causes heating and poor work.

When there is any unnecessary slack in a high speed bearing, it rapidly pounds and cuts away the babbitt lining, and naturally follows the line of least resistance. With the bearing in point, this line unfortunately, is in direct line with the force of the recoil caused by knife pounding, which makes bad matters worse. Under these conditions the bearing quickly becomes worn oblong, and is then entirely spoiled, as the longer diameter is at right angles with the direction the cap must travel when setting it up. Hence, to undertake to take up this slack by setting the cap, it would bind to the burning point, and yet leave lost motion in the direction that would do the most harm. When this condition is reached, re-babbitting is the only real remedy. If the damage is only slight, and time very limited, heavy scraping in the center will overcome it to an extent allowing short runs on light work; but this should be resorted to only in cases of emergency.

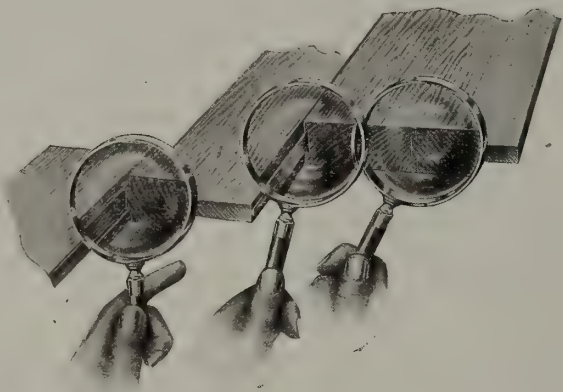
A word about babbitting. Almost every one has his pet way for doing this work. And though there are many good ways to do it, some are better than others. Of the many that I have tried, covering a wide range of work, I have had the best success with the following: (I am now speaking of doing the work when regular babbitting mandrels are not at hand).

Wrap the arbor with little more than a full turn of medium writing paper, and wind it full length of the bearing with a heavy cord,—a medium size chalk line answering the purpose well,—then place it. Put in liners in the proper way for pouring both cap and base at the same time. Prepare as large a "funnel" as convenient, as the pouring should be done as quickly as possible, because filling quickly allows the metal to more completely fill to the limit and make a firm bedding against all parts of the casting; when if poured slowly, the metal is apt to chill and not only leave parts unfilled, but in a condition that will cause it to loosen in a short time.

Loosening of the babbitt lining in a newly poured bearing is caused, I think more often by this defect than any other. But regardless of how the pouring is done, don't molest the work in any way until perfectly cold. It is common practice to hoist the cap and remove the arbor as soon as cool enough to be handled. This is a mistake. The unequal expansion of the different metals, and of parts of the same metal on account of uneven temperatures, allow a certain warping and change of shape in the lining that leaves an imperfect bedding. The upper portion, especially, closes in and requires heavy scraping to allow perfect freedom. During this process of warping through cooling, the babbitt lining has a tendency to pull away from the casting along the edges. As it closes in, just to that extent does it have to be scraped away on the inside, and just that much of a start has been made toward loosening,—and in the latter case, just a little goes a long ways. All this is avoided by leaving the arbor bedded until cold.

Now all this applies to the older designs of boxes. By way of overcoming these troubles, the really up-to-date machines have much heavier arbors than formerly, and boxes that require much less attention, being provided with special oiling devices, and some of them having automatic adjustments. These are points to be looked after when purchasing machinery, and not be misled by the statement that "this is our latest model." It may be a high speed machine, and able to swallow a board at 250 ft. per, and yet take half of the time to keep it in condition to run the other half. And last but not least, don't buy a machine because it is cheaper than some other fellow's machine. If you are offered a certain machine at three hundred dollars less than some other make, that is supposed to do only the same amount of work, don't forget that there is a reason for the difference and that you will find it after the machine has been installed and started, and the discovery will not be a "pay streak," either. If you have the work to do, doing it with the latest, the best, and the highest priced machine will prove the true economy.





## 3 in.-4 in. COMMON LUMBER 10 in. and 12 in.

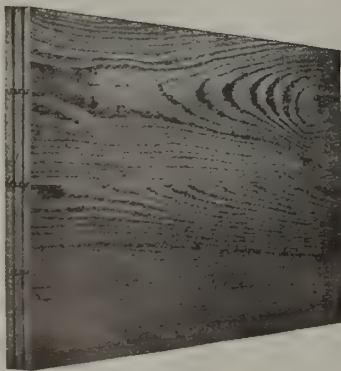
The Latest and Most Modern Method  
Price for Common Lumber

A Cost of 75 Cents per Thousand Feet Board Measure

In many sections of the country, East and West, in spite of the utmost care in sawing there accumulates a vast amount of common lumber, 3", 4" and even 6" wide, which at times is almost impossible to move without cutting the price several dollars per thousand. Most lumber manufacturers would be satisfied were it possible to obtain from their narrow width common lumber the actual cost and, in most instances, in order to move the accumulated stock quickly they are compelled to sacrifice.

By the Linderman method two 4" strips can be joined to make 8" shiplap at a cost which will not exceed 75c. per thousand feet, and a comparison of the figures between 8" shiplap and 4" common lumber at what it is sold for, adding to it the cost of joining it together by the Linderman method and the cost of milling it, leaves a net increase in price of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. 10", 12" or even wider widths can be built up in the same manner and at the same cost per thousand, no matter whether the lumber being worked is spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar or pine.

Narrow lumber can also be joined together for rough sheathing, partition work, barn or subflooring and other purposes.



There are Eight Different Lengths of Linderman Machines  
Ten, Twelve, Fourteen and Sixteen Feet

# CANADIAN LINDERMAN COMPANY

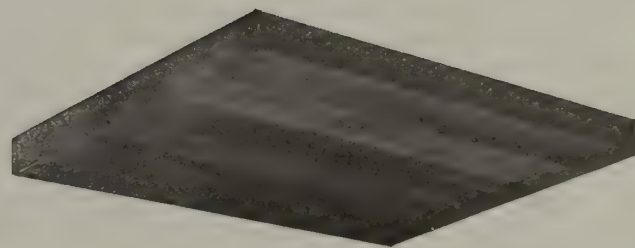




## BER Converted into 8-in., SHIPLAP

For Obtaining a Greatly Increased  
on Lumber

Yields a Return of From \$4.00 to \$5.00 per Thousand

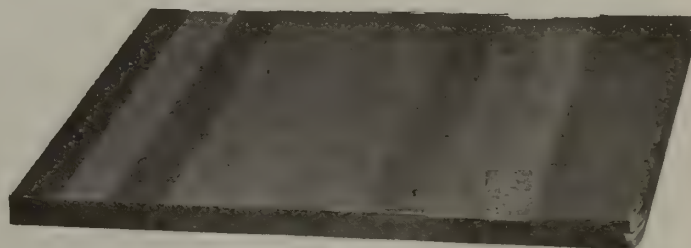


Shorts and odd lengths can be joined to narrow widths, making a composite board of any length desired up to 16'. This is accomplished by running a binding strip on the outside the full length desired and joining to it two or more pieces of miscellaneous lengths that will equal the length of the binding strip. To this can also be joined another series of short lengths so arranged that the butt end joints will not come opposite one another and to this then can be joined the second outside binding strip. Such a composite board will show tight joints not only where they are joined together on the edges but the butt ends of the boards will be tight, making a board as strong and stronger than the natural wood. Such a product, while it may not bring a price equal to a wide board of the same dimensions, will yet yield a profit of several dollars per thousand over the cost of manufacture. In this way the cuttings from the flooring machines or from the sawmill can be converted into a marketable product instead of as now being sold as kindling or sent to the burner.

Full information and particulars in detail will be gladly given and we will arrange to work samples of your own stock if you so desire.



Work Stock up to Three, Four, Six, Eight,  
Feet Long



**LIMITED,** Muskegon, Mich., Woodstock, Ont.

WORKS AT:



# THE WOODWORKER

## Why Band Saws Snake or Lead

There are a number of causes for this pair of very undesirable features in band-saw practice. The most aggravating cases, however, are usually brought about by two or more of these causes, and they generally occur with the beginner; he allows one thing to go wrong while his attentions are turned to another.

Tension wrongly put in, the plate being out of level, a back that is too tight for the front, faulty tooth-fitting, and some fault in the machine itself, are the most prominent of these factors that cause a band to run untrue and spoil otherwise good lumber—and not frequently loose a man his job. To take up the first in the line in which they are above enumerated:

A bandsaw may have so much tension—as tension is generally understood that it will not lie flat of its own weight on the leveling-block, and yet not be tensioned rightly; a saw may drop below the gage that the best of filers recommend as being of the correct circle for the particular width and thickness of blade one is using, and still not be tensioned rightly. To offer an exaggerated illustration, one may take a saw that is perfectly flat, with no tension whatever, and roll it so hard on a single line in the centre that it will buckle up on the bench as though it were loaded to death with tension from edge to edge. And here I may illustrate another point—and, as well, add a word of caution: If the saw is made to fit the gage instead of dropping below it, one may readily detect this one loose place in the middle and the corresponding tight places in either quarter; if the operator is in the habit of allowing his saw to drop below the gage, the tight places on either side of the centre are not so much in evidence. Therefore, I advise making the saw fit the gage; it will show up many tight spots below. If the gage is not of sufficient depth, get one that is. If you happen to be a beginner, read this paragraph again—then cut it out and paste it in your hat.

One of the most fruitful causes of leading—it is commonly called “bull-heading,” and it isn’t an unsuitable name by any means—lies in having too wide a tire on the front edge. (Here allow me to add that too wide a tire on the back is almost as bad in that it decreases the working width of the plate and keeps the saw from taking the feed it ought to take). To find out how wide your tires are, hold the saw upward with one hand, and with the other rock the straight edge over the inverted drop. Wherever there is a flat place, or a place that shows hollow under the straight edge, that place is tight. I regard this an infallible test.

Of course to keep narrow tires on a band—more especially, be it observed, the toothed-edge tire—means that the saw will pull out quicker, and therefore require more working in order to keep the tension in and the back sufficiently long to allow the front to catch the proper tautness when on the wheels. But right here is the secret of success—one of the secrets of success, at any rate; and if the filer hasn’t time on account of other work to keep his saws as they should be kept, it is surely not his fault.

A saw that is out of level can do any sort of devilment that one can imagine; the whole basic principle is put away by this. The outside of the blade, for reasons too obvious to need enumerating here, is the quickest to become lumpy, and is therefore the side which the filer should watch particularly; and it is also the side upon which the filer should finish when working the saw at the bench. Leveling the teeth, in my way of seeing, is one of the most careful and delicate operations in the upkeep of the steel ribbon. The teeth being subjected to so much friction by the sawdust and the sides of the cut—and perhaps they are worn a little by the clampscrew of the swage—become slightly thinner than the other parts of the saw; and if one does not make allowance for this in leveling, he may find a lead that will be hard to account for. Moreover, the teeth show up light under the straight edge more readily than the other parts of the plate, owing to the fact that there is always a throat to each tooth.

A back that is too tight is another prominent cause of badly sawn lumber, as even the inexperienced man can see if he will think about it for a minute. The heating of the toothed edge from friction is sufficient to cause the front to become too long for the back if the saw had a straight back to begin with—which is another way of saying that the crowned back is the thing to use.

Next comes faulty tooth-fitting. If the teeth are so blunt that they scrape instead of cutting, or if they are so thin that they chatter and are easily bent to one side, then the saw is apt to snake or lead. If the grinder does not grind squarely, or if the swage or shaper is not doing its work as it should be done, the same undesirable features

may be in evidence. A cardinal sin with the beginner lies in swaging out the points too wide, and afterward overworking the steel with the shaper in order to get the points down to the proper width; this takes the life from the steel, and causes the points to soon crumble. Many a good saw is sent back as worthless, and many a good emery wheel is relegated to the scrap heap, because the young filer didn’t know. If the steel is hard enough to hold tension well, it is too hard to admit of kneading.

The machine itself may cause its saws to run badly, no matter how well they have been fitted. By all means the rolls should be in line with the saw; and by all means care should be taken to see that the guide stands at the same place with regard to the blade when it is up and when it is down. When the wheels have become badly worn on the front, the case may be helped somewhat by adding more crown; but the proper thing to do is to have the wheels trued up. Too much crown may suit the bad condition of the wheels; but it causes the blade to flutter on the back, and vibration knocks out the guides and bears the unsavory reputation of having at divers times caused the saw to crack.

And never line up the wheels without lining up also the guide and the rolls; it won’t take long to do this latter, and it is a measure of precaution that may pay big dividends in satisfaction.—Hapsburg Liebe, in Berlin Quality.

## Ideas in the Manufacture of Flooring

The hardwood flooring manufacturer is one of those who deal with high-priced material all the time, and consequently is looking around constantly for some way to get out of having to charge such a big percentage up to waste as is usually the case. That problem has been responsible for the testing out of a number of plans which would enable material to be gotten out with a minimum loss.

One of the ideas which has been frequently suggested and occasionally tried, involves the use of a veneer saw. The obvious and principal advantage to be gained from this plan is reduction in the loss of material by cutting down the amount of kerf. From this standpoint the plan looks good, especially to the flooring man who has been figuring how much quartered-oak lumber he has been burning under his boilers in the form of dust.

The biggest objection resulting from the use of this plan depends upon the fact that the use of the veneer saw involves the cutting up of green flitches. Thick stock has to be bought, and this, of course, cannot be dried, so the material which is cut off—the veneers, it might be called—must be dried by the manufacturer. And there’s the rub.

The drying of extremely thin stock is bound to be accompanied by a certain amount of kinking. The irregularity of grain, which is not always deserving of the term “knot,” is nevertheless likely to cause the material to buckle and kink in the dry kiln. And when an irregularity of this kind is developed, it has to be eliminated in planing, the result being that the saving made in the reduction of saw kerf is offset by the loss of thickness due to straightening out of the stock after it is dried.

“The dry kiln is a robber,” said a hardwood flooring man not long ago. “If we could get away from that end of the business we would have a good chance to get rich. But as long as we have to dry our stuff and wrestle with the defects which are brought out in that way, we are going to lose thickness because of the surface we have to take off in finishing the stock, and we are going to lose profits accordingly.”

But this feature of manufacturing flooring with a veneer saw is not the only difficulty. The actual operation of sawing is a great obstacle. The construction of a veneer saw is suited to the production of thin stock; in fact, since it was intended for that work, and for no other, it is really imposing on the saw to attempt to cut up thick stock with it. When you begin sawing veneer or lumber over  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. thick, you are getting into difficulties, and nobody knows this better than the veneer man who has tried it.

The superintendent of a big veneer mill in the middle west, who is also interested in the manufacture of hardwood flooring, pointed out recently that such experiments as that of manufacturing flooring with a veneer saw could not be successful, for the reason that the danger of bending and breaking the thicker stock, because of the flange of the saw, is too great to warrant the method being used.

“Occasionally we have to cut stock  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thick,” he said, “for special purposes. This is the hardest part of the work in our mill,



and it takes a lot of careful watching and mighty slow progress to get it out without ruining the stock. Consequently I can't see how stock can be cut as thick as 7/16-in. in safety."

This might suggest the advisability of the saw manufacturers bringing out a saw that could do the work desired. It would probably have to be a little thicker than the veneer saw, hence the loss in kerf would be greater. On the other hand, the flange need not be so pronounced, and thus the manufacturing obstacle referred to might be overcome. But it is doubtful, at that, whether the problem could be solved in a way that would make the use of the saw desirable from the standpoint of the flooring manufacturer.

Another objection that might be made to the use of a veneer saw for this purpose is that it would possibly be penny-wise and pound-foolish to go to the necessary trouble to get out flooring in this way as a means of saving material, when it is certain that the labor expense would be considerably greater. With the use of a veneer saw the flitch has to be brought back after each cut, and the production of the saw is limited decidedly by this fact. In resawing and ripping in the usual way, flooring is manufactured on machines which take a continuous feed, and the output is several hundred per cent. greater than would be possible under other conditions.

"Cutting flooring on a veneer saw," said a hardwood flooring man recently, "is a beautiful theory, and one I have thought of many a time, especially since oak seems to have struck a rise which is going to be a continuous process from now on. But from all I have been able to learn of it, it is not now, and is not likely to be in the future, a success as a practical operation."

This particular manufacturer has evolved a plan which is somewhat similar, in its general results, to that which has been outlined, but the problem is gone at in a different way. Realizing that the loss which is suffered in drying thin stock might be avoided by drying it thick, the manufacturer was then up against the question of getting results out of thick stock in the matter of figure. This was gotten at by buying 2 1/4-in. plain oak lumber. This was ripped to widths of about the same extent, the strips then being turned over and sawed 7/16-in. thick across the grain, getting practically a quartered-oak effect out of the plain oak lumber.

The chief advantage of this plan was that the lumber was thoroughly kiln-dried before being sawed, so that the flooring cut out of the stock did not need to be run through the kiln, consequently there was no necessity for sawing it thick enough to allow for any loss in the equalization process. By this method the manufacturer got flooring which was 7/16-in. thick and 2 1/4-in. wide. The plan appears to have good possibilities, but as a matter of fact it is not now being

many instances have found this worth using. The difficulty with the plan is the same as that experienced when any other material has to be dried thin, and that is that it kinks and has to be planed thinner than expected in order to eliminate the troublesome buckle. Consequently this material is not as satisfactory as it would be if it were possible to get it 7-16-in. dry. This dimension loses somewhat on account of the natural shrinkage in drying, but the main difficulty is, as indicated, that drying results in the material developing slight defects, which have to be cured by the planer.

The troubles of the hardwood flooring man being so nearly involved in the drying proposition, it looks as if that trade, more than any other, would be likely to take advantage of whatever merits recently developed systems of curing lumber by steam pressure, have. Several flooring plants which have used vulcanizers for the purpose of coloring their material are interested in the new curing process, though they have not attempted as yet to adapt them to their own specific needs. In their work with the vulcanizer, however, they have learned what the possibilities of high-pressure steam are, and know that with the aid of ammonia they can color their wood quickly and effectively, the fumed effect being secured more quickly and cheaply than could be done by actually "fuming."

Manufacturers of flooring who have learned by experience that thin stock subjected to heat as well as pressure will turn to charcoal very readily, have called attention to the fact that it is more or less of a dangerous experiment to attempt to take liberties with the steaming process; and in view of the low price of charcoal, compared with the cost of oak lumber, they are inclined to play a conservative hand. Nevertheless, as suggested, successful work done with steam at about 50-lbs. pressure in the vulcanizer, in which coloring only was attempted, suggests that equally good results might be achieved in drying material by the same general process. C. D. G. in, the Wood-Worker, Indianapolis.

Through and joint rates on shorter and more direct railroad lines for transportation of lumber between Mississippi points and eastern New England and Canadian points became effective on May 21st, according to an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These rates were recently held up by the Commission at the instance of the railroads pending investigation. The Commission found that the new rates were neither discriminatory nor unjust.

### Plans of an Interesting Small Mill

By T. Hall Davis

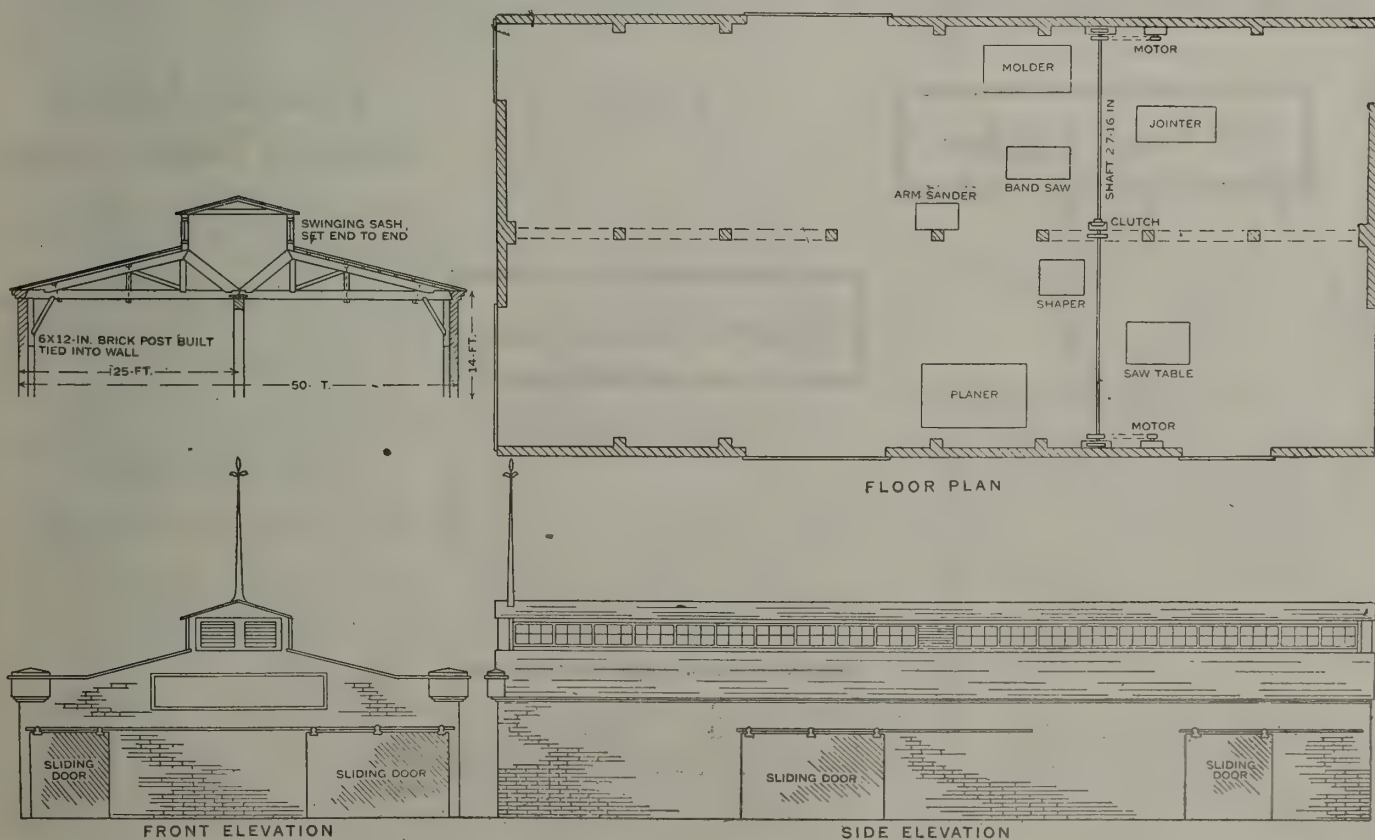
In a recent issue of The Woodworker a correspondent asked for a plan of small mill, with machinery located, etc. Herewith is submitted plan of a mill which I think will answer the requirements, together with a list of machines and their locations. With this outfit a very good beginning can be made and more machines added as the business justifies.

It will be noted that a motor is used to furnish the power. This can be installed where most convenient, preferably on one side of the mill, on a platform at least 8-ft. above the floor. If steam power is used instead of electricity, a fire-proof engine room should be built outside the mill, opposite the main line shaft.

By installing a clutch, centrally located, on the main line shaft, a great saving of power can be effected. It will be seldom that all

machines are in operation at the same time, and when the clutch is thrown out a saving of about 50 per cent. in horse power will be effected.

It may be found that the placing of machines is not suitable for the work contemplated, in which case they will have to be changed to suit local conditions. I advise that this mill be built strictly fire-proof, as the saving in insurance will soon balance the first cost of construction.



used by the concern which originated it, hence it is probably not altogether satisfactory.

Another proof of the loss through drying is given in the attempts which have been made to make use of the edgings produced by band mills which are turning out veneer flitches. In squaring up the flitches a great deal of material is produced which is suitable for flooring, especially when it is cut thin to avoid the waste incidental to making 1-in. lumber out of it. Flooring manufacturers in a good



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-11

### Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. Hemlock. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

Cedar Posts, 4½-in. and up at top, 8 ft. long. M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Spruce Wanted

A stock of 1-in. and 2-in. cull and common. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

Stock of Pine, Spruce and Hemlock logs, G. T. R. points preferred. Canada Pine Lumber Company, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted to Buy

1-in. and 2-in. Hardwood, common and better and cull. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 common and mill cull, winter cut preferred. Apply M. Brennen & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. 8-11

### Wanted

Two million feet Maple, also quantity of Birch. Shipments during Fall and coming Winter. Address Seaman, Kent Co., Ltd., Meaford, Ont. 11-22

### Wanted to Buy

Pine, spruce, hemlock, railway ties, common and better, and cull basswood and birch. M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 8-13

### Wanted

Twenty car loads white winter cut Basswood, No. 1 common and better, grade plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 730, Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-11

### Tenders Wanted

We are large buyers of Norway and Tamarack lumber and would like to get into touch with best mills which could supply us according to the following specifications:

We want 10,000,000 feet of above lumber, 3-in. thick, 6 to 8 inches wide (preferably 8-in. wide) any length over 6 ft. The lumber must be full size, saw butted, all square edge and free from the following defects:—Unsound loose and hollow rod worm-holes, knot-holes through and round shakes, shakes on surface that show. Address Canada Creosoting Co., C. P. R. Building, Toronto. 11

## LUMBER

When you have any kind of lumber and lath to offer or logs for sale, send us a description and prices. The Turner Lumber Company, Limited, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. 8-11

### Birch Wanted

Parties in Quebec or Eastern Ontario who could furnish ex stock or saw a carload or more of 10 in. x 1 in. No. 1 Common or Better. Apply at once to Box 806, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

### Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4½ in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.

1 x 1 x 48.

1 x 1½ x 42.

1 x 1½ x 48.

1 x 1¾ x 42.

1 x 1¾ x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc. 24-1-TF

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

Peeled cedar post 4½-in. to 7-in. top, 8 ft. long. Best of quality and made from green cedar. Chas. Pedwell, Lions Head, Ont. 9-t.f.

### For Sale

**New Brunswick White Pine 1912 Cut**

52,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.

93,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.

236,000 ft. 1½ x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.

31,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.

108,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.

57,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 10/16 ft. 1sts, 2nds, & 3rds.

225,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.

28,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts & 2nds.

58,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds & 3rds.

225,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.

Apply to

H. BOURGOUIN,  
Dominion Express Bldg.,  
Montreal, Que.

10-t.f.

### Cedar For Sale

About one and a half million feet Cedar, Culvert Timber, 8 x 8 to 12 x 12. For particulars apply to Mason, Gordon & Company, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que. 10-12

### Lumber For Sale

30,000 feet of 4-in. dry oak plank, No. 1 common and better. Has been on stick for one year. The Crown Lumber Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. 10-11

## For Sale

1,000 acres good Hardwood Bush, estimated to cut six million feet. Distance five miles to siding and mill that could saw it. Large amount of Maple, Oak, Birch, Elm, Ash, also Cedar Ties, etc. Five years to take off. Must be sold at once. Low price and easy terms. Apply Box 807, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1½ in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.

Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,  
C. Montreal, Que.

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

One "Hamilton" Circular Resaw with two 44-in. inserted tooth saws. New; never used. Address Papineauville Lumber Co., Ltd., Papineauville, Que. 7-11

### For Sale

One second-hand fifty-eight inch Leffel Water Wheel, made by Paxton and Tate; in good repair. Apply to I. C. Prescott, Albert, Albert County, New Brunswick. 8-11

### For Sale

15 x 14 Robb Armstrong Automatic Engine, good as new. 25 h.p. d.c. dynamo or motor, both one-quarter price. 52 ft., good 12-in. double leather belt. Bargain, E. A. McCann, Dorchester, Ont. 11

### For Sale

One 50 h.p. Automatic Engine;  
One 25 h.p. Sliding Valve;  
One 70 h.p. Boiler.  
One Double and one single Shavings Exhaust Fan.

One Dowel Machine.  
For particulars write St. Marys Wood Specialty Company, St. Marys, Ont. 11

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Position wanted as band and circular saw filer with practical machine experience in saw mills, box factory, furniture factory and railway shops. Prefer a big, steady job where a man of responsibility is required. Married, age 32. References O.K. Address Box 799, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—One up-to-date Band Filer, also one Stock Gang Filer, also one Gang Sawyer. Good positions for the right men and can use them at once. Box 790, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-11

WANTED—Lumber Scaler and Yard Foreman. Experienced man, conversant with Nat. H. W. rules and with the scaling conditions now in force in Canada. Address Box 805, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

EMPLOYEE WANTED—Wanted a competent yard foreman and lumber scaler. Must have a thorough knowledge of all the various scaling rules of the Canadian Lumber Manufacturers as well as a fair knowledge of the grading rules of the Nat. H. W. & the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

Sobriety, honesty and ability will be well paid for. Address Box 804, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

## Business Chances

WANTED—Good man with Portable Mill to saw out 1,000,000 feet of logs. Apply Box 791, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-11

### For Sale

Lumber mill on Three-mile Lake in Muskoka. Cost \$2,500, will sell for \$1,300. Apply to Thos. Going, 405 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. 11-14

### For Sale

Timber limit on Georgian Bay, conveniently located 75 miles out of Soo. Well timbered with Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood. Can be logged cheap. Apply Box 781, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-12

### For Sale

On easy terms, sawmill, new; just installed 50 h.p. Water Power, with electric plant. Good location for pulp mill. Good quantity of pulpwood close to C. N. R. and station; on river. Two million feet timber and 600 acres of good land. Townsite laid out. Sawmill and power or land sold separately if desired. For further information write J. H. Latremouille, Mount Olie Power Co., Box 48, Kamloops, B.C. 8-13

## Trustees' Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

The undersigned are authorized to call for tenders for the following timber limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec. These will be sold en bloc in two parcels.

Parcel Number 1, (Season 1913 and 1914). Limit 611 19 sq. miles River Ottawa, Grand Lake.

Limit 676, 25 sq. miles, S½ 16/4 Range, Block A.

Limit 677, 17½ sq. miles, 14/3 Range, Block A.

Limit 678, 12½ sq. miles, S½ of N½ 16/4 Range Block A.

Limit 679, 12 sq. miles, 16/3 Range Block A.

Limit 680, 15½ sq. miles, 15/3 Range Block A.

Limit 681, 25 sq. miles, S½ of 17/5 Range Block A.

Limit 682, 25 sq. miles, N½ of 17/5 Range Block A.

Limit 696, 25 sq. miles, N½ of 17/4 Range Block A.

Limit 683, 6¼ sq. miles, S.E. corner of ½ S. No. 15/4.

Total, 185 square miles.

Parcel Number 2. Limits 633 and 634, 50 sq. miles, Lot 8, Range 4, Block A.

The limits described in both Parcels are all surveyed and easy of access. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp-wood areas in the province.

Tenders in writing for the purchase en bloc of each parcel separately will be received by the undersigned Trustees at their office, Victoria Chambers, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 21st day of July next.

An accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the price offered should accompany each tender. If tender accepted the balance of the purchase price shall be paid in equal installments at one, three and six months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For further particulars apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), or to Code & Burritt, solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 16th day of May, A.D. 1913.  
The Royal Trust Company,  
Trustees for Sale. 11-14



**For Sale**

Saw mill for sale in first class shape, capacity 15 to 20 M. ft. per day. Plenty of first class available timber. A good money-maker, and a good location. Geo. A. Oldreive, Wallacetown, Ont. 11

**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

**For Sale**

Rare bargain. Band mill located in best lumber and log center on Puget Sound. Rail and cargo shipping facilities. Excellent log pond. Ten and a half acres of land. Price one-fourth of appraised valuation. Must sell quick. Box 765, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

**For Sale**

On reasonable terms a Portable Saw Mill. Waterous Co. make, all complete, in first class condition. Just finished winter sawing. Good location, large quantity of good hemlock and birch timber close to mill. For particulars apply P. O. Box 426, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

**Cash for Your Business**

factory or real estate. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell or exchange any kind of business or property anywhere address Frank P. Cleveland, 1479 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois. Established 1881. 9-t.f.

**Rebuilt Band Resaws**

Merishon, New England Ideal Resaw, 46-in. Merishon Horizontal Sawmill Resaw, 66-in. Connell & Dengler Resaw, 60-in. Berlin Band Resaw, 44-in. Merishon Standard Perfected Resaw, 54-in. American Band Ripsaw, 42-in. 5-11

WM. B. MERSHON & CO.,  
Saginaw, Michigan.

**Sawmill For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

**For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, saw mill in first class condition, with everything complete. Engine 75 h.p. Boiler 110 h.p. Sawing capacity 20,000 feet to 30,000 feet per day. Also including booms and chains. Good stable and office and everything complete. Shipping facilities by both rail and water. Size of mill site 40 rods by 5 acre water lot, with 4 acres of land. Owner retiring from business reason for selling. Address all enquiries to 201 Campbell Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 9-14

**Miscellaneous****MAIL CONTRACT**

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th of June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route from Stouffville (via Altona and Glasgow), Ont. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stouffville, Altona, Glasgow, Siloam, Goodwood, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, May 8th, 1913 10-12

**For Sale**

Three Driving Outfits complete, including tents, blankets, cookery, pike poles, peavies, punts, anchors, and wenches with lines, also several hundred boom chains 5/8 x 10 with clevis attachment. Box 797, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11

**Do You Need Help?**

If so let us know. We can furnish any amount of skilled and unskilled labor at shortest notice.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,  
116 Wellington St. West,  
Toronto, Ont. 7-14  
Phone Adelaide 3919.

**For Sale by Tender**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1913, for the purchase of the following assets of the Northern Islands Pulpwood Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ontario.

Parcel 1—Real Estate, being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Sub-division of Park Lot 2 North John Street, City of Port Arthur, Ontario, 133 ft. by 131 ft., more or less, on Johnson Ave., valued at ... \$12,000.00

Parcel 2—Pulpwood lands in Lyon Township, District of Thunder Bay:

Lot A—19 locations, Acres  
having an area of approximately ... 2901.92

Lot B—12 locations, having an area of approximately ... 1709.50

Lot C—5 locations, having an area of approximately ... 988.50

Lot D—57 locations, having an area of approximately ... 9310.02

14909.94

Estimated to contain 125,000 cords of wood. Buildings and erections thereon valued at ... \$ 7,050.00

River and Road Expenditures ... \$14,056.00

Lot E—Equities and rights of the Company in certain licenses, permitting, under terms, cutting of pulpwood on—

1—Lands known as Nipigon Mining Lands, in Nipigon Township, District of Thunder Bay, as per list, having an approximate area of 63,863 acres.

2—Lands known as the Whalen Lands, in Lyon Township, District of Thunder Bay, as per list, having an approximate area of 1,132½ acres.

3—Lands known as the Squaw Creek Lands, in Lyon Township, District of Thunder Bay, as per list, having an approximate area of 2,084½ acres.

Lot F—Rights to cut on lands known as Magnet Point Lands in Black Bay of Lake Superior, to be located under Veteran Scrip, as per list, having an area approximately of 5,120 acres.

Lot G—Equity in Agreement to purchase Black Sturgeon lands, having an area of 8,000 acres, against which there is a debt of \$52,000.

Sawmill, Lot B, 94 x 20, valued at ... \$ 5,184.55

Machinery & Equipment, valued at ... \$22,747.81

Camp Equipment, as per Inventory ... \$10,250.00

Horses ... \$ 5,630.00

Parcel 3—Camp Supplies, as per inventory ... \$ 5,894.00

Parcel 4—Pulpwood and Piling, as per Inventory ... 2,468.00

Parcel 5—Launches, Motor Boats, Boom Stocks and Chains as per Inventory ... 11,082.35

Tug "Superior" ... 18,419.33

Tug "Viper" ... 3,903.34

Tenders will also be received for the parcels separately, and in case the whole property can be sold more satisfactorily in parcels, such tenders may be accepted.

Inventories may be seen on application to the Assignee.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, ten per cent. at time of sale, and balance in two, four and six months thereafter, with interest at six per cent, satisfactorily secured. Marked cheque payable to the order of G. T. Clarkson, Assignee, for ten per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender, which cheque will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

As to Parcel 1, the purchaser shall search the title at his own expense and the vendors shall not be required to furnish any abstracts,

deeds, or other evidence of title, except those in his possession. The purchaser shall have ten days in which to make objections or requisitions which if the vendor shall from any cause be unable or unwilling to answer, the vendors may then rescind the sale, in which case the purchaser shall be entitled only to a return of the deposit money, without interest, costs or compensation.

As to Parcel 2, Lots are sold without guarantee as to title, quantity of lands, or estimates of timber thereon and purchaser must accept title of the Assignee as it stands.

As to Parcel 4 and 5, these parcels are offered subject to prior sale.

For any of the Parcels of 3, 4 or 5, tenders must be for the whole amount of the parcel. Should there be any shortage, the same will be adjusted on the basis of shorts and longs, having regard to inventory prices, as compared with the combined value of the items in each parcel, as stated on this advertisement.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Assignee, 33 Scott street, Toronto, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 3rd day of July, 1913, when all tenderers are requested to be present.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Assignee.

Dated at Toronto this 19th day of May, 1913.  
G. T. CLARKSON,  
33 Scott Street, Toronto.  
Assignee.

11

**CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED**  
PRESTON ONT.  
FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.  
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**  
LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

**LOG STAMPS**  
OUR SPECIALTY  
**SUPERIOR MFC. CO. LTD.**  
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS  
TORONTO, ONT.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

James F. Lawson

Henry J. Welch

**LAWSON, WELCH & COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTSTRUSTEES AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTSCrown Life Bldg.,  
Yonge and Colborne Sts. - Toronto

**Muskoka Lakes**

**FOR RENT COTTAGES**

If you want a real holiday, plan to spend your vacation, this year in Muskoka where "the breezy call of incense breathing morn" will put new life in mind and body. Muskoka offers more real healthful enjoyment for less money than any other resort in the world.

Four cottages to rent \$125 to \$200 on Bohemia Island, less than a mile from Royal Muskoka Hotel and good Golf Links. Box 771,

**Canada Lumberman**  
Toronto, Ont.

**"Do it Before You Forget"**

Send along that little "Want Ad" you have been thinking about.

Rates are low and Results come quickly.

**Canada Lumberman**  
Toronto and Winnipeg



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Considerable improvement has been noticed during the past couple of weeks in the lumber trade generally. Wholesalers are busy delivering previous orders and although retailers are not ordering very much for immediate delivery, a number of inquiries are coming through the summer trade. The last week however, has showed a considerable increase in orders received by wholesalers. The better situation in the money market has also caused a more optimistic feeling generally than has been the case for the last couple of months and both mill men and wholesalers are looking forward to a profitable year. The demand for mill culls and box lumber is still as heavy as ever, but the better grades in pine do not seem to be moving very rapidly. The hardwood market is very strong and good sales are reported, basswood and ash being in particular demand.

Toronto retailers have been exceptionally busy during the past fortnight. Previous to that the market had rather a dragging feeling. For the last two weeks however, trade has been opening up well and retailers report that all their rigs are as busy as they could possibly be hauling out stocks. There is still some hesitation on the part of builders as a result of the doubtful situation in connection with the carpenters, who are hanging back and not say whether they intend to strike or not. Builders are therefore a little nervous about ordering stocks of lumber. The improvement during the past two weeks however, has taken place in the face of this handicap.

Indications seem to show that the cut in the Ottawa Valley district will be considerably larger than last year in spite of the bad weather conditions during the winter. The mills in this district are working full time and there is plenty of water so that there is no danger of the drives sticking. The demand for low grade lumber and the high prices asked for it has somewhat curtailed the building of cheap houses.

Ontario hardwood wholesalers report that the past fortnight has been much better for trade than the previous four or five weeks. Orders have been about twice as numerous and enquiries continue on a good scale. Stocks of dry hardwoods on the market are now very low. Two or three large blocks in Quebec were taken off the market a week ago. Wholesalers report a confident feeling that business will be active throughout the season.

## Eastern Canada

All the large mills in Nova Scotia got their drives down by the middle of May and commenced sawing about that time. Very few of the operators report having had any difficulties with their drives and it is expected that there will be very few logs held up in the streams this year. A number of the large Nova Scotia mills are not operating, such for instance as the mills at Tusket, Musquodoboit Harbor, Sherbrooke and Lawrencetown. These mills all belong to the Maritime Lumber Company which suspended operations last season. Other mills have nearly all a full cut of logs. Less lumber will be manufactured this year for the South American market. The cut for the English, United States and West India markets will be about the same as last season. The falling off in South American exports is the result of a very dull trade with that country during the past year. It is expected however, that the South American trade will improve during the present season and be in good shape next spring. The United States market continues very firm. Nova Scotia random cargoes of fair length are selling at \$24 to \$25 and schedules are bringing \$26 to \$27 in New York. Spruce covering boards are firmer than they were a year ago and are likely to continue so. Spruce lath are firm at \$4.75 to \$5. Planed hemlock random is selling at \$22 to \$23 and clipped boards are bringing from \$23 to \$24. Halifax exports to the United Kingdom have been very heavy this season. The local demand in Nova Scotia is generally good. In many localities it was never better than it is at the present time. The Halifax trade is finding difficulty in filling orders for the local yards. Local prices will probably be from 10 to 20 per cent. higher this season than a year ago.

Recent advices from St. John, N.B., state that the English market has sagged off since the early part of the year and has shown a drop of 10s. per standard since January and February. Ocean freights vary from 52s. 6d. to 55s. A few charters have been made at 50s. The United States market continues strong, but vessels are scarce for transporting lumber thither. Already \$4 per M. has been paid to Boston, and New York freights to-day are about \$4.50.

Eastern spruce at Boston is not in quite so strong a position as it was a few weeks ago. The prices are pretty firmly held. A slight

concession is reported occasionally. Some items are said to be accumulating at the mills. In Boston the demand for dimension spruce is a little weaker, prices being from \$26 to \$26.50. Boards are still strong although not so high as a short time ago. There is a fair demand at New York.

A large sale of eastern hemlock clipped boards for delivery during May, June and July is reported at Boston at \$23.50, which is recognized by retailers as an unusually low price. It is thought however, to indicate a turn in the tide and only necessary purchases are now being made. Northern boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet are offered freely at \$24. At New York the hemlock market continues strong and supplies at mill points are reported low. Retail yard stocks are ill-assorted.

White cedar shingles at Boston are steady although the demand is not very brisk. A fair business is being done in red cedars, but prices are rather unsettled. The lath situation shows no change. For  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, \$4.50 is the regular price.

## United States

The general opinion in regard to the business situation in the United States at present is uncertain. One may find all kinds of opinions from extreme pessimism to cheerful optimism, the particular view depending in a good many cases upon the political opinions of the individual. In spite of this situation it seems reasonable to report that the general business of the country is in a satisfactory condition in spite of the tightness of the money market. The lumber trade has not experienced much difficulty in obtaining loans and discounting its paper. Collections are rather slow in some localities, but this is customary at this time of year. The general rule however, is that collections are fairly good. Conservatism is probably the most noticeable feature of trade conditions to-day. Manufacturing continues on a steady basis and the volume of business is large. Building supplies of all kinds are moving as extensively as they were a year ago. Apparently, the demand is largely for current consumption, speculative buying being practically absent.

The demand for northern pine is strong in all sections from the head of the lakes and the upper Mississippi to Buffalo. There has not been any over-production and manufacturers are in a good position to profit from the good demand. Much of the new cut of white and Norway pine is already contracted for. Prices are very steady. The demand in the east is not quite so active. Some improvement is reported in the demand for yellow pine. Enquiries are very numerous and larger than they have been of late. Stocks of some size and grades are considerably broken and their prices are firm. The market as a whole seems to be in a good condition. Hemlock continues very active, with the trade apparently ready to take anything that is offered at reasonably advanced prices. Stocks of hemlock in shipping conditions are quite light. Dry 1 x 6 strips and No. 1 common are practically out of the market. Stocks of 1 inch and 2 inch are also very scarce. Prices are from \$1 to \$1.50 higher than a year ago and the demand is quite 50 per cent. greater. The base price at Pittsburgh is \$23.50 and stock is coming forward at that point more promptly than a short time ago. In the east, retail yard stocks are ill-assorted and prices are firm.

A good volume of trade continues in the hardwood business although there is not the excessive run that there was earlier in the year. All dry stocks are quickly taken up. Northern stocks are almost exhausted. Shipments are already being made of newly cut basswood and birch in Wisconsin. There is a strong demand for 2-inch hard maple in all grades and stocks are scarce. Soft elm is a little more plentiful. Rock elm is not in as good demand as it was a month ago. A shortage of maple is reported from the Saginaw Valley.

## Great Britain

Reports from London are to the effect that the timber business has shown a slight improvement of late. The stock in docks is slightly greater than a year ago, yet it is frequently a matter of difficulty to satisfy demands for certain qualities and sizes. This is particularly noticeable in floorings and matchings. The freight market at London is not so favorable for importers as was expected, and everywhere business is quiet. Deliveries at the London docks for the week ending May 3rd amounted to 5,385 standards, as compared with 3,534 standards during the corresponding week of last year. At Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Company's recent auction sale a lot of 2 x 7 inch 6 to 8 foot dry third Quebec spruce brought £10 per standard





Partial view of Lumber Piles and Booms

# *Long Timbers*

¶ Do you require heavy constructional timbers? We cut timbers any length required up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

¶ We have always on hand a dry and well assorted stock of Norway and White Pine lumber for prompt shipment.

---

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.   F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.   E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr.   W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



hundred. 2 x 6 inch was sold at £9 and 2 x 8 inch and 2 x 9 inch at £9 15s. These were the only transactions in Canadian stocks reported at the sale.

The soft wood trade at Liverpool is steadily improving, consumers apparently being satisfied that they will not better themselves by holding off. The spruce deal c.i.f. market continues fairly active, with values well maintained. Freights also are firm and are still the ruling factor in values of spruce. Apparently therefore, there is no reasonable ground for expecting prices to decline in the near future. Tonnage is not offered too freely and is quickly engaged at current rates. The spruce spot market is rather dull, as consumers are still

holding off from making large purchases. The demand is fairly steady and shows indications of some improvement. There is a good demand for 3 x 9 inch deals, and stocks of this size are rather broken. Stocks of spruce at Liverpool are mainly composed of 3 x 7 inch deals and oddments in scantling. Imported boards in stocks are practically composed of 1 x 4 inch. The freight market from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports continues unchanged. Freights for Canadian pine deals have been engaged from Montreal to Liverpool for the whole of the present season at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per standard in advance of the price paid last year. Birch is steady at Liverpool, but business is light.

## Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

### New Brunswick Market Report—Mills Running Full

St. John, N.B., May 20th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Practically no change has taken place in the lumber industry at this port during the past month. All the mills are running to full capacity, but very little of the sawn material is being shipped. The reason for this is that tonnage, as far as coastwise shipments are concerned, is very scarce, practically all of the vessels having gone to the southern shores of Nova Scotia, and to the north shore of New Brunswick, where much of the stock manufactured during the winter by portable mills, and shipped to the coast, besides a certain quantity held over by the larger mills, has been awaiting shipment. The shippers there are paying from 50c to \$1 per M. more than the shippers here feel that they are able to afford. The rates on the Nova Scotia coast to New York are from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per M according to the location of the shipping point. On the north shore of New Brunswick, as high as \$6.00 per M is being paid for long lumber freight to New York. The highest paid from the port of St. John to New York this season has been \$4.00 per M. Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company are using barges chartered from the Pejepscot Lumber Company, to freight their lumber and laths, to New York, two of these barges are now loading, one taking about four million of laths. The other will carry away about 1,300,000 feet of long lumber. These barges are towed to New York by steamers. This of course is not a desirable way to ship, as the quantities taken are rather large and as a rule affect the price on the New York end, where some one buyer, if he takes the whole quantity, feels that when buying so large a lot, he is entitled to some concessions. Otherwise the vessel will have to shift a number of times to dispose of the cargo. This increases the cost of transport to the seller each time, but shippers are forced to do this to keep their mills in operation and to relieve others from whom they purchase, as much of the sawn stock for the American market is sold here on the wharves to Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company.

Stocks of random 2, 3 and 4-inch sawn from American logs would be worth from \$18 to \$19 per M on wharves here, this to contain about 50 per cent. 8-inch and up, with a good line of 2 x 10 inch; average length about 18 feet.

Very few English deals are being shipped, as the shippers are said to be holding off expecting a further drop in ocean freights. Charters have been made for Bay of Fundy ports at about 50 shillings, but as yet no steamers are loading here. Small parcels of deals on order are being shipped to London, by liners. There has been no sailing of Manchester liners from St. John during the month of May, but it is said that one sailing will take place in early June via Philadelphia. The price of deal remains very firm and \$16.50 can easily be had for the usual specification of spruce. In fact it is said that one or two mills which have not contracted their season's cut expect to get \$17 on the wharves here.

Laths are also firm, any laths being sold here going at about \$3.35 to \$3.50 on sellers wharves.

Hemlock and spruce boards are very scarce and are bringing the highest prices ever realized, for hemlock boards dressed one side \$16 is being asked, and persons who want it are having a hard time to find a supply. Merchantable spruce boards are selling for \$15 rough, 4-inch and up wide.

Stocks of refuse lumber are being taken up as fast as the mills are cutting it, at \$11 for anything in two, three and four-inch, and \$12 for refuse boards, these are the highest prices ever realized for refuse stocks.

At the present writing, it looks very much as if at least fifty per cent. of the cut of lumber on the St. John will not reach the booms, the drive for St. John was on the main St. John River with the rear at Priestly Brook, about 5 miles below Seven Islands on May 15th, with the water practically gone and no rain has fallen on the head waters of St. John for about four weeks. The cold weather has con-

tinued right up to date. The water in the river at the head waters was very high, but has fallen practically as fast as it rose, nearly all the operators were forced to leave some logs in the brooks. On the Tobique River, the rear of the drive was at the Forks of Tobique about May 10th, but it yet has a long way to come to reach the booms. Therefore unless rain comes at once, it is felt that the chance for the logs to reach safe water will be very small, and the mills will be forced to close down much earlier than usual. The conditions in northern and eastern Maine are even worse than on the St. John, and the drives in many places have been abandoned.

The strike which caused the tie-up of the wood working factories in this city has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the plants are now in full operation.

### Rain Starts the Stranded Drives

Fredericton, N.B., May 23rd:—A twenty-four hours downpour of rain commenced yesterday morning and brought relief to many logging operators and lumber manufacturers throughout New Brunswick. The heavy rain raised the water in the Upper St. John River so much that it is expected that most of the stranded drives will be brought out. Several large crews have been sent back to the drives. The rain was general all over the province and eastern Maine. On the Miramichi, good progress is reported in starting some of the drives which have stranded. The Edward Partington Company have not yet sent any of their crews back to their drives on the Nashwaak.

### New Brunswick Driving Results

Fredericton, May 20th:—Recent advices from New Brunswick stated that the drives on the Pokiok would practically all come out safely with the exception of about 1,200 pieces belonging to the York and Sunbury Milling Company's cut, which at that time had been stranded, but for which there was a fair hope in case heavy rains should occur. Reports from Doaktown were to the effect that the drives were all coming out. The drive of the Miramichi Lumber Company on the north branch of the Taxis River was reported to have been hung up and fears were entertained that the drive on the south branch was meeting a similar fate. The Taxis drive is stated to total between six and eight million feet. Latest reports were that the drives on the south-west Miramichi had come out safely. About ten million feet belonging to the Miramichi Lumber Company on the Dunganvin was reported to have come out safely.

From the head waters of the St. John River it was reported that driving conditions were good and nearly all the drives would be brought out.

Randolph and Baker's drive at Green River amounts to about four million feet. About two and one half million feet of bank logs were recently reported to have already reached Springhill, most of which had gone to Donald Fraser & Sons, to be manufactured at the Victoria mill.

According to recent advices a new high record price for round spruce logs was established by the sale of sixty thousand feet by Moses Parent at \$16.50 per thousand for the merchantable over 9 inches and \$12.50 for battens.

The manager of the Pejepscot Lumber Company reports that although rain was badly needed he felt confident that his company's drives would all come out by the time they were needed.

The mill at Salmon River has been operating since April 15th, rossing pulpwood. They started sawing long lumber on May 12th having five million feet of logs in the booms at that time. Many of the logs received by the company on Salmon River and Martin Head Mills are of great size, comparing favorably with the best on the St. John River.



# DRY SPRUCE BOARDS

**W**E wish to inform our customers and friends that we have on hand in our Sayabec yard about 22 million feet of our 1912 late summer and autumn sawing. Is now dry and ready for prompt shipment.

¶ We have our usual full assortment of widths, thicknesses and grades and are now prepared to accept orders for May, June and July shipments.

¶ Our Sayabec Dressing Mills are of large capacity and produce Fenderson's "Silk Finish."

Yours truly,

**John Fenderson & Co.**

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Salmon Lake, Que. St. Moise, Que.  
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**WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT  
OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA**



Mr. John Kilburn, who is in charge of driving operations on the head waters of the St. John reports that his lumber has all been brought out of the branches and started successfully upon the main river. His drive consists of between eight and ten million feet, which is for Murray and Gregory, Limited, St. John.

The drift drive on the lower St. John River was finished on May 15th, when about two and one half million feet of logs were located at Millidgeville, to be rafted by D. Fraser & Son. At that time it was reported that the Corporation drive between Grand Falls and Gagetown was under way. The river had been divided into sections each in charge of a foreman with Gordon C. Grant as superintendent for the St. John River Log Driving Company.

About fifteen million feet, belonging to Stetson, Cutler & Company, Murray & Gregory and the St. John Lumber Company are reported to have been hung up at Priestly Rapids.

### Nova Scotia Mills Have Plenty of Logs

Halifax, N.S., May 15th; (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Most of the large mills throughout the province have their drives down now, and have commenced sawing; and the usual early summer conditions exist. Very few operators report any difficulty with their drives, and there should be very few, if any, logs held up in the streams this season. Winter ended very abruptly, but there are only a few logs left in the woods, not nearly the quantity anticipated in early February.

Quite a number of the large mills are not operating this year, such as Tusket, Musquodoboit Harbor, Sherbrooke, and Lawrence-town; these mills are all owned by the Maritime Lumber Company, who suspended operations at the end of the season, and are doing practically nothing this year. Other mills have nearly all a full cut of logs which will keep them going until the end of the season, in most cases.

The quantity of lumber being manufactured for the South American market is much smaller than usual, while the cut for the English, United States and West India markets will be fully as large as last season. The South American market has been very dull for the past year, and still shows very little improvement, although a few cargoes have been sold at fairly good prices. Freight rates are ruling at from \$13 to \$14, which is almost \$3 higher than last year, and this, in itself, has a decidedly lowering effect on the f.o.b. price here, which would be the case even were conditions the same at the other end.

Most of the larger manufacturers for this market are of the opinion that the demand will gradually strengthen and be in first-class condition by next spring. This should be the natural consequence of the one fact that so much less provincial spruce will be exported to South America this season. Several vessels are chartered from Nova Scotia ports, principally Annapolis, Yarmouth, Bridgewater and Ingonport.

### Firm Markets in the United States

The United States market still continues very firm, and prospects for the season through are good. It is the general opinion of the larger importers that the duty on lumber will be removed, and this, of course, will make it considerably better for the Canadian exporter. Even should the market be somewhat weaker the removal of the duty would offset this.

Ordinary Nova Scotia random cargoes of fair length are selling from around \$24 to \$25, while schedule cargoes are bringing from \$26 to \$27 in New York. Spruce covering boards are also much firmer than last year, and will probably continue so through the season, as the outputs of most of the larger mills have already been contracted for.

Spruce lath will continue firm at from \$4.75 to \$5. Planed hemlock randoms are bringing from \$22 to \$23, while clipped boards are bringing from \$23 to \$24. Sales of hemlock studding are reported at all the way from \$21 to \$23.50. Tonnage has been somewhat higher than last year, and rather difficult to obtain. Hemlock lath are a little higher although some charters at \$4.25 are reported.

Exports to the United Kingdom have been very heavy from Halifax this season. During the month of April, about 10 to 12 million feet was exported from Halifax alone. Tramp freights continue about the same, while liner freights are reported a little higher than they were a month ago, ranging from 47s 6d to 50s.

The local demand for lumber has never been nearly as large as it is this season. Contractors in Halifax report that work is being held up by scarcity of stock in the local yards. This will, of course, be relieved in a measure, when the summer mills have all begun operations. The prices will rule from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than last year.

### Notes

It is reported that Musgrave & Company have secured the contract from the Department of Railways and Canals, for all the hemlock, spruce and pine to be used in the construction of the Hudson Bay Terminals, amounting to some three millions.

The Brooklyn Lumber Company, who purchased the timber lands

and mill of the Crowe Lumber Company at Brooklyn, Hants County, have just brought a drive of about three and a half million feet into their Brooklyn mill and will start sawing very soon. They intend using this mill as it is, for the present season, and this fall, will put in a stock gang and cut from seven to eight millions annually.

Mr. Chisholm, formerly manager of the Sheet Harbor Lumber Company, is now managing the Brooklyn Lumber Company.

Mr. H. McC. Hart, who purchased the Aylesford property from Blackader & Blackader last fall, has made considerable alterations in this mill, and is about ready to start sawing his 1913 cut.

Mr. I. H. Mathers of I. Mathers & Son, Halifax, is on a business trip to London, anticipating an absence of about one month.

### Ottawa Trade News—Increased Cut Expected

Ottawa, May 22nd (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Indications are that the lumber cut in the Ottawa Valley district this season will be considerably larger than it was last season, in spite of the fact that the conditions last winter were bad, owing to the mildness of the weather and the absence of snow and ice until late in the season. After conversations with several prominent lumbermen your correspondent learns that the mills up the river are as busy as they can be with everything in their favor. There is plenty of water, thus eliminating any danger of the drives sticking.

Trade is about normal, owing principally to the tightness of money. The demand for low grade lumber is still heavy and prices are high. One effect the increased demand in low grades has had, coupled of course with the high prices, is to curtail the building of cheap houses. Pine shows no tendency to decline in price. Good shorts, 1¼ in. to 1½ in. have gone up \$2 and 2 in. has done the same. Pine s.c. strips in the same class have advanced \$1.

The woodworking factories in Ottawa are exceptionally busy. The Estate James Davidson secured two large orders this week, one to supply the fixings and fittings or the interior woodwork for the new civic booster station and laboratory on Slater street, and a similar order including the sash and doors for the new ladies' college now building in the Glebe. This firm are very busy at their sawmill at Davidson, Que. They have 150 men working and will cut a good deal more this season than last. A fire department and apparatus has just been organized there.

The report that the W. C. Edwards Company intend going into the pulp making business was somewhat premature in some respects. Senator W. C. Edwards, the head of the company admits that the matter did have a momentary consideration but it has now been decided to abandon it.

In about a month's time the new warehouse and woodworking factory now being built by the McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, on Chamberlain avenue, to replace the buildings destroyed by fire some time ago, will be out of the builders' hands. The newest machinery on the market will then be installed. The new buildings cover a site 90 x 120 feet, half of which will be used as a factory and about 30 x 40 feet form a boiler house, engine room and dry kiln. The building is a one storey structure, of brick with concrete floors and will cost when finished about \$12,000, exclusive of the machinery. A slow burning roof is to be put on. Later, another floor may be added. The same company has just built new yard buildings and sheds on Duke street adjoining their head offices. The frontage which measures about 250 feet, is of brick and is attractive in appearance. The depth of the yard is about 200 feet. The total cost of the sheds, etc., was \$12,000.

Mr. R. R. Williams who for the past three years and a half has been treasurer and director of the McAuliffe Davis Company is resigning at the end of this month. He was formerly with the old Chaudiere Lumber Company. Mr. Williams is a son of H. M. Williams, of the Williams Lumber Company. He intends taking two months holiday after his resignation goes into effect.

### Money Scarce, Collections Slow at Montreal

Montreal, May 26th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—While trade is still good, there are many complaints of the scarcity of money and slow collections. Both wholesalers and retailers state that orders are very satisfactory, and that in certain lines more stock could be sold if it were available.

Exports to the United Kingdom are not being rushed, although a fair amount of birch has gone to the other side. Firms still feel aggrieved at the high freight rates imposed. A satisfactory feature is the reduction in insurance as compared with last year, 20c per \$100 being quoted to all United Kingdom ports, except Manchester, where 22c is the rate.

The Railway Commission will hear the application respecting reciprocal demurrage and average demurrage at a special session to be held at Ottawa on Monday, June 16th. The hearing was postponed until that date on representations by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that more time is required to collect and codify the material to be submitted. The Commission has been taking evidence in



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# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** make a specialty of large Tubular Boilers for regular or Dutch oven setting for saw mill service. Our Boilers are built to conform with the various Provincial Inspection Acts and each is rigidly inspected and tested under high pressure before shipment.

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Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

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the West, and it is understood that the Chief Commissioner is desirous of hearing arguments on the date fixed for the Ottawa session.

Owing to the very dry spring, the water in the brooks and rivers is falling fast. In some sections in the Eastern Townships a number of drives have been hung up, the outlook being serious in middle and lower Quebec. Unless there is a heavy rainfall before the 1st of June, it looks as if 35 to 50 per cent. of the spruce logs will not reach the mills this season.

The chemical pulp market continues strong, the Canadian demand being excellent. Reports from Europe indicate that there is an increasing request for the pulp, and that the outlook is optimistic. Ground wood is weak, the situation being very unsatisfactory. Americans are buying practically nothing from Canadian mills, except under contract. Prices too are low, and stocks are accumulating.

### **Campbell-McLaurin Company Had a Good Year**

The annual meeting of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday, May 20th, at the head office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. The report submitted showed that the company had a most successful year, and that prospects were excellent. The following officers were re-elected:—Mr. Alexander MacLaurin, Montreal, president; Mr. D. C. Culver, general manager of the Skillings, Whitney and Barnes Lumber Company, Ogdensburg, N.Y., vice-president; Mr. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, managing director; Mr. George L. Ryon, Ogdensburg, and Mr. Maurice Welsh, Toronto, directors.

### **Tonawanda Trade Topics—Quiet Business Expected**

North Tonawanda, May 23rd (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The next event of importance to the local lumber market will be the opening of the Erie Canal on June 1st. This week saw the beginning of loading several million feet of lumber to be shipped by canal. Governor Sulzer has assured the lumber interests that he will direct the extension for two weeks longer than usual of canal navigation in the fall, to make up the loss of a fortnight at the opening of the present season.

Lumber shippers who use the Erie canal, which means practically every dealer in the Tonawandas, are not at all pleased with the prospect of paying record rates on stock shipped to New York and Albany this summer via the water route. Canal tonnage is scarce, however, and it looks as though the owners of tonnage would be able to command about what rates they wish. Cargoes are being loaded for \$2.40 to Albany and \$2.90 per thousand feet to New York. This is away beyond last year's rates at the opening of navigation when \$2.15 and \$2.65, respectively, prevailed.

G. Franklin Smith is the name of the newest lumber merchant at the Tonawandas. Mr. Smith has grown up in the trade and has a wide acquaintance in the territory contiguous to the Tonawandas. He will conduct a general wholesale business with particular reference to white and yellow pine, shingles and lath.

The last week or ten days have not been particularly inspiring so far as trade prospects are concerned. It was expected that the bright outlook of the first half of May would not only hold up but would show added strength to buying. On the contrary there has been a slight slowing up and good judges say there are signs of dullness in all lines of the lumber trade and that June will do well to hold its own. There is no reason to infer that anything serious may interfere to give business a black eye but the tariff bill which was expected to be framed without any perceptible disturbance to trade conditions is undoubtedly having the opposite effect and it will be fortunate if business in general and the lumber trade in particular, show any unusual confidence, before the bill becomes law in the fall, and has had a few weeks to indicate its entire significance. Building continues brisk in the Tonawandas.

During the first fifteen days of May, more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber was brought to the Tonawandas by boat. The customs reports shows that seventeen vessels arrived during this period. Three of the seventeen cargoes came from Canadian ports. Among the local dealers who are anticipating larger receipts than last year is the Eastern Lumber Company of Tonawanda.

### **Nashwaak Drive Hung Up**

A report from Fredericton, N.B., says that The Edward Partington Company's cut of between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 superficial feet on the Nashwaak River and its branches is hung up. The largest portion of the lumber on the Nashwaak was to go to the company's pulp and paper mill at St. John. The Gibson Mills at Marysville now owned by the Partington Company are closed down and it will be at least a month before sawing operations are commenced. Not more than three-quarters of a million feet of logs have floated down the river into the booms at Marysville this spring.

## **Lumber Matters in the Law Courts**

### **Westholme Lumber Company Suing City of Victoria, B.C. for Breach of Contract and Damages**

The Westholme Lumber Company, Westholme, B.C., have instituted an action against the City of Victoria, Water Commissioner Rust and others, for unstated damages, or alternative remedies as a result of the city taking over the work on the Sooke Lake development, following the company's abandonment of the same. The company ask to have the contract set aside or for damages for breach of contract, or for damages for combination of the defendants to defeat and hinder the plaintiffs in carrying out the contract, or for a declaration that the defendants were unable to observe the conditions of the contract and that the plaintiffs are therefore entitled to be relieved from any obligations thereunder. Another action arising out of the same circumstances has been brought by the Bank of Montreal which has issued a writ against the company asking for a declaration that the charge in the document dated March 11, 1912, is a first lien, and for foreclosure and sale, the appointment of a receiver and taking of accounts, etc. The document referred to is a bill of sale or mortgage given by the company to the bank and covers the company's plant, etc., including the plant installed by the company on the Sooke Lake work. The bank claims repayment of \$202,144, together with interest amounting to \$7,565.

### **Vancouver Burner Bylaw Ultra Vires**

The Vancouver city council recently passed a by-law stating that the burners used by sawmills for destroying refuse should be a certain height, a certain distance from the mill and should be equipped with a wire crater at the top. The Rat Portage Lumber Company claimed in the Supreme Court that the city under its present charter had no right to pass such a by-law, and Judge Gregory upheld their claim. Some days ago the Rat Portage Company had been convicted for violation of the fire by-law by Magistrate Shaw in the police court and they brought an appeal with the above result.

### **Claims Commission on Sale**

An appeal has been heard by the full Court of Appeal in the case of Picard vs. Revelstoke Sawmills Company, Limited. It is alleged by the appellant that while holding an option for sale on the properties which belonged to the same people, a sale was effected through other sources and consequently commission should be paid to him. This would approximate \$75,000.

Arbitration proceedings were recently commenced at Vancouver, B.C., before a board consisting of Judge Grant, Frank L. Buckley and J. L. Gibson, in the claim of the Vancouver Lumber Company for \$519,000 damages for alleged injury to the value of its mill property on Bridge street, as a result of the alteration in the elevation of the Connaught street bridge.

### **English Market Less Firm**

Editor Canada Lumberman: St. John, N.B., May 15th.  
Driving conditions on the St. John River have not been favorable this year so far. We had very warm weather the last of March and the early part of April, and the snow gradually wasted away before the ice was out of the lakes and streams. Then, during the latter part of April the weather became cold, which cut the water off.

The English market has sagged off since the early part of the year. There has been a drop of 10 per cent. per standard since January and February. Ocean freights have ranged round from 52s 6d to 55s. In a few cases charters have been made as low as 50s. For the last two weeks there has not been much tonnage offering.

The United States market so far, has been strong, and prices well maintained, but the great difficulty now is to secure vessels for the transportation of lumber from provincial ports to the United States market. Already \$4 per M. has been paid to Boston, and New York freight today may be quoted at \$4.50. There is a lack of small schooners to carry from 125 to 175 M. Some few years ago we had a large number of coasters of this size, but the freights for some years past have been so low that there has been no margin left for the vessel owners. The transportation of this lumber in future will be quite a problem. It looks as if this work will have to be done by barges or steamers.

Our new mill at South Bay is now fairly well along, but it will probably be four weeks yet before completion. The delay is due to the delay in getting all kinds of machinery. Every manufacturer in the United States and Canada seems to be overloaded with orders.

Yours truly, JOHN E. MOORE.



# Lumber Insurers General Agency

UNDERWRITING MANAGERS OF THE

## LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1912

|                                               |                     |   |   |   |              |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| Total admitted Assets,                        | -                   | - | - | - | -            | \$834,448.45 |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums,                | -                   | - | - | - | \$240,909.87 |              |
| Reserves for Losses in process of adjustment, | (NEW YORK STANDARD) |   |   |   |              |              |
| Taxes and contingencies,                      | -                   | - | - | - | 42,763.20    |              |
| Capital,                                      | -                   | - | - | - | \$400,000.00 |              |
| Surplus,                                      | -                   | - | - | - | 150,775.28   |              |
| Surplus to Policy-holders,                    | -                   | - | - | - | 550,775.28   |              |
|                                               |                     |   |   |   |              | \$834,448.45 |

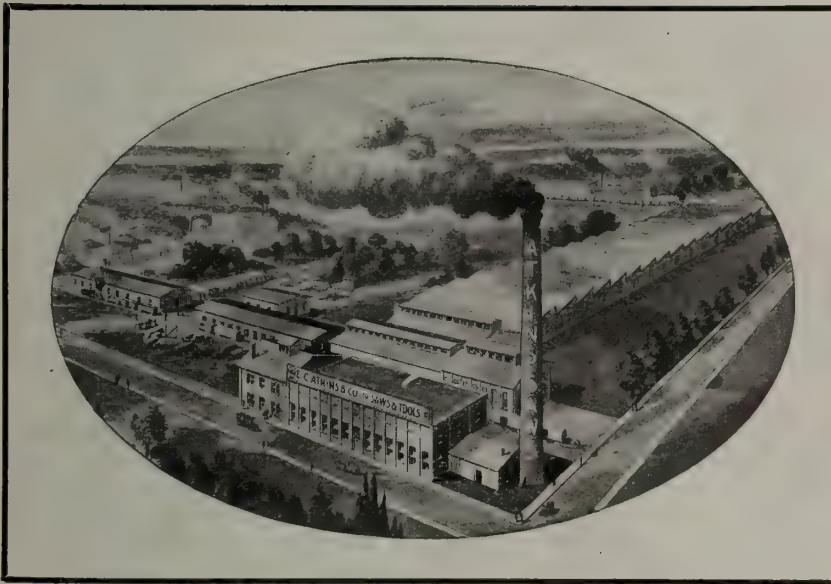
**J. M. MOOREHOUSE, Manager**  
201 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**E. D. HARDY, Canadian Manager**  
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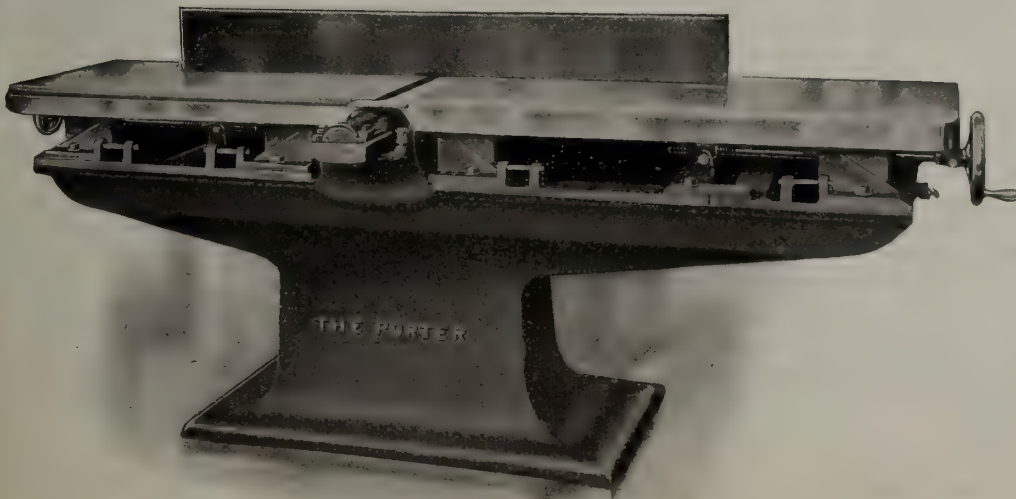
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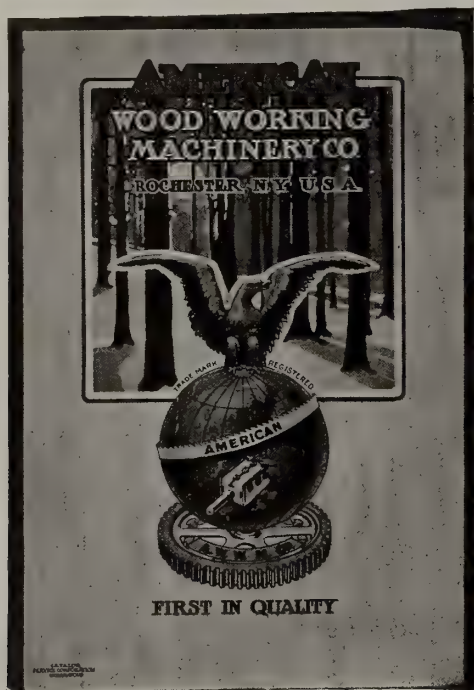


# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## A Splendid Woodworking Machinery Catalogue

One of the most attractive and beautifully gotten up catalogues which have ever reached the Canada Lumberman is that of the American Woodworking Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y. The catalogue is handsomely bound in stiff cardboard of light straw color and embellished with a most attractive design. The form of the catalogue is an interesting contrast to the form of nearly all others which we have received. It is in the ordinary book size, about 5 in. by 7½ in., and is therefore much handier for keeping upon the office desk and consulting, than the very large catalogues which are frequently published. The paper used is a high grade of calendered sur-



face which shows up the half tone illustrations in a splendid manner. The catalogue is profusely illustrated and contains a great quantity of valuable and interesting information. All who are interested in woodworking machinery will do well to write for a copy of this unique catalogue

## A Practical Pension Plan For Employees

In these days, when so much is heard of proposed legislation for enforcing the compensation of injured workmen, it is interesting to notice the few cases in which employers have been in advance of public opinion in regard to this question, and have adopted plans for the welfare and encouragement of their employees. Although the pension plan adopted in some cases is quite another matter from that of workmen's compensation, it is based upon a somewhat similar principle, viz., that the working man who has devoted his time, skill and energy to the service of a company is entitled to a reasonable assurance that when he has been incapacitated, either by injury or old age, the company will make some provision for his maintenance. An interesting instance of the adoption of the pension plan is afforded by the case of the Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., and the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Montreal, Que. This plan was adopted on January 1st, 1908, and has proved satisfactory from the company's standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of those who have been benefited by it. The plan is simple and effective. It provides that all employees who have been twenty years or longer in the service of the company and have reached the age of seventy years, shall be retired and pensioned.

Any employee who has been 20 years or longer in the service of the company and has reached the age of 65 years may be retired and pensioned either at his own request or at the option of the company.

Any employee who has been 20 years or longer in the service of the company who has not reached the age of voluntary retirement and has become permanently incapacitated for work in the company's

service as a result of sickness or injuries received while not on duty, may be pensioned at the option of the company.

The amount of pensions granted shall be a monthly allowance to the employee for each year of service of 1½ per cent. of the average monthly pay for the last five years of service.

No assignments of pensions shall be permitted or recognized under any circumstances. Neither shall pensions be subject to attachment or other legal process for debts of the beneficiaries.

Pensions may be withheld or terminated in the case of misconduct on the part of the beneficiaries or for other cause in the judgment of the company.

Pensions shall be paid monthly unless revoked by the company and shall terminate with payment for the month succeeding that in which the death of the employee occurs.

The pension plan and pension rule are to be administered in the sole discretion of the Board of Directors of the company, and the rules may be changed by the Board of Directors at its discretion.

The pension plan is a purely voluntary provision made by the Board of Directors of the company for the benefit of those employees who have been long and faithful in the service and it constitutes no contract and confers no legal rights upon any employee, and in no way restrains the Directors in the exercise of their discretion in administering, altering or abandoning the plan.

Pensions are to be paid to those employees who have given their entire working time to the service of the company for the necessary period of years.

Length of service is to be reckoned from the date when the employee entered upon continuous service for the company to the date of retirement.

Leave of absence, suspension, temporary lay-off or disability shall not be considered as breaks in continuous service, and time thus lost shall not be deducted in reckoning length of service.

No employee receiving a pension from the company may re-enter its service; but such employee may, without forfeiting his pension, accept employment in the business of a character different from that of the company.

## Smart-Turner Contracts

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., are supplying Messrs. J. B. Laberge & Sons, Sudbury, Ont., with one of their automatic feed pump and receiver equipments; The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Merriton, Ont., with one of their centrifugal pumps, and Messrs. Price Brothers & Company, Kenogami, Que., with one of their centrifugal pumps.

## Two Interesting Cling-Surface Booklets

"Is there Rosin in Cling-Surface," is the name of a new 12 page booklet just issued by the Cling-Surface Company, Buffalo, New York. To prove that there is no rosin in this belt preparation the manufacturers show several fac-simile reports of chemical analyses made in England and Germany. Professor Orndorf of Cornell University is also quoted. The booklet lists many prominent users.

"How to make your canvas belts do best work," is the title of a 12-page booklet published by the Cling-Surface Company, Buffalo, N.Y. The booklet is well illustrated and is full of good sound technical arguments and data that should appeal to belt men.

## Barbados Market Report

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of May 9th as follows:—Lumberstuffs.—White pine—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, and a couple of cargoes would sell to advantage. Spruce—The position is the same. There have been no arrivals, and dealers yards are getting bare. We would recommend shipments. Pitch pine—no receipts. Shingles—The S.S. "Rhodesian" from Halifax has brought a small lot of 400,000 Long Gaspe cedar (the bulk of which is to our consignment) which are now on offer. In extra No. 1 cedar laying, we learn of a sale at \$2.55 per M. duty paid, usual conditions, to arrive. Shooks and wood hoops—No arrivals of either description.

The great amount of railroad construction at present in progress in Canada is creating an excellent demand for railway ties.



# Fir Lumber and Timber

Manufactured from the Finest Standing Timber  
in British Columbia, in Canada's Largest Sawmill

Railroad and Structural Timber, Flooring, Ceiling, Cross Arms and Interior Finish

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Capacity 750,000 ft. daily

We Dress Timber up to 24" x 36"

Mail or Wire your Inquiries to nearest Branch Sales Office—

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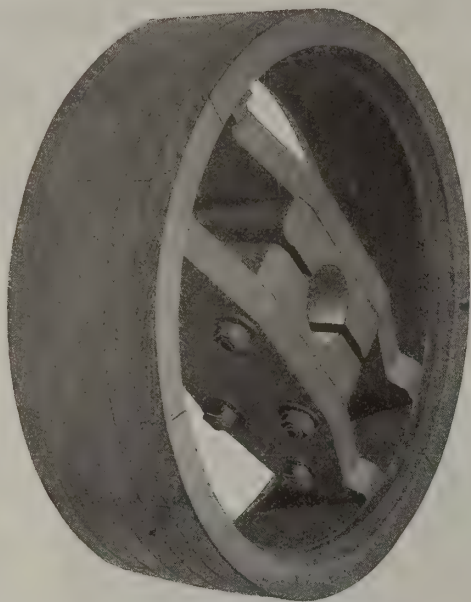
Hugh A. Rose, Representative  
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Mail or Wire HEAD OFFICE, Fraser Mills, B. C.



# ELMIRA

## Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

Eastern Agents—

A. M. ELLICOTT CO., 301 St. James St., Montreal

## EDGINGS

### Ontario

The Goderich Lumber Company, Limited, Goderich, Ont., recently suffered a loss by fire.

The Northern Planing Mills, North Bay, Ont., have been succeeded by the Northern Planing Mills, Limited.

The Mississauga Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with capital stock of \$2,500,000.

Cargill, Limited, Cargill, Ont., are equipping a large new match factory in connection with their business at Cargill.

Mickle, Dymont & Son have decided to move their business at Bradford, Ont., to a point nearer the Toronto market.

The Cockburn Lumber & Concrete Company, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, has been organized at Dundas, Ont., by John W. Cockburn, of the Cockburn Lumber Company.

Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, report that the chemical plant and saw mill operated by the Dominion Wood & Lumber Company at Trout Creek, Ont., are now running in full swing. They recently made the first shipment of charcoal from the chemical plant.

The Ballantyne Lumber Company, the Trout Creek Logging Company, and the Dominion Wood and Lumber Company held their annual meetings at Trout Creek, Ont., on May 29th, 30th and 31st.

H. A. Ogilvie, Limited, have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to carry on business as lumbermen, sawmill proprietors, builders, etc., with head office at South Porcupine. The provisional directors are G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross and A. E. Langman, barristers, all of Toronto.

J. P. Newman, Wiarton, Ont., is erecting a large addition to his plant and intends to install the most modern machinery obtainable, for the manufacture of all kinds of dimension stock in hardwood, both dressed and plain, moulded or in the rough, and also frames for cots, mattresses, etc.

The Long Lake Lumber Company, Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., report that their output of 12,000,000 feet, which is being cut by the Thomson Lumber Company at Bigwood, Ont., on the French River, has been sold to Graves, Bigwood & Company, Byng Inlet, and the Sheppard Lumber Company, Waubashene, Ont.

### Eastern Canada

Luther B. Smith, lumber manufacturer, Central Blissville, N.B., recently suffered loss by fire at his mill. The damage was partly covered by insurance.

R. B. C. Urian, J. Almon and M. Andrews have been registered to carry on a planing mill business under the name of Andrews Bros., at Sydney, N.S.

The sawmill at Centre Blissville, N.B., owned by Luther B. Smith, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss on the building amounted to \$13,000, on which there was insurance of \$12,000.

The Restigouche Lumber Company, Dalhousie Junction, N.B., which was recently incorporated, is acquiring the mill property of Harrison & Hicks, Dalhousie Junction, and will continue the shingle business there.

Bonne Bay Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$290,000, to carry on a lumber, timber and pulpwood business in all its branches, with head office at Montreal. The incorporators are Jos. Drouin, Adelard Leduc, advocates, and Lucien Giroux, notary, all of Montreal.

A lumber factory to cost \$9,500, is being constructed on Rockland ave., Outremont, P.Q., by Warren Bros., the owners. The building will be on a site 52 x 175, and will consist of two storeys, the structure being of brick with concrete foundation. A boiler house of reinforced concrete will also be built. It is intended to manufacture woodwork for houses, such as doors, mouldings, and other interior finish.

The Belgo Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, who recently purchased 500 square miles of timber limits known as the Metabetchouan limits, from Messrs. Sharples, Power & Calvin, for about \$500,000, report that they intend to erect a sulphite plant to operate upon the raw material secured from these limits. They will also be erecting a new building alongside of their present plant, to house two more paper machines which they intend to add to their equipment. The purchase of the limits mentioned above has put the company in an excellent position for economical production of pulp and paper. At present, sulphite is the only raw material which they have to buy. When the new sulphite plant is in operation they will therefore be producing all their own raw materials.

The Buckingham Planing Mill Company, Limited, Buckingham, Que., are erecting a new mill in that town near the site of their present buildings. The new building will be 30 x 100 feet and will be complete in every detail with up-to-date machinery. This company have operated in Buckingham for some years under the name of the Parker Planing Mill Company, and several years ago amalgamated the plants of that company with the Buckingham Planing Mill Company, forming the present concern, known as the Buckingham Mill Company, Limited. With the combined plants in the new buildings, the capacity of this firm will be increased to fully five times the present size. The officers of the company are C. E. Parker, president; W. L. Parker, vice-president, and W. H. Parker, treasurer.

The recent issue of \$500,000 worth of bonds by the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Three Rivers, Que., was for the purpose of enlarging their paper mill plant, by the addition of a machine to make a complete line of kraft paper, in addition to the paper which they are already manufacturing. The company will then be in a position to manufacture kraft paper glazed on one side or on both sides as may be required. This will give them a full line of products. The machinery for the extension has been landed on the company's property. Extension has been added to the main plant next to the kraft paper mill, and this is now ready for the installation of the machinery. There is a large market in Canada for glazed kraft paper, and, on this

# LATH

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

We Want Carload Lots,  
Cargoes or Your Entire  
Mill Output of

**Spruce and Hemlock**

Boards Sizes  
Lath and Shingles

**The Woodstock Lumber Co.**  
131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

We  
Pay  
Cash



account, a market will be easily found from the outset for every pound of paper turned out. The machinery is being installed as rapidly as possible in order to have the new plant in operation by the end of June.

### Western Canada

James Parker, late of Seattle, has purchased a site at Eburne, on the Fraser River, and will install four shingle machines.

The Burns Lake Trading & Lumber Company is putting in a small mill on the Grand Trunk Pacific 150 miles from Hazelton.

The Winnipeg Board of Control has awarded a contract for 1,000,000 feet of lumber to T. D. Robinson & Sons, Limited, 258 Portage avenue.

The Bridges Lumber Company is erecting a mill on the Kootenay River, just west of Fort Steele. The capacity will be about 45,000 feet daily.

A shingle mill is to be built on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite Port Moody, by Robert McNair, well known in the industry here.

The box factory belonging to the Alberta Box Company, corner 11th ave. and 12th street east, Calgary, Alta., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of about \$12,000.

The new plant recently erected by the Monarch Lumber Company at Saskatoon, Sask., has been completed and put into operation. The cost of the plant was about \$10,000.

H. T. Ross, formerly of the Ross & Lapp Lumber Company, Fraser Valley, has secured an interest in the St. Elmo sawmill erected last year at Ruby Creek by Brewer & Pousett, of New Westminster.

Cornwall & Gauthier, of Athabasca Landing, Alberta, are finishing the building of a sawmill at Mirror Landing, Alberta. The company has a contract to cut all the timber for the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway.

The Corona Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated in Manitoba, to carry on business in the province of Ontario. The company's capital stock for use in Ontario is limited to \$40,000. J. S. Lovell, Toronto, is attorney for the company.

The site and mill of the Red Fir Lumber Company at Roche Point, Burrard Inlet, have been purchased by E. C. Knight, of the Vancouver Lumber Company. He will erect a large shingle mill in connection with the sawmill plant.

The Western Builders Insurance & Loans, Limited, 408 MacLean Block, Calgary, Alta., are erecting a planing mill to cost \$5,000 at Calgary. The building will be one storey, 50 x 130 feet. The company will require electric power machinery.

James McNaughton, formerly with the Chapman Timber Company, Scappoose, Oregon, is now logging superintendent for the Comox Logging & Railroad Company, under which name the Canadian Western Lumber Company is cutting on its limits at Comox.

The British America Lumber Company, owners of extensive timber limits in the neighborhood of Port Moody, B.C., will operate this season and the logs will be taken to Port Moody on a narrow gauge railway and be manufactured at the large mills at that point.

The Booth Logging Company has been formed by Mr. Anderson, of Aberdeen, Washington, and Mr. Becker, office manager for the Anderson Logging Company, Vancouver. A timber area of 200,000,000 feet has been acquired on Menzies Bay, Vancouver Island.

Officers of the Seaboard Logging Company, which will shortly start operations on its limits up the B. C. coast, are: President, Renfrew Stevenson; vice-president, C. F. Pretty; secretary and treasurer, G. W. Scarff; auditor, T. T. Dauphinee. Offices are in Vancouver, where the officers reside.

The Haslam Lake Timber and Logging Company, of Jamesville, Wis., has been registered as an extra-provincial company in British Columbia, with provincial head office at the Metropolitan Building, Vancouver. J. H. Lawson, Jr., Vancouver, is attorney for the company. The capital stock of the company is \$300,000.

A recent report from Vancouver states that the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company will erect a large sawmill on the north shore of Port Moody, B. C. A site has been secured consisting of thirty acres fronting upon deep water with a good shore line. It is said that the mill will have a daily capacity of 200,000 feet and that its erection will be commenced at once.

Fred Estey, of Nelson, B.C., and Alex. McRae, T. Kilpatrick and George McCarter, all of Revelstoke, have organized the Yale-Kootenay Lumber Company and have taken over the interests of the McBrien Lumber Company at Squilax, west of Revelstoke. The sawmill is now being remodelled and improved. All the principals are well known in lumbering circles in the interior of the province.

A deal involving the transfer of the Carlson lumber and planing mill at Lethbridge, Alberta, has been negotiated. The transfer includes all the property and timber, amounting to approximately 5,000,000 feet, some of which is still in the log. A. H. Knight has been appointed manager of the concern, which will be known as the Belly River Lumber Company, and it is expected that about 15,000 feet of lumber daily will be the capacity of the mill when put in good working order. Several improvements are to be made.

The Ocean Falls Company, Limited, whose large pulp mill was recently completed and made ready for operations, has closed its entire plant and discharged four hundred of its employees as the result of the institution of proceedings by certain of the creditors to invalidate the debenture issues of the company totalling \$3,000,000. The saw mill at Ocean Falls has been in operation for a year or more, but the large pulp mill had only just been placed in running order. It is feared that the litigation aroused by the proposal to reorganize the company will not be concluded for a year or more, unless the objecting minority creditors fall into line with the majority and accept the company's offer of settlement on the basis of paying off existing debts with 20 per cent. of stock in a new company and notes for the balance, for one, two and three years.

# Wanted Immediately

To contract for coming Summer's sawing of

**5/8" Cull or Merchantable Spruce**  
**4/4" Cull Spruce**

Write us, giving estimates of quantities, best cash prices, f.o.b. cars, shipping points, and full particulars, and also any other stock which you may have to offer.

## Read Bros., Ltd.

Pine, Hemlock,  
Spruce  
and Hardwood

Lumber and Lath  
43 Victoria Street

Toronto, - Ont.

# Our Stock List

Should be on your Desk

## Thos. Mackarell & Co.

Montreal

Ottawa

**Red Pine      White Pine**  
**Spruce**

**Lumber and Timber**



# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth:—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Railway ties, nine feet long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord.

And 5 per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth.

## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

Deputy Minister.

December 20th, 1912.



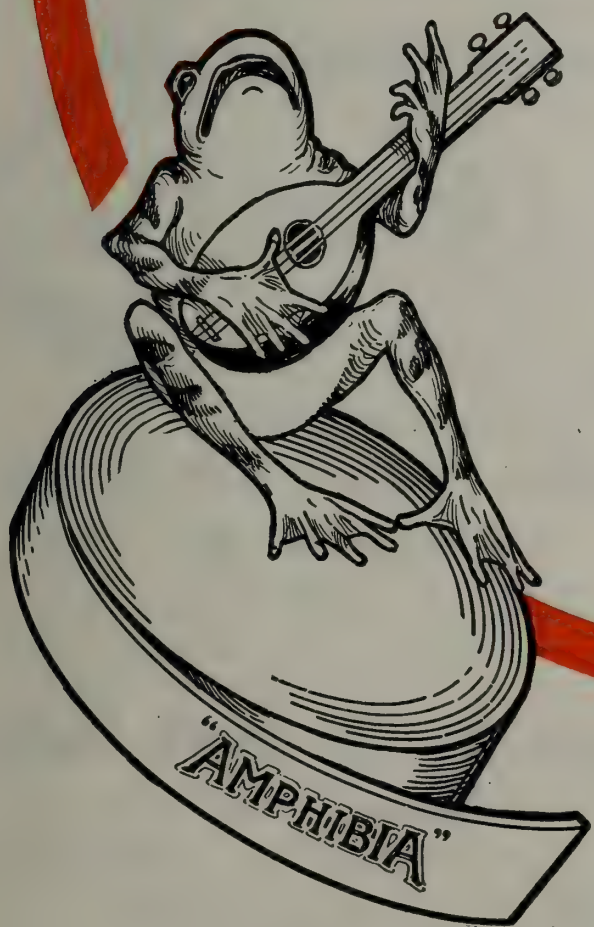
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## WATERPROOF

# Leather Belting

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Think of this fact every time you think of belting,—let it "sink in" good and deep. The value of any utility is the service rendered per dollar invested and this is never so true as when applied to belting.



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☛ To insure satisfaction—state where belt is to run ☛





Exhaust System in W. C. Edwards & Co. Mill, Ottawa. Designed and put in operation by Engineer of Toronto Blower Co.

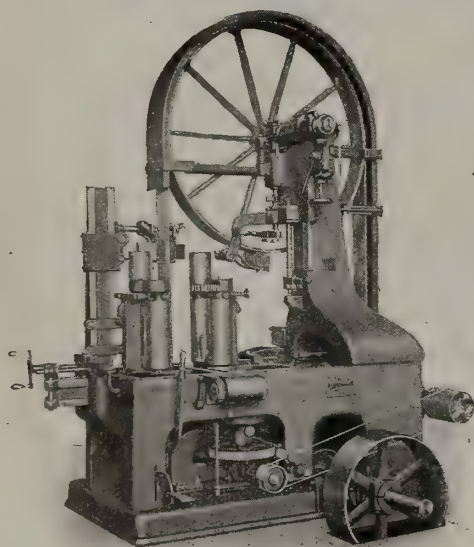
We are prepared to furnish Plans and specifications covering Exhaust Systems of all kinds.

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Imitated But not Equalled



New Standard 60" Band Resaw

*A Specialty - Not a Side Line*  
**BAND RESAWS**

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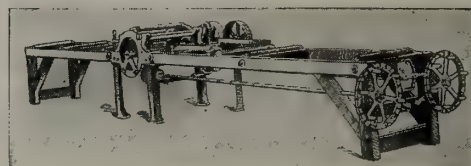
For the Latest  
Model Apply to  
the Original  
Manufacturers.

## Keystone Double Edgers

Two or  
Three-Saw

are in a class by themselves

Heavy, Solid,  
well propor-  
tioned frame



Built with  
Driving Pulleys  
Set-Works,  
etc.

2 or 3 Saw Double Edger

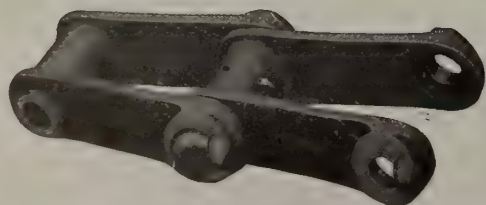
The above cut represents the most up-to-date and accurately constructed edger on the market to-day.

### The Keystone

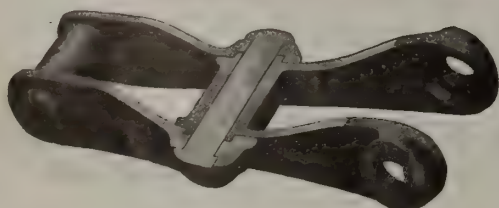
The arbor is made of forged steel and runs in long self-oiling boxes, is double key seated and carries two saws. Feed works are very simple. Wheel-set works. Spiked rolls on tables and fluted on the machine always keeps the lumber in place.

**Rothfuss Howard Iron Works**

Williamsport, Pa.



Griplock Riveted Chain Belt



Section of Griplock Riveted

## No More Breakdowns—No More Delays

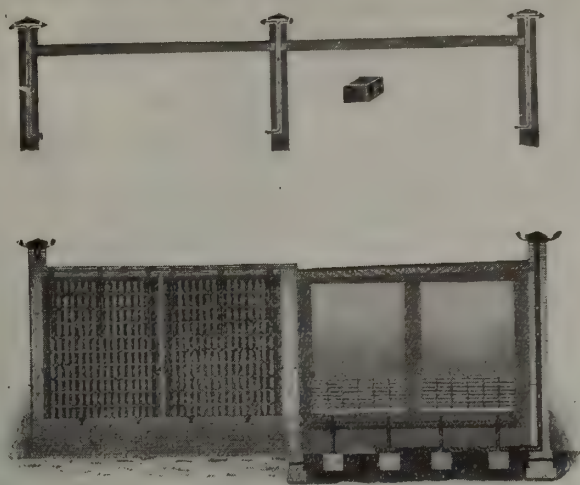
This is the slogan that users of **Griplock** Chain Belt have adopted. No hooks to be opened up, no breaking of chain belt in **Griplock**. **Griplock** is so constructed that it will withstand the severest kind of service. It is built by the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; a concern that fully understands the requirements of the Lumber and Saw Mill Trade.

We would be very glad to mail you sample links for your inspection.

Sold by **The A. M. ELLICOTT CO., Montreal, Que.**  
Elevating, Conveying and Transmission of all kinds a specialty



# Morton New Humidity Drying System



The Kiln with the Automatic System of Circulation.

The Simplest, Most Economical and Common Sense Kiln on the Market.

IN USE BY { J. W. Kilgour & Bro.—Beauharnois—Quebec  
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Gold Medal Fur. Co. —Toronto  
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W. F. Villas —Cowansville—Quebec

## MORTON DRY KILN CO.

20 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, U. S. A.



*J. J. Newman Lumber Co.'s Shed, Hattiesburg, Miss., Roofed with J-M Asbestos Roofing*

### A Big Money-Maker for Lumber Dealers

There is an enormous demand nowadays for a ready roofing that gives fire protection.

J-M Asbestos Roofing is the only roofing that fully satisfies this demand—because it is the only roofing made of that wonderful fire-proof substance—Asbestos. This means that when you sell this roofing you have no competitor. And there is a handsome profit in every sale.

## J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

is composed of Asbestos and Trinidad Lake Asphalt. Being all-mineral it affords perfect fire protection, never rots, rusts or deteriorates. Therefore, it never needs coating or any other preservative. It is the cheapest-per-year roofing on the market. These are selling points that your customers will quickly appreciate.

Our campaign of advertising, costing thousands of dollars a year, is educating people everywhere to the advantages of this roofing. Right in your territory there are scores of property owners, architects and builders who will become live prospects for this roofing the minute you let them know you are handling it. And as we have only one dealer in each town; all this good business goes to that dealer! Will that dealer be YOU?

Don't delay. The roofing season is here. Write our nearest branch today for Catalog and Special Dealer Proposition.

### THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of  
Asbestos and  
Magnesia Products

TRADE  
**ASBESTOS**  
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Asbestos Roofings  
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WE CAN  
**DOUBLE**

THE CAPACITY OF YOUR  
**DRY KILN**

GRAND RAPIDS VENEER WORKS

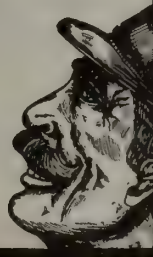
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60% Cutting Waste      35% on Machining  
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Ask us WHY and HOW

## Grand Rapids Veneer Works

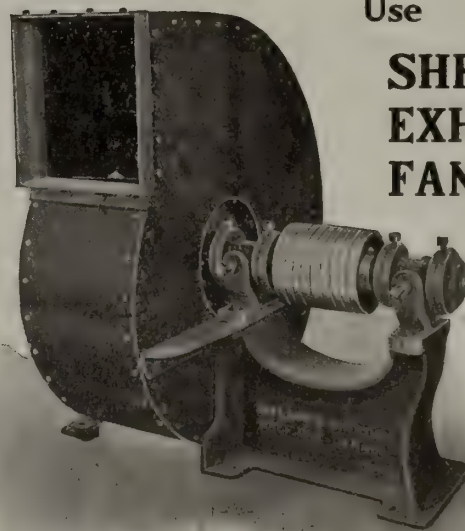
Grand Rapids,  
Michigan



## Modern Planing Mills

Use

### SHELDONS EXHAUST FANS



See for yourself what our Exhausters will do for you in your particular plant. We guarantee our workmanship and reasonable prices.

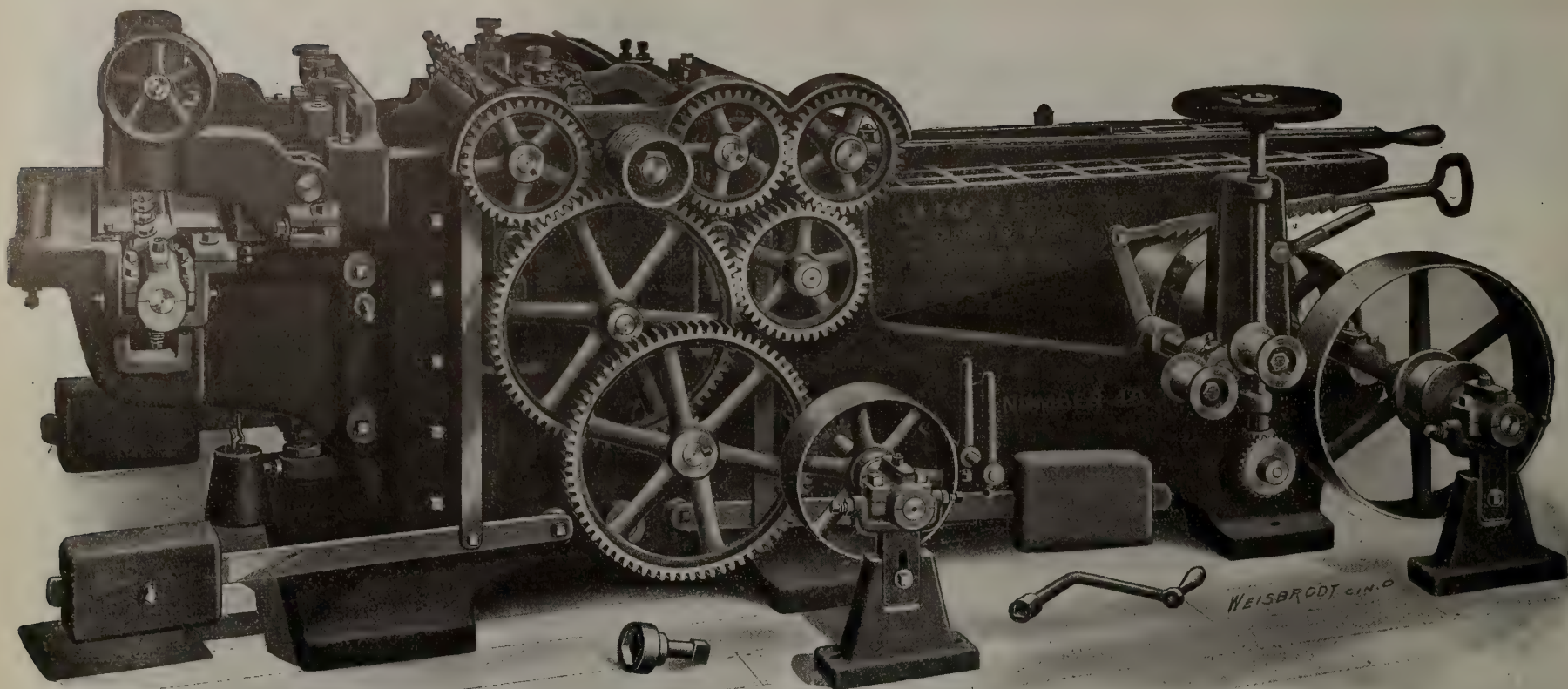
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Gorman, Clancey & Grindley,      Grose & Walker, 259 Stanley St.  
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## Small Mills and Lumber Yards find the <sup>FAY-EGAN</sup> "LIGHTNING" No. 40 Planer, Matcher and Molder an investment that pays—

### Holds Orders

That order for 25M feet of flooring that you had to pass up today—you had the lumber but it was not planned and matched and quick delivery was wanted. If you had had a No. 40, you could have made delivery of the entire bill the next morning.

The same thing applies to ceiling, siding, casing—you can make any of this stock in a hurry, in fact, you can make up anything to these limits on a No. 40.

Double surfacing, 24" x 6"—  
Matching, 14" wide — Mouldings,  
three-quarter inch deep.

### Economical

With a No. 40 in your mill or yard, you can greatly decrease the size of your stock saving the interest on the investment, insurance costs, and rent value of excess yardage required to carry a complete stock.

Weather-worn stock can be resurfaced and sold at full market value—low grade stock can be reworked and the grade raised at a good profit. The great value of this machine is proved by the hundreds of mills and yards, not only in the United States, but through-out the world, who are using it.

### A Paying Investment

The cost of installing and operating a No. 40, places it within the reach and makes it a paying investment for small mills or lumber yards.

It does not take up much space and a small gasoline engine or motor will furnish operating power at a low cost.

It does not require an expert to operate it—all adjustments are easy and simple to make.

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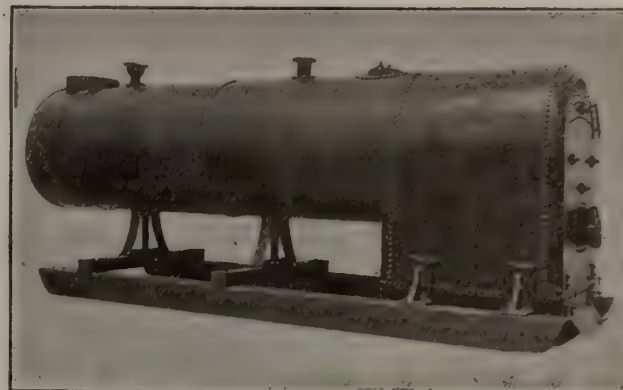
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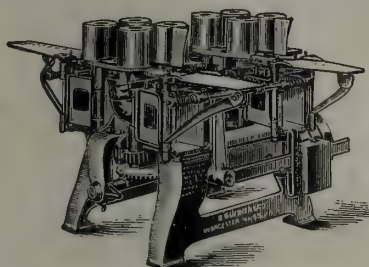
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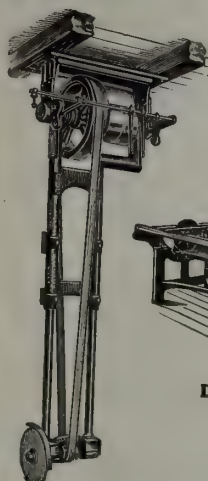
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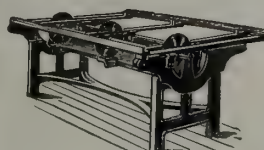
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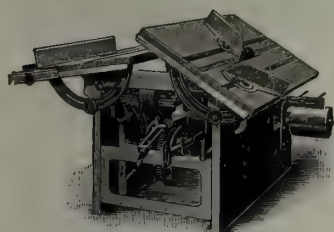
No. 2 Matcher



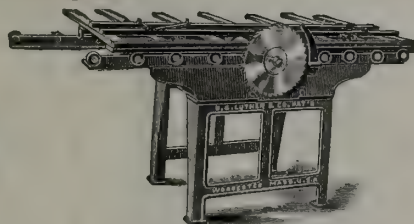
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Double Cut



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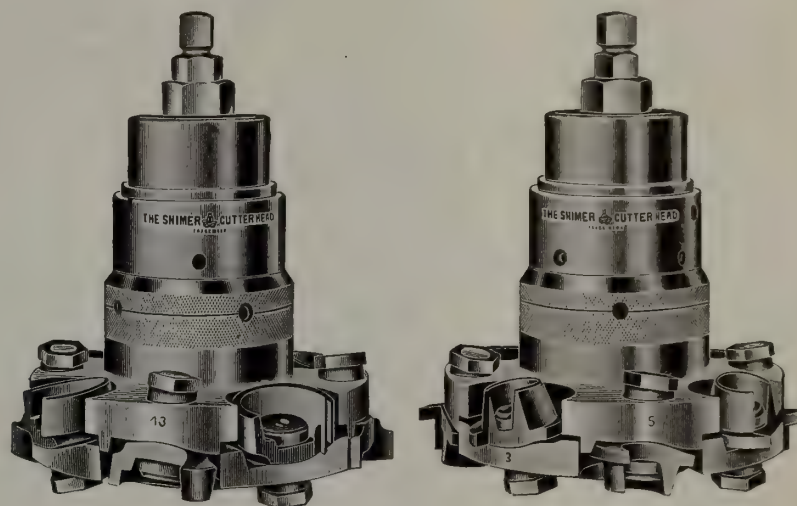
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## The Shimer "Limited" Cutter Heads WITH EXPANSION

will match Flooring at the rate of 150 to 180 lineal feet per minute. Special features enter into their construction to enable them to withstand the enormous centrifugal strains, and to cut clean and easy at fast feeds.

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### Winnipeg, Man.

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## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

## TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                                                        |               |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                       | \$55 00 57 00 |
| 1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                      | 64 00 68 00   |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                        | 67 00 72 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                                                                | 50 00 52 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                                                        | 56 00 60 00   |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 45 00 45 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 52 00 52 00   |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 55 00 55 00   |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 36 00 36 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 42 00 42 00   |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 45 00 45 00   |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 28 00 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 32 00 32 00   |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 33 00 33 00   |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                                                                  | 40 00 45 00   |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                                                                                                                      | 25 00 27 00   |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                                                          | 27 00 29 00   |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                                                          | 27 00 29 00   |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                                                         | 32 00 34 00   |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                                                         | 36 00 38 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                                                                                                                     | 24 00 24 00   |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                                                            | 22 00 22 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 26 00 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 26 00 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 28 00 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 28 00 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                     | 33 00 33 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                     | 36 00 36 00   |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                                                      | 28 00 28 00   |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                                                                | 30 00 32 00   |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                                                               | 23 50 24 50   |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                                                         | 25 00 26 00   |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                                                              | 27 00 29 00   |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                                                             | 25 00 27 00   |
| 1-in. mill run shorts                                                                                                                                              | 20 00 20 00   |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                                                              | 23 00 23 00   |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                                                              | 25 00 25 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                                                             | 33 00 34 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1½-in.                                                                                                                                            | 35 00 36 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                                                             | 35 00 36 00   |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                                                                  | 20 00 20 00   |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                                                                     |               |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                        | 20 00 20 00   |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                          | 23 00 23 00   |
| 1 x 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 23 00 23 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                    | 23 00 23 00   |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                    | 20 00 20 00   |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                                                       | 17 50 17 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                                                         | 23 00 23 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                                                       | 24 00 24 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                                                              | 25 00 25 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 28 00 28 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 27 00 27 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 23 50 23 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 30 00 30 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                    | 18 00 18 00   |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried                                                                                                                                   | 55 50 65 50   |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                                                        |               |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                                                                    |               |
| 8x8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x12, 12x14                                                                                                                                    | 33 50 33 50   |
| 8x10, 8x12, 10x14, 14x14                                                                                                                                           | 36 00 36 00   |
| 8x14, 12x16, 14x16, 16x16                                                                                                                                          | 36 00 36 00   |
| 10x16, 14x18, 16x18                                                                                                                                                | 37 00 37 00   |
| 8x16, 12x18, 18x18                                                                                                                                                 | 37 50 37 50   |
| 10x18, 14x20, 16x20                                                                                                                                                | 38 00 38 00   |
| 8x18, 12x20, 18x20                                                                                                                                                 | 38 50 38 50   |
| 10x20                                                                                                                                                              | 39 00 39 00   |
| 8x20, 14x22, 16x22, 18x22, 20x                                                                                                                                     | 40 00 40 00   |
| 12x22                                                                                                                                                              | 40 50 40 50   |
| 10x22                                                                                                                                                              | 41 00 41 00   |
| 8x22, 14x24, 18x24, 20x24, 22x                                                                                                                                     | 42 00 42 00   |
| 24, 24x24                                                                                                                                                          | 42 00 42 00   |
| 12x24                                                                                                                                                              | 42 50 42 50   |
| 10x24                                                                                                                                                              | 43 00 43 00   |
| 8x24                                                                                                                                                               | 45 00 45 00   |
| Lengths over 32 ft. and up to 16" square, take the following additions: 33 to 35 ft., 60c; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 per M.          |               |
| Lengths over 32 ft. in sizes over 16-in. square take the following additions: 33 to 35 ft., \$1; 36 to 40 ft., \$1.50; 41 to 45 ft., \$5; 46 to 50 ft., \$7 per M. |               |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                                                           |               |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                                                                  | 44 50 45 00   |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1½, 1½ and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                                                       | 47 00 47 00   |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                                                                       | 4 50 4 50     |
| 1½-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                                                            | 4 20 4 20     |
| 1½-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                                                                 | 1 60 1 60     |
| 1½-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                                                                    | 3 75 3 75     |
| 1½-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                                                                       | 3 50 3 50     |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                           | 1 05 1 05     |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                          | 2 25 2 25     |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                         | 2 30 2 30     |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                                                            | 2 20 2 20     |
| XXX B. C. butts to 2-in.                                                                                                                                           | 3 40 3 40     |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                                                                | 3 55 3 55     |
| XXXXX                                                                                                                                                              | 3 70 3 70     |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in. | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4          | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better           | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4    | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4               | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4        | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4       | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4     | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4              | 50 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4      | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common           | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds    | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.    | 38 00 |
| Basswood, 4/4, No. 2 com. and bet.      | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4            | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4      | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common           | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2           | 42 00 |

|                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4             | 55 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4      | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4                 | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds           | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                 | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4             | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds         | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4        | 70 00 |
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4    | 75 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 65 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1½ and 2-in.  | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4 | 75 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 86 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 90 00 |
| White oak, ¼ cut No. 1 common                  | 65 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                    | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds            | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53.00 55 00 |
| 1½-in. & 1½-in. x 8-in. & up                                             | 56 00 60 00   |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00 65 00   |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00 45 00   |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |               |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 42 00 45 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 52 00 54 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00 58 00   |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |               |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00 44 00   |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 32 00 35 00   |
| 1½-in. and 1½-in.                                                        | 50 00 54 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 54 00 54 00   |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00 27 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 30 00 33 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00 30 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00 26 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00 23 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 24 00 25 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00 24 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00 24 00   |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R. pine                                           | 27 00 28 00   |
| Pine, s. c. sidings 1½ & 2-in.                                           | 29 00 32 00   |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.                                                 | 20 00 22 00   |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.                                                         | 26 00 28 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 20 00 20 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 25 00 26 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 24 00 26 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00 25 00   |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |               |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00 18 00   |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00 19 00   |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up | 18 00 20 00   |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 21 00 23 00   |
| and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                                                  | 16 00 18 00   |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 13 00 15 00   |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |               |
| n culls out, 1-in.                                                       | 18 00 20 00   |
| n culls out, 1½-in.                                                      | 19 00 21 00   |
| n culls out, 1½-in.                                                      | 19 00 21 00   |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |               |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00 18 00   |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'                                                    | 18 00 20 00   |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00 24 00   |
| 1½"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                              | 20 00 22 00   |
| 1½"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                                  | 22 00 24 00   |
| 1½" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'                                               | 25 00 26 00   |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 |               |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 13 00 15 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 17 00 20 00   |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 17 00 20 00   |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00 15 00   |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         |               |
| out                                                                      | 20 00 22 00   |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00 25 00   |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00 22 00   |
| Soft elm, common and better,                                             |               |
| 1, 1½, 2-in.                                                             | 20 00 24 00   |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00 28 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00 36 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00 26 00   |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00 23 00   |
| Lath per M:                                                              |               |
| No. 1 white pine 1½-in. x 4-ft.                                          | 3 75 4 00     |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25 3 50     |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50 3 75     |
| Spruce, mill run 1½-in.                                                  | 3 00 3 25     |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25 3 60     |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75 3 00     |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60 1 80     |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |               |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00 3 50     |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50 3 25     |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75 1 75     |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |               |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75 4 25     |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75 3 25     |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00 2 00     |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 18 00 15 00   |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal | 75 80 |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                         |       |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                 | 65 72 |
| Elm                                                           |       |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet  | 80 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet  | 60 65 |

|                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash                                                             |       |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 40 |

## Birch

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 14 inch, per cu. ft. | 20 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft. | 24 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft. | 28 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft. | 32 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up | \$20 00 21 00 |
| Oddments                     | 17 00 18 00   |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.          | 16 00 18 00   |

## Birch Planks

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 19 00 |
|------------|-------------|

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.           | \$54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide  | 67 00   |
| 1½ and 1½ in. and up wide | 69 00   |
| 2 in. and up wide         | 72 00   |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 44 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 1½ in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 60 00 |
| 2½ and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide        | 85 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 31 00       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00       |
| 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 48 00       |
| 2½, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide           | 24 00       |
| 1½ and 1½ in., 6-in. and up wide   | 33 00       |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide           | 33 00       |
| 2½, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide | 43 00 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.         | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.         | 25 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.         | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.         | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.        | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.        | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up | 35 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in.      | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch           | 31 00 45 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 36 00 45 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 45 00 50 00 |
| 4 inch           | 50 00       |

## No. 2 Barn

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch           | 28 00 36 00 |
| 1½, 1½ and 2-in. | 30 00 36 00 |
| 2½ and 3-in.     | 38 00       |

## No. 3 Barn

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 inch                  | 21 00 28 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 20 00 25 00 |

## Box

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1, 1, 1½, 1½, 2-in. | 22 00 25 00 |
| No. 2, 1½, 1½, 2-in.    | 19 00 23 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in. | 19 00       |
| 1, 1½, 1½ and 2-in.   | 20 00       |
| No. 2                 | 17 00 18 00 |

## Lath

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 4 00 |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 75 |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 50 |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

## Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.

|        | 6 ft. | 8 ft. | 10 ft. | 14x16 ft. |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 2 x 4  | 15 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 6  | 18 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 8  | 18 00 | 18 50 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 10 | 19 00 | 19 50 | 22 50  | 21 00     |
| 2 x 12 | 19 00 | 20 00 | 24 50  | 22 50     |





“Say, Ernest, how is it you’re using so many files now? There’s no more than the usual amount of work coming through. What’s the trouble?”

“Well, Boss, as I’ve told you before, we’ll have to go back to the old reliable **DISSTON FILES**.”



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## Do you ever use Conveyors for conveying shavings or other material?

We have a special Scandinavia belt for this purpose, which is proving extremely satisfactory for this kind of work.

Write for Information and Prices. We can make you an attractive proposition.

# Federal Engineering Company, Limited

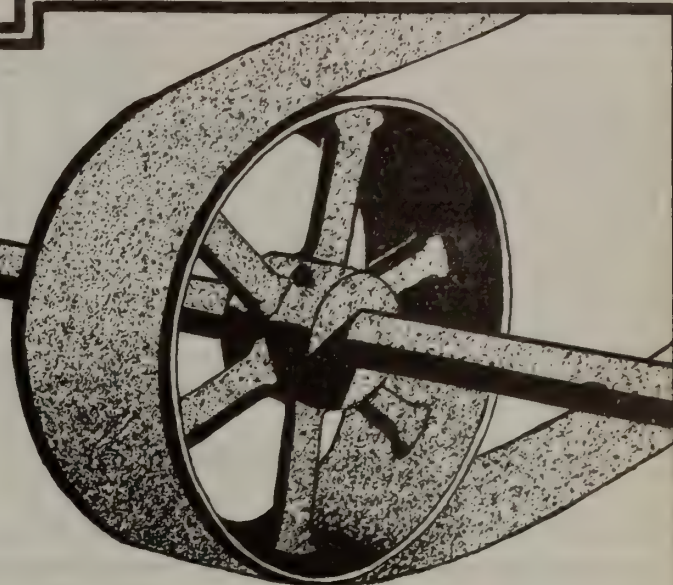
TORONTO, 90 Sherbourne St.

MONTREAL, Unity Building



When  
You  
Overhaul  
Install

# GOODHUE BELTS



## "Acme Waterproof" Leather Belting

This brand is especially well suited to the wet places in a saw or pulp mill and will run true as long as it is in service. When you are overhauling your mill equip it with "Goodhue Belts" and you will never regret it. They are honestly made of solid leather—every inch a good belt and they won't stretch.

*Get our details and prices.*

### J. L. Goodhue & Company, Limited

DANVILLE - QUEBEC

## GET 20 PER CENT. MORE LUMBER FROM YOUR LOGS

Results from logs of given dimensions cut on Breeze, Denison & Co. pat. band mill.

| Diam. | Log Length | Feet Lum. |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| 18in. | 16 ft.     | 45        |
| 10    | 12         | 54        |
| 10    | 16         | 69        |
| 1     | 15         | 96        |
| 14    | 16         | 171       |

by using our  
**Patent Steel Band  
Mill and Carriage**

This result was attained by different users of our mills during the season of 1912. We can prove to your satisfaction that this mill will cut more lumber and superior lumber than any other Band or Circular Mill on the market.

#### Special features of Mill

Concrete foundation not necessary. Frame constructed with brace bolted to same timbers which support base of mill. This prevents any movement of mill foundation throwing mill arbors out of cross line. Supporting timbers attached to track which prevents variation in cutting of boards.

#### Roller Bearing Carriage

designed to do away with lost side motion which is quite necessary for successful work in double cutting bands.

#### Double Action Friction Set Works

working on thin steel disc, which can be successfully used in place of usual foot friction in receding knees. This cuts down weight in pinion shaft, therefore reducing momentum, so that it is beyond speed of setter to over set by rapid work. Carriage can be changed from high to low speed instantly and can be operated without passing saw more than six inches either way. Knee opening to 44 inches. Guide prevents any binding motion to the gip and will automatically raise when coming in contact with knot in timber. Guides adjustable when mill is running.

A Canadian Built Mill of superior manufacture.

*Write us if interested*

Manufacturers of  
Patented Steel Roller Bearings, Sawmill Carriages;  
Steel Band Mills, Portable and Stationary,  
for 16 to 19 Gauge Saws; Automatic  
Filing Machines (Swages)

## BREEZE, DENISON & COMPANY

Newburgh, Ontario



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 ..     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 ..      | 48 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 32 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 34 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 .. | 26 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 ..      | 27 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up ..       | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 ..             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 ..             | 26 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up ..      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |

| OAK        |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |

| BOSTON, MASS.                  |       |        |  |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in.  |       | 100 00 |  |
| Selects, 1 to 2 inch ..        |       | 90 00  |  |
| Fine common, 1 in. ..          |       | 72 00  |  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. .. | 74 00 | 75 00  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in. ....          |       | 57 00  |  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in. .... | 64 00 | 68 00  |  |

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. ....            | 40 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. ....   | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1 1 x 12 ..      | 54 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10 ..                  | 41 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8 ..                   | 39 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12 ..                  | 42 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10 ..                  | 35 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8 ..                   | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12 ..                  | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10 ..                  | 29 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8 ..                   | 29 00 |
| Canadian spruce boards ..         | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.    | 29 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimen.    | 28 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,     |       |
| 10 ft. and up ..                  | 26 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 |       |
| and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10      |       |
| feet and up ..                    | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7"      |       |
| and under, 10 ft. and up ..       | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable         |       |
| boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ..     | 24 50 |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s     |       |
| clipped and bundled ..            | 22    |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .. | 4 50 |
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths .. | 4 00 |

| New Brunswick Cedar Shingles     |        |        |  |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Extras ..                        | \$4 15 | \$4 25 |  |
| Clears ..                        | 3 90   | 4 00   |  |
| Second clears ..                 |        | 2 75   |  |
| Clear whites ..                  |        | 2 50   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..   |        | 1 50   |  |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..    |        | 1 60   |  |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts |        |        |  |
| to 2-in. ....                    | 3 80   | 4 20   |  |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch        |        |        |  |
| 5 butts to 2-in. ....            |        | 4 35   |  |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts    |        |        |  |
| to 2 1/4 ..                      |        | 4 90   |  |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-  |        |        |  |
| in. extra red cedar ..           | 3 80   | 4 10   |  |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3/4c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

## COTTON BELTS LEATHER BELTS GANDY BELTS CAMEL HAIR BELTS BALATA BELTS RUBBER BELTS ROPE DRIVES

Here is one more proof—an unbiased recommendation through the January Woodworker:

"Have had in use for fifteen months on a 5 kw. dynamo, a 5 in. three-ply cotton belt which has proved very satisfactory.

"Before putting belt to work I stuff it full of Cling-Surface and find I have a belt which handles the load in even better shape than a first-class leather belt and at just about one-third the cost.

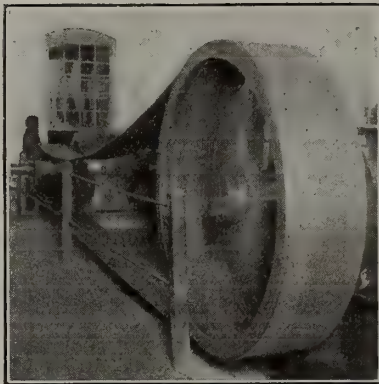
"I also use the same kind of belt and method of treating in light feed belts on various machines with perfect satisfaction."

The man who wrote the above, (name unknown to us) certainly thinks well of Cling-Surface, but so does everybody who uses it.

Notice, he said, "I stuff it full of Cling-Surface." That's the proper way to treat a belt. The outside is of secondary importance. Reach the inside of the belt.

All belts are improved by Cling-Surface treatment. Even good rubber belts, as we have repeatedly proved in

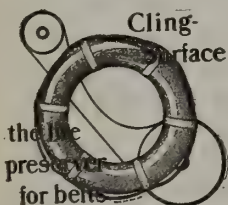
## All Need Cling-Surface



actual installations, always do better with this treatment properly used.

Investigate Cling-Surface personally and you will find it a real essential to efficient belt management.

Let us have a trial order and if the Cling-Surface doesn't make good the trial won't cost a cent. Ask for our literature and let us quote f.o.b. Toronto.



## Cling Surface Co

1021 Niagara St Buffalo, N Y

New York Boston Chicago Denver  
Atlanta Memphis Toronto Etc

# "JOHN BULL" Comfort

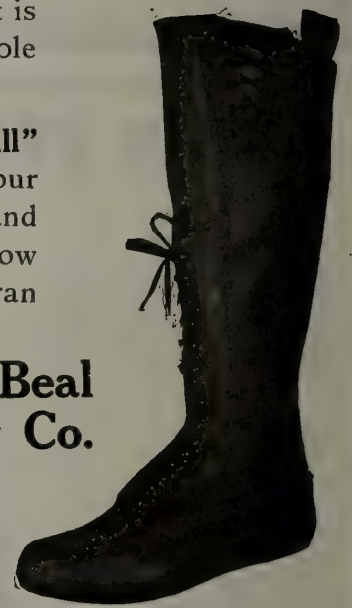
For real foot comfort there is nothing to equal the "John Bull" larrigans. They are made from the best leather, oil-tanned by ourselves. A desirable feature of "John Bull" larrigans is the counter stiffener that is sewn in with the leg if a sole or heel is required.

On every pair of "John Bull" larrigans you will find our trade mark—look for it and when you get it you know you have the best larrigan made.



R. M. Beal  
Leather Co.  
Limited

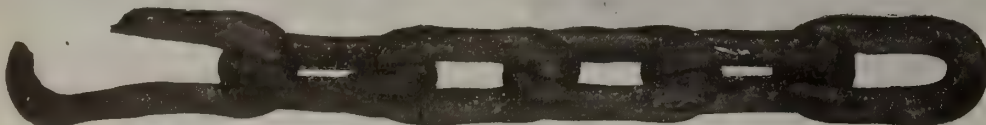
Lindsay  
Ontario



# "AJAX" The World's Strongest Chain



Above Cut shows a piece of 9-32 inch Chain proof tested to 3,000 lbs.



Showing the same pulled to destruction, breaking at 7,800 lbs.  
(See how this Chain stretched before breaking,)

Do your log loading with the "Ajax" loading chain, every link of which is guaranteed. The illustration tells a convincing story.

Manufactured only by

STANDARD CHAIN CO.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONTREAL—Alexander Gibb, St. Nicholas Bldg.  
WINNIPEG—Bissett & Loucks  
VANCOUVER—John Burns, 329 Railway St.



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

**FIGURED  
CUBAN  
VENEER**

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

**Fancy Sawed Veneers**

Other Stocks are:

**English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers**

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

## Mahogany and Tropical Woods

in LUMBER and VENEERS,

also Rotary Cut Veneers, in Native Woods

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SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1913. SAMPLES  
OF VENEERS (ALL THICKNESSES) SENT ON REQUEST

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## Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Co., Limited

Importers of Tropical Hardwoods

Manufacturers of

LUMBER and VENEERS

MONTREAL WEST, QUE.



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES

?

**Providence Belting Co.**

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

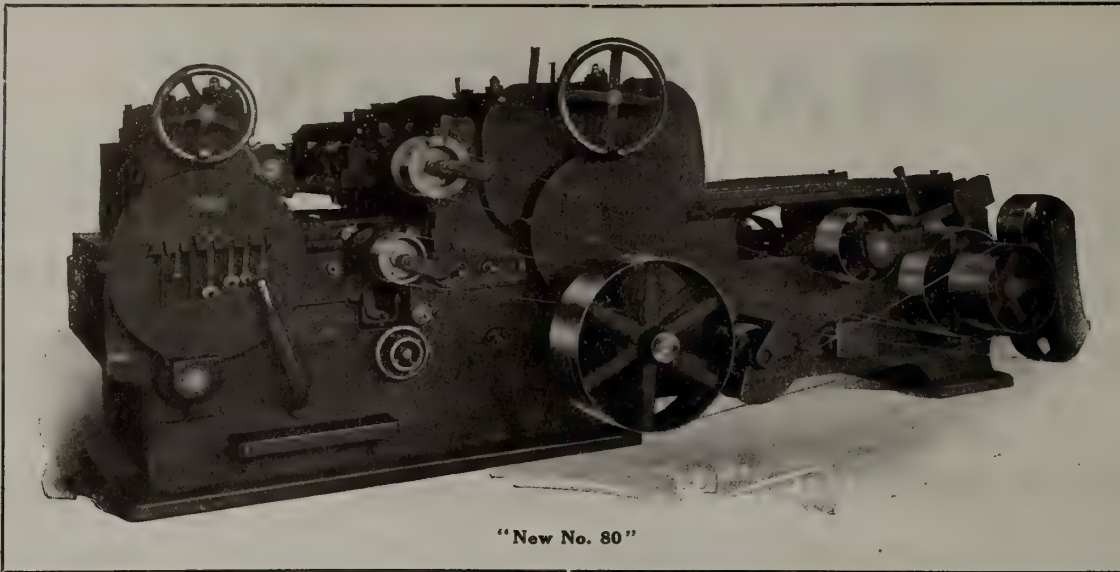
**We Solicit a Trial  
Order**

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequalled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.







"New No. 80"

# OUR NEW NO. 80

IS A

## FAST FEED DOUBLE SURFACER

|||

At the right is mentioned a few of the features that make it a high duty and rapid feed machine. Please note them.

|||



FIRST IN

QUALITY

### It's Built for Fast Feed

**FRAME**—absolutely rigid and machined true top and bottom.

**FEED ROLLS**—of larger diameter than found on any other double surfacer.

**KNIFE JOINTERS**—built right into the machine and always ready to be brought into use at once.

**CAPACITY**—15-in. x 6-in., 21-in. x 6-in., 30-in. x 6-in.

**AUTOMATIC BELT TIGHTENERS**—keep the belts at proper tension and add to the life of them.

**QUICK ACTING BELT RELEASE**—and other features that indicate fast feed and high duty—fully illustrated and described in our

#### **LARGE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR**

Your inquiry will bring you full details without obligation—you ought to know more about this machine.

Let Us Hear from You

**American Woodworking Machinery Co.**

**Sales Offices:**  
 PORTLAND, ORG.  
 No. 19th & Wilson Sts.  
 SPOKANE, WASH.  
 314 W. Pacific Ave.  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
 46 Fremont St.

**Executive and General  
 Sales Office:**

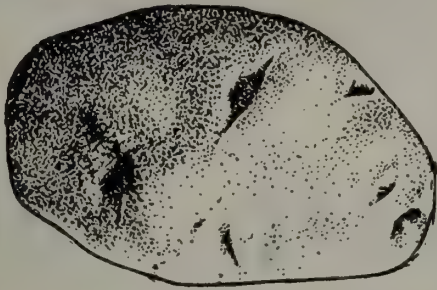
**ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

**Sales Offices:**  
 NEW YORK  
 90 West Street  
 CHICAGO  
 Sharples Bldg.  
 NEW ORLEANS  
 Canal-La Bank Bldg.



# Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for **free trial** to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

**C. C. Snowdon,** Wholesale  
P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

# ASCENDING

**T**IMBER has its own place in nature's generous scheme of economy, and that is about all the place and all the value the timber of this country did have until a human demand for its products was created.

Since that demand set in it has regulated values. Originally not to exceed 10 per cent of the timber cut was marketable. With the broadened demand there now is a call for portions of possibly 90 per cent of the trees.

The outlet will continue to broaden indefinitely and timber will be handled with increasingly smaller percentage of waste until waste shall have been entirely eliminated.

If you buy timber this year you will profit by every increase in utilization. The **sooner** you buy the **greater profit** you will make.

*Begin Your Investigation To-day.*

## James D. Lacey & Co.

Timber Land Factors

Chicago, Ill., 1750 McCormick Bldg. Portland, Ore., 1104 Spaulding Bldg.  
Seattle, Wash., 1009 White Building

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

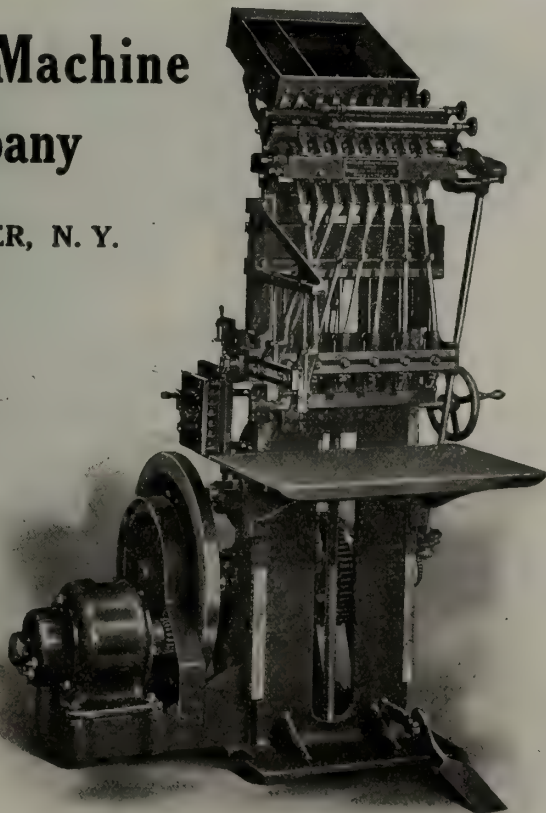
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

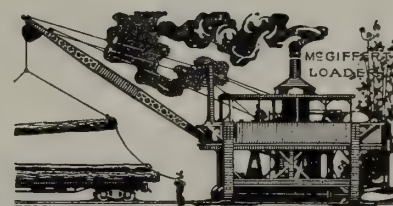
Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

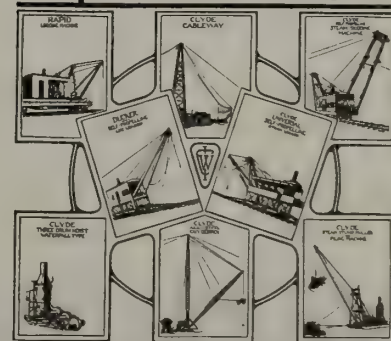


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



A Machine for  
every logging  
operation



**CLYDE IRON WORKS**

Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.





## Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality.

Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

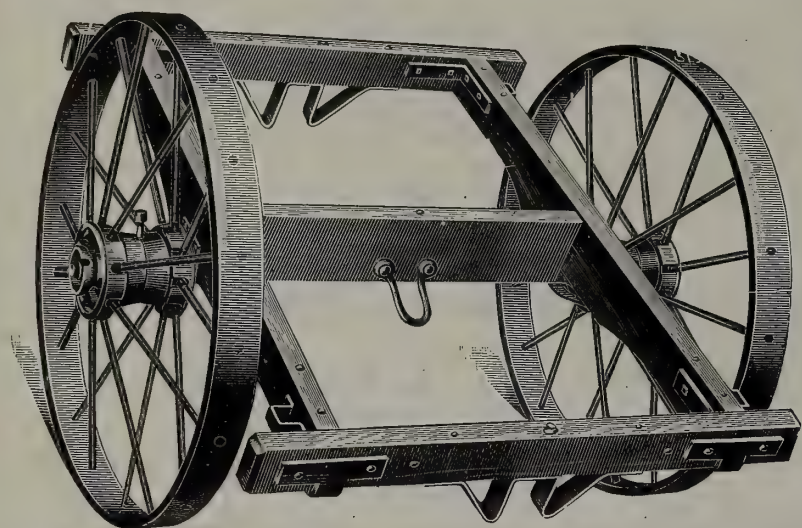
We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

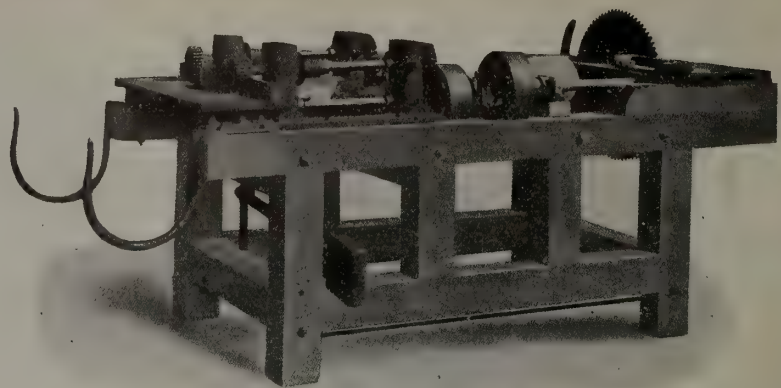
**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.

**The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited**  
GALT, ONTARIO



MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

**Machine Knives, Circular Cutters  
and Mortise Chisel**



## Lath Mill

There is much waste in every mill that can easily be manufactured into lath by our improved lath mill.

This machine is inexpensive in construction, yet capable of turning out the very best work.

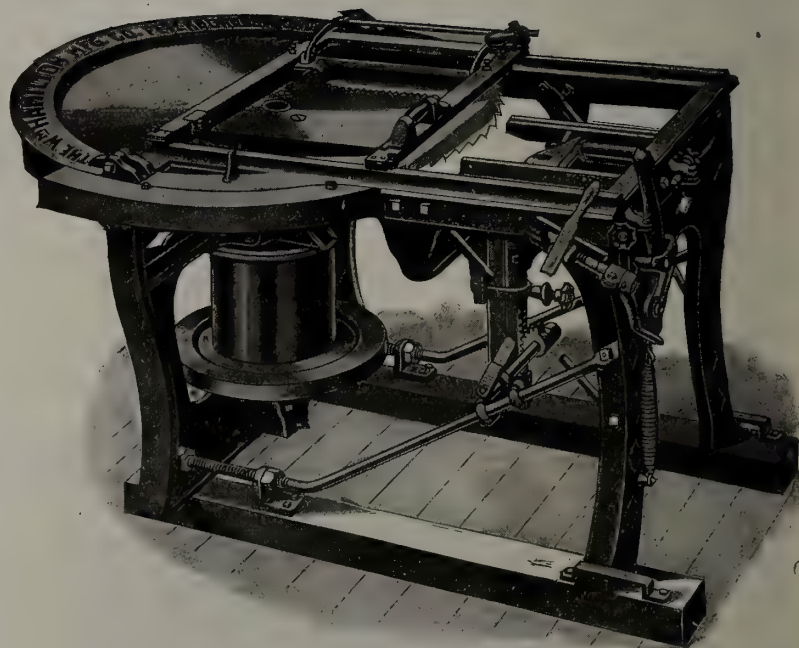
*Get our prices and literature*

**Maritime Foundry & Machine Wks.**

Limited

Chatham,

New Brunswick



## Shingle Machinery

If you want any shingle machinery shipped in a hurry, we can supply you from our stock.

These machines are made by us in our own shops, and are sold under our guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

You have seen them in many mills, and most operators are familiar with them.

Send your orders in now.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterboro, Ont.



# Lumber Camp Ranges and Heaters

Our stoves are specially designed to meet all requirements of camp work.

We know exactly what is necessary and desirable in this class of stove.

We put into all our stoves the best of material and workmanship coupled with the best of expert experience.

The 'Leader Range' for coal and wood, shown in this cut is specially adapted to Lumberman Camps, Boarding Houses, Hotels and Railroad Construction Camp Work. We also make this Range with side hinge doors.

It is large, heavy and strongly built. Has good oven space and large heating surface. When a good, solid, reliable stove is wanted the 'Leader' will give satisfaction.

Write for our catalogue.

## All Kinds of Stoves for Large or Small Camps



NO. 10-36A SIX HOLE LEADER RANGE AND RESERVOIR

**ADAM HALL, Limited**

**Peterborough, Ontario**

Manufacturers of Ranges, Heaters, etc., for Lumber Camps, Hotels, and Railway Construction



# RUBBER GOODS FOR LUMBERMEN

**Belting** Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "Monarch," "Red Strip" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission. (Write for Booklet B-I.)

**Packings** "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable. (Booklet P-I.)

**Hose** for Steam, Water, etc., etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions. (Booklet H-I.)

**Fire Hose** One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion. (Booklet H-I.)

**Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited**

Successors to

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Limited

TORONTO

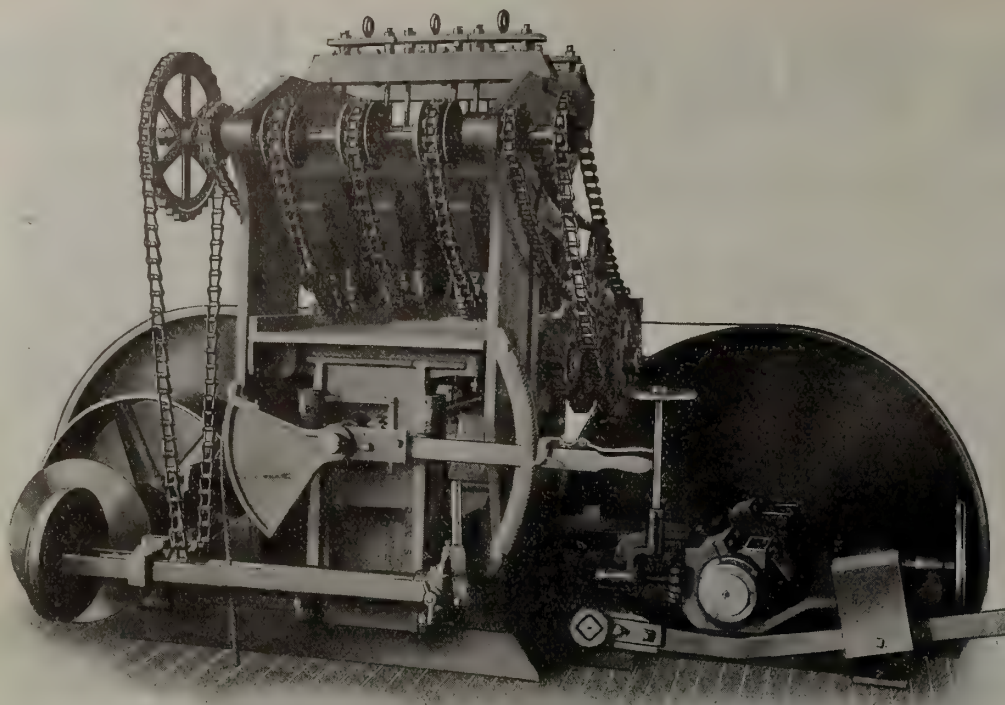
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER





## Horizontal Slab Resaw

¶ A Horizontal Slab Resaw will increase the capacity of a saw-mill from 15 to 25 M ft. at a less cost for equipment and a less cost for operation, than can be accomplished in any other way.

The Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba

Write for catalogue. It illustrates many  
special Box Factory and Saw Mill machines

**Mereen-Johnson Machine Company,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
U. S. A.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCOMOTIVES



The day has come when only the very best locomotives will meet the needs of logging roads and switching around industrial plants. It is now necessary to produce special designs to meet special needs. For years we have been busy studying the conditions in all fields where locomotives are used and have designed our locomotives to meet those conditions.

Proper designs insure efficiency, reduce the coal bills, lessen repairs, and give maximum work for a minimum of expense.

Our locomotives embody the best construction and are sturdily built. They are simply in design, and all wearing parts are accessible for easy repairs.

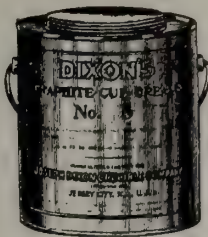
Interchangeable repair parts, sure to fit, are kept in stock for prompt shipment.

**MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LTD.**

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, CANADA



Grease is Good.  
Graphite is Good.  
Grease & Dixon's Flake Graphite  
are best of all when combined in



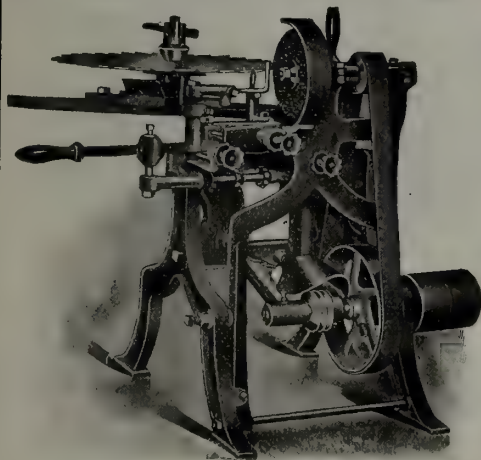
## DIXON'S Graphite Grease

It is a mixture—in exactly the right proportions—of the best grade of pure mineral grease and Dixon's Ticonderoga Flake Graphite. The grease is the medium which carries the graphite to every part of the bearing surfaces, where the flakes adhere to form a practically frictionless veneer—like a coating of pure lubricating graphite—thus eliminating the power-wasting metal-to-metal contact. Ask us for a sample, and our 60-page booklet "Graphite As a Lubricant," No. 234

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY**

Established 1827

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



**Peace** has been **Declared**

By Unsuccessful Operators  
of POOR CUTTING SAWS

This was upon the conditions  
that they started to use the

**ROGERS-BUFFALO**

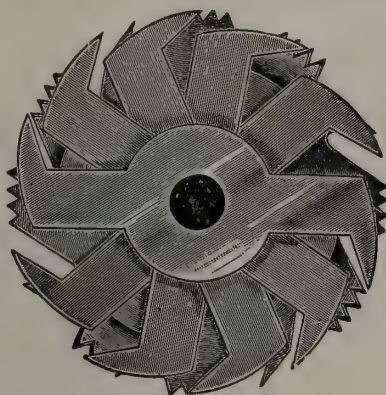
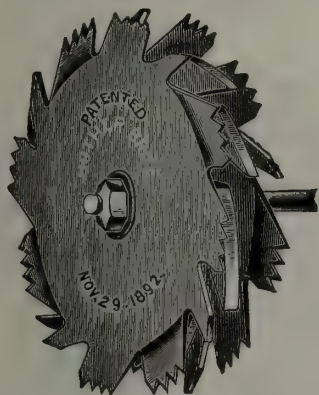
Knife and Saw-Fitting Machinery

A postal card will bring this  
wonderful little machine to your  
door.

**SAMUEL C. ROGERS & CO. 18 LOCK ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturer of Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd.  
of Trout Creek, Canada

Especially adapted  
for heavy hauling  
on steep grades,  
sharp curves and  
uneven tracks. For  
logging, switching  
and pulling on main  
lines, mills, fur-  
naces and indus-  
trial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

**Heisler Locomotive Works**

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

## Baldwin Logging Locomotives

The geared locomotive illustrated here-  
with is a well-designed, practical engine,  
suitable for heavy service on steep grades,  
sharp curves, and light, poorly con-  
structed tracks.



Baldwin Geared Locomotive

Investigate the merits of the design.  
Further particulars will be gladly fur-  
nished on application.

**The Baldwin Locomotive Works**

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



**Not altogether what we  
say but what users say**

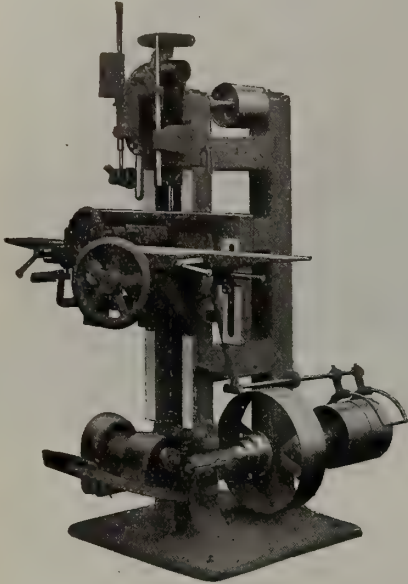
"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug man-  
ufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and con-  
sider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of  
French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

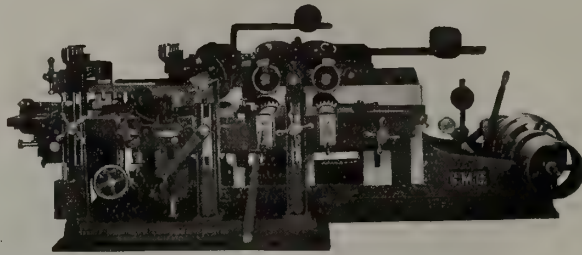
**West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.**



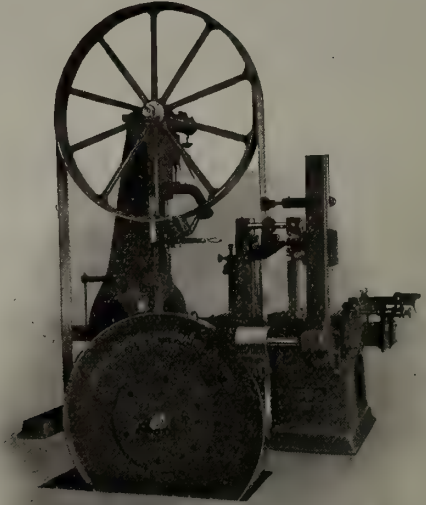
# Woodworking **C.M.C.** Machinery



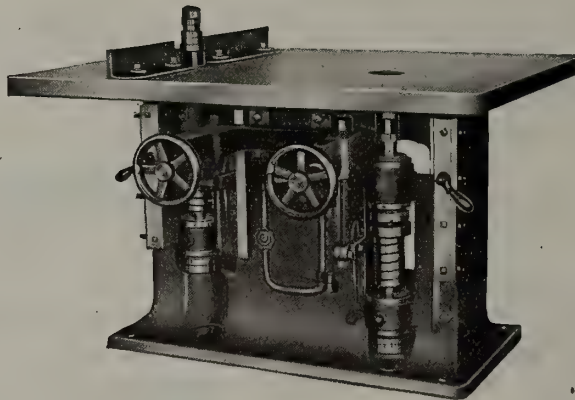
Chain Saw Mortiser



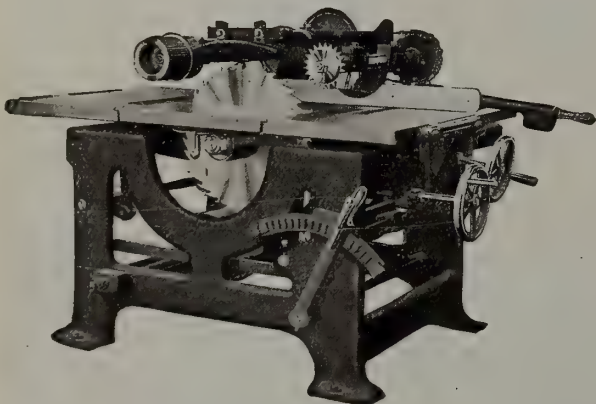
Heavy Duty Moulder



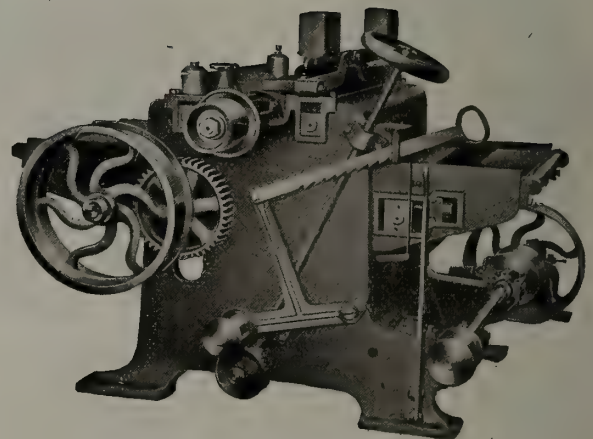
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw

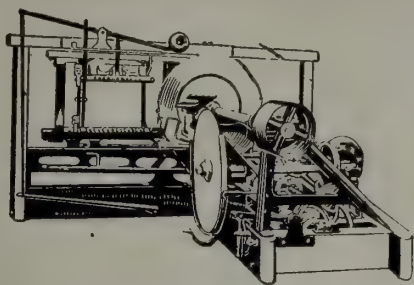


Revolving Bed Surfacers

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario





## The GENUINE DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

Naturally gives **better results**, more **reliable service** and altogether **higher value** than any of the many copies and imitations of this famous machine.

If you are buying a Shingle Machine be sure and see the **Genuine Dunbar**.

The **Real** Dunbar Shingle Machine, the **original** and the **only genuine** one is manufactured **solely** by us.

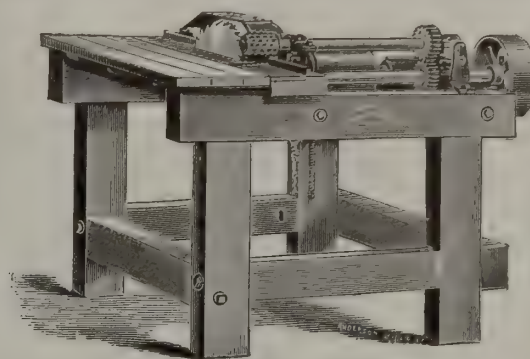
We are the Pioneer Shingle Machine Manufacturers—We supply the equipment that ensures **permanently** the best results.

Write us, we are ready to serve you.

### The Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.

Engineers, Founders, Machinists, Mill-Outfitters, Etc.

Fredericton, N. B.



Pony  
Lath  
Mill

## Lath Mill at a Low Price

**T**HIS is a well designed and substantially constructed Pony Lath Mill.

For mills where the work is not sufficient to justify the purchase of a large and expensive mill the machine illustrated above will "fill the bill" to perfection.

*Send for our prices and particulars*

### The D. S. Abbot Co.

Olean, New York



# Maple Leaf Saws

**M**APLE LEAF SAWS, "THE PROVEN BEST," absolutely guaranteed. Be sure and specify Improved Racer Cross Cut Saw when ordering your camp supplies. They are made of Razor steel and tempered by our secret process, which gives the best results under actual working conditions in the bush.

## Shurly-Dietrich Co., Limited,

Galt,  
Ontario

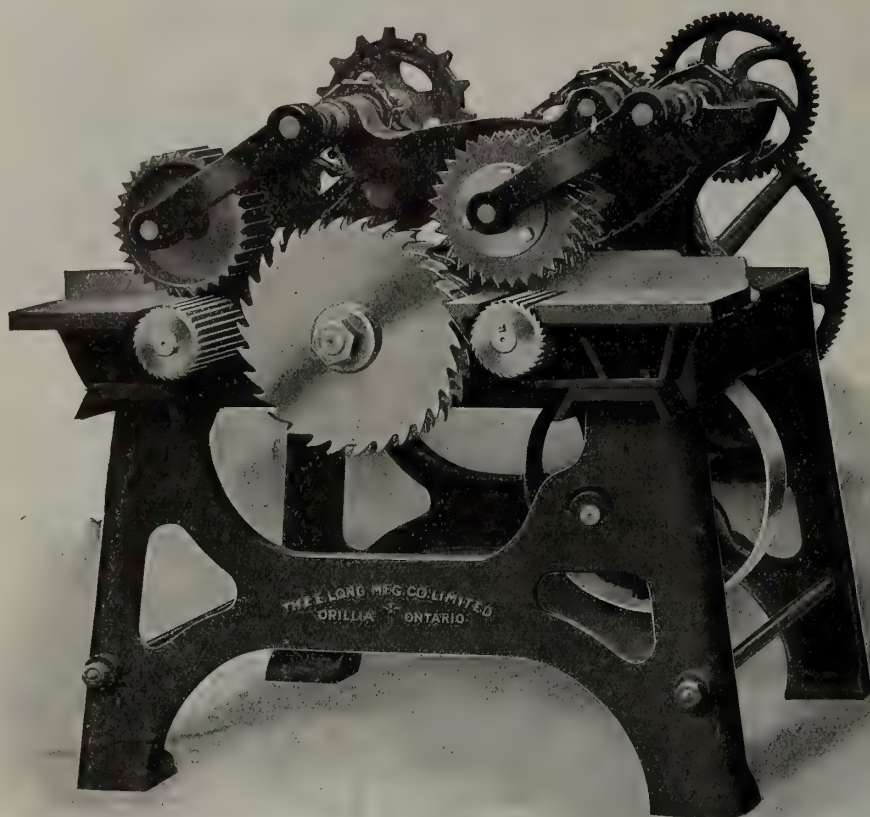
Branch VANCOUVER, B.C.



The  
Mark



of  
Quality



### 3 Saw Improved Lath Bolter

#### Points Worthy of Notice

Main frame made in one piece.  
2 lower feed rollers 5" diameter  
and **power driven**.

2 upper pressure rollers both  
**power driven**.

Front pressure roller raises to-  
wards the saws, and being power  
driven prevents bolts from flying  
back out of the machine.

Bolts cannot stick.

At the price we sell this mach-  
ine it has no competitor.

## Long's Quality Lath Bolters

### 4 Saw Lath Bolter

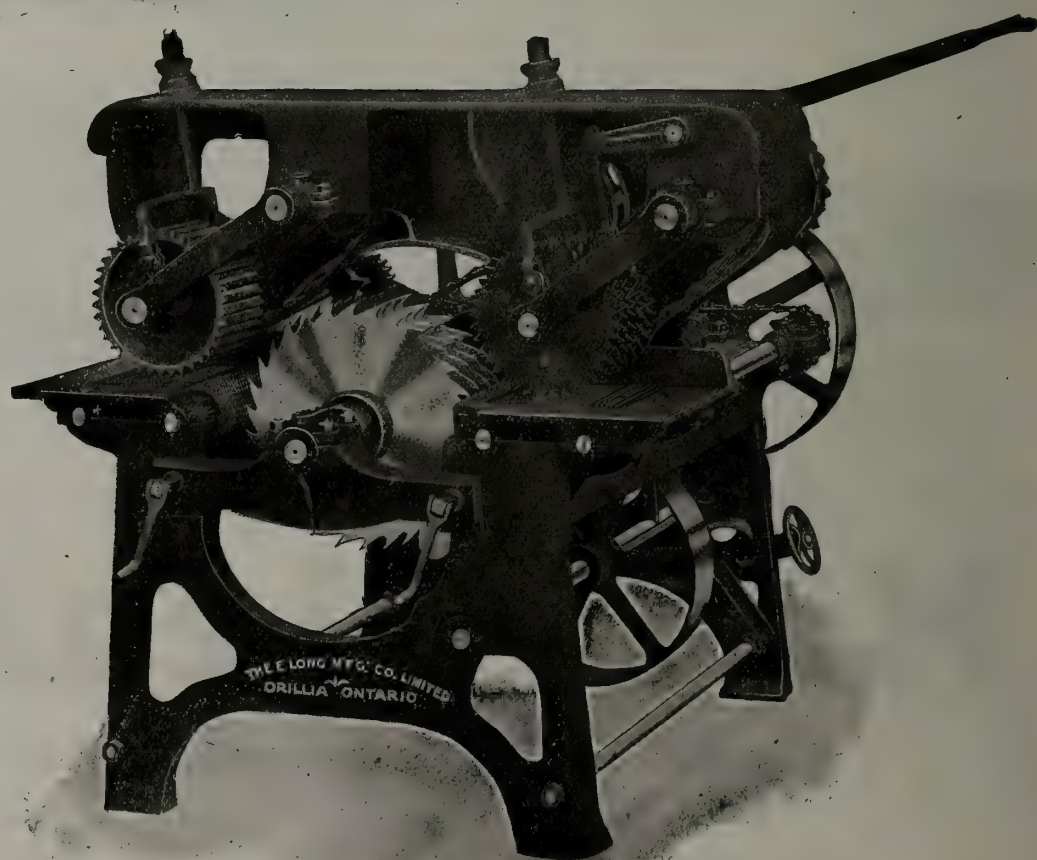
A machine for mills of  
large cutting capacity

Please notice

this machine has—Three Mandrel bear-  
ings, the outer one being easily removed  
for taking off saws for filing.

Four lower feed rollers, all **power driven**.  
Two top pressuse rollers, **power driven**.  
Bolts cannot stick or fly back.

*Full particulars on Application*



## The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# Have You Our Latest Catalogues?

THE prestige attained by Waterous Sawmill Machinery is due to the fact that we have not been content to rest on our oars.

On the theory that the standard of to-day is not good enough for to-morrow—that to-day's "*best*" is to-morrow's "*good-enough*"—we have kept everlastingly plugging away.

As sawmill conditions have changed, our machines have been changed and redesigned to keep pace with them. For this

reason we have not published a general catalogue, but have issued small sized bulletins of each machine as we built it.

Assembled in a special binder these individual bulletins illustrate our complete line. **One of these binders is at your service.**

Tear out this page, write your name on the margin and send it to us—we will mail you our complete set of "Sawmill Machinery up-to-date." *You will find it the handiest reference volume on your shelf.*

## Binder Contents

Bullwheels  
Chains and Accessories  
Log Deck Machinery  
Medium Carriages  
Heavy Carriages  
Circular Saw Frames  
Band Mills  
Edgers  
Circular Resaws  
Lathmills and Bolters  
Planers and Matchers  
Portable Sawmills  
Light Centre Crank Engines  
Heavy Sawmill Engines  
McEwen Engines  
Steel Plate Work

*Every Page is Worth Reading*

The  
**Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

Brantford, Canada

Agencies { Vancouver, B.C.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Valparaiso, Chile.  
Brisbane, Australia.







**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines. Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns

Veneered Doors

Newel Posts

Sashes - Flooring

Trim

Pine Doors and  
Frames

Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters

Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
**LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"**



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL



## BOILERS

We have been making all kinds of Boilers for over half a century.

Combine with this the most improved type of machinery, modern shops and up-to-date methods and you have the reason why "INGLIS" Boilers are the "STANDARD."

Let us quote on your requirements.

**The John Inglis Co., Ltd.**

Engineers and Boilermakers

14 Strachan Ave.

Toronto, Canada



# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

## Time is Money

The rapid cutting File is the economical File

Files Branded

American - Arcade - Eagle - Great Western  
Globe - Kearney & Foot - McClellan - J. B. Smith

are rapid cutters made by

**NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY**

Port Hope, Ont.

McKinnon  
Quality



McKinnon  
Quality

## Electric Welded Steel Loading Chain

| SIZE | LKS. FT. | PROOF TEST | BREAKING TEST | WT. 100 FT |
|------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 7/32 | 16       | 2200 lb.   | 4500 lb.      | 60 lb.     |
| 1/4  | 14       | 2500 lb.   | 5000 lb.      | 80 lb.     |
| 9/32 | 13       | 3500 lb.   | 7000 lb.      | 90 lb.     |
| 5/16 | 12       | 4500 lb.   | 9000 lb.      | 110 lb.    |

Guaranteed to pull stiff before breaking

Buffalo, N.Y. MCKINNON CHAIN CO. St. Catharines, Ont.



## GREAT STRENGTH & DURABILITY

Dick's Balata Belting, the best known fabric belt in the world, is specially distinguished for great strength and durability. Most gratifying results have been obtained from Dick's Belts as regards retention of strength. There are cases on record where Dick's Belts have been running for over twelve years and not only have retained their strength, but show not the slightest signs of wear and tear.

Write for Catalog on "Transmission Appliances."

**DICK'S** Balata Belting Leather Belting Wood Split Pulleys Shafting Hangers Iron Pulleys  
Steel Pulleys Saw Mill Supplies Clutches Babbitt Wood-Working Machinery Steam Goods

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**

Fairbanks Scales  
Montreal Toronto

Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engines  
St. John, N.B. Winnipeg

Safes and Vaults  
Calgary

Vancouver

2

## UNLINED LINEN FIRE HOSE (Circular Woven and Seamless)

"Underwriters Best" Red and Blue Stripe

MADE to conform to the requirements of the Associated Factory Fire Insurance Company, and is approved and accepted under every high-grade flax-hose specification.

GUARANTEED WATER PRESSURE 500 LBS. PER SQUARE INCH.

**F. REDDAWAY & COMPANY**

MONTREAL

SOLE MAKERS OF

TORONTO



## Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers and Travelling Cranes



The Smart-Turner  
Machine Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Canada

## THE STRONGEST CHAIN IN THE WORLD

### "Weldless Steel Chain"



Photograph of 7/16-inch Weldless Steel Chain broken with a test load of 9 tons, 3 cwt. (20,496 lbs.), or fully double the Admiralty breaking load for iron chain of this size. Note the elongation and reduction of area at the fracture.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

B. J. COGHLIN CO., Limited

∴

∴

MONTREAL



# Midland Planing Mill Products

Buy Pine Doors in CAR-LOTS at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES



No. 15



No. 17



No. 18

**CAR-LOT PRICES:** The Prices are for Car-lot Orders only, and are F. O. B. Cars, Any Railway Station in Canada, East of Fort William, and West of Quebec City.

**A1 Doors:** Extra good No. 1 Pine Doors, practically clear and suitable for oil finish.

**No. 15:** Five raised panels—Solid Mould 1 3/8 in. thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.90 ea.**

**No. 17:** Five Cross Raised Panels—Solid Mould 1 3/8" thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.85 ea.**

**No. 18:** Five Flat Panels, Solid Mould, 1 3/8" thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.90 ea.**

**B3 Doors:** Extra good Pine Doors for Paint, Clear Panels, Smooth, Sound Knotted Stiles and Rails.

**No. 15:** Five Flat Panels, Solid Mould, 1 3/8" thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.50 ea.**

**No. 17:** Six Cross Flat Panels, Solid Mould, 1 3/8" thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.45 ea.**

**No. 18:** Five Flat Panels, Solid Mould, 1 3/8" thick, assorted sizes up to 2' 10" x 6' 10" .. **\$1.55 ea.**

**SEND FOR SAMPLE—**We will send a sample of any of the above, at these prices, freight prepaid.

**Midland Doors are Guaranteed:** Buy from the manufacturer and save jobbers profits.

**Odd Sizes Supplied:** We handle your small orders at regular prices. Send for price lists and discounts.

**Glass Doors:** We manufacture a full line of Front Doors. See our Catalog for designs and prices.

**Mixed Car Lots:** If you can't take a full car-lot, we can complete car with Mouldings, Hardwood Flooring, etc.

**Veneered Doors:** Our Veneer Door Plant is the only one in Canada manufacturing high-grade Veneer Doors that compete in price with American Stock Line; Have you seen the Midland Special?

ASK FOR IT

## Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Ltd., Midland, Ontario

Manufacturers from the Tree to the Finished Product





VIEW OF OUR MILL AND BOOMS

# CHOICE PINE

Lumber buyers who come face to face with the consuming public are to-day experiencing a demand for quality products, that we anticipated a good many years ago.

Our first move in the production of Pine Lumber was the acquisition of a good supply of timber—not only a good quantity, but particularly a good quality, and the best proof we can offer you of our success in the selection of this kind of timber is found to-day in our

**Norway or White Pine Lumber, Railroad and  
Structural Timbers, Flooring, Ceiling,  
Moulding, Siding, Cross-arms, etc.**

Daily Capacity of Mill 190,000 feet of lumber, 65,000 pieces of lath, exclusive box boards and pickets.

**George Gordon & Company**  
CACHE BAY      Limited      -      -      ONTARIO



# Your Lumber and Timber Inquiries Solicited

**Rough or  
Dressed**

New fast feed  
planing mill in  
connection.

**Prompt Service**



View of Saw Mills, Pembroke, Ont.

**The Colonial Lumber Co., Limited**  
Pembroke, Ont.

## WHITE PINE



OUR SAW MILL AT LUMSDEN'S MILLS, QUE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS READY FOR  
PROMPT SHIPMENT:

|                      | White<br>Pine | Mill<br>Run | Feet    |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 2 x 5/up x 12/16     |               |             | 230,000 |
| 1 x 12 x 12/16       | "             | "           | 350,000 |
| 1 1/4 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 60,000  |
| 1 1/4 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 160,000 |
| 1 1/2 x 4/7 x 12/16  | "             | "           | 95,000  |
| 1 1/2 x 8/up x 12/16 | "             | "           | 200,000 |
| 2 x 6 x 12/16        | "             | "           | 100,000 |

*Write us your requirements*

**JOHN LUMSDEN, Lumsden's Mills, Quebec**



# Pine Doors

## That Are Right

### Our No. 3 Pine Doors

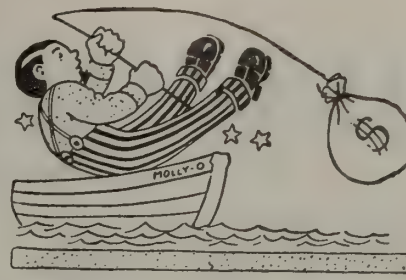
are the leaders in the line. We have put in special new plant and machinery in order to turn out the best Pine Door that can be produced and we have now made

#### No. 3 Pine Doors our Specialty

We are taking particular care of this line and we guarantee every door to be thoroughly well-made from good sound kiln-dried lumber. With our large output we can satisfy you on quality—at the right price. Large and small shipments made on short notice. Special attention given to Rush Orders. Try us with your next order for

#### No. 3 Pine Doors

THE  
**Pembroke Lumber Co.**  
Pembroke, Ontario



## You can Pull Dollars

A trial order of our

## HEMLOCK, PINE and HARDWOOD

will prove to you the amount of trade you can pull.

Your trade will appreciate the quality of your lumber and will "come again". Start that pull to-day.

**Hocken Lumber Co., Limited**  
Otter Lake Station, Ont.

President and General Manager    Assistant General Manager  
D. C. CAMERON, Winnipeg    WM. ROBERTSON, Vancouver  
Secretary-Treasurer, WILSON BELL, Winnipeg

## The Rat Portage Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar and Spruce  
**LUMBER**

Cedar Shingles, Fir and Cedar Lath

Car Sills and Sheathing, Cedar Siding

Large and Long Timbers  
for heavy construction work

Vancouver, B. C., and Harrison River, B. C.

The  
**M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co.**  
Hamilton, Ontario

## Matching, Dressing and Re-sawing

done in Transit at Lowest Prices

We are Equipped to Dress and Bore  
**Heavy Georgia Pine Timbers**



JOHN GILLIES  
President

DAVID GILLIES  
Vice-President

J. S. GILLIES  
Sec.-Treas

Established  
1873

**GILLIES BROS.** Mills & Head Office  
BRAESIDE, ONT.  
Limited

Manufacturers of

**WHITE PINE**

**RED PINE**

**SPRUCE**

Planing Mill, Yard & Office  
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

New York City  
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The  
**Georgian Bay  
Lumber Co.**

Limited

Waubashene, Ontario

Manufacturers of High Grade

**Lumber  
and Laths**

**Fraser Bryson  
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Lumber Dealers

Selling agents for Fraser & Co., Manufacturers

Mills at Deschenes, Que., near Ottawa

**White Pine  
Red Pine  
Spruce  
Lumber and Lath**

Office, Castle Building  
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The  
**Victoria Harbor Lumber Company**  
Limited

Manufacturers of **Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Head Office, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.



# Quebec Spruce and Hemlock

**Cedar Shingles** 10 MILLION IN STOCK **Cedar Shingles**  
PROMPT SHIPMENT

## Mill Run Spruce 1912 cut

1 x 3 in., 182,000 ft.

1 x 4 in., 350,000 ft.

1 x 6 in., 600,000 ft.

1 x 7 in., 100,000 ft.

1 x 8 in., 25,000 ft.

3 x 3 in., 188,000 ft.

2 x 3 in., 27,000 ft.

1 x 9 in., 10,000 ft.

1 1/4 x 4 up, 14,000 ft.

2 x 4, 75,000 ft.

2 x 5, 51,000 ft.

2 x 6, 71,000 ft.

Cull Spruce

2 x 5 and up, 21,000 ft.

2 x 4 and up, 38,000 ft.

3 x 4 and up, 700,000 ft.

Cull Hemlock

2 x 4 and up, 250,000 ft.

Tamarac

3 x 4 and up, 75,000 ft.

Full lines coming in from this seasons sawing.

## BARTRAM BROTHERS, Limited

Ed. T. Saxe, 1200 Claremont Ave., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Hope Chambers, OTTAWA, CAN., Head Office

# WM. H. BROMLEY

Head Office,

Pembroke, Ont.

Telephone 148

WHITE PINE

RED PINE

LATH

DIMENSION

TIMBER



SPRUCE

HEMLOCK

BASSWOOD

DRESSED

LUMBER

All customers given satisfaction. Note the satisfied look of this customer.

# Wholesale Lumber -

Pembroke, Ont.  
and  
Midland, Ont.



# Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

## White Pine, Birch, Spruce and Hemlock

Mills on O. T. Ry.  
LONGFORD  
KOSHBE  
RAVENSWORTH  
On T. & N. O. Ry.  
EARLTON and  
MILEAGE 156 1/4

Toronto, Canada

801-2 C.P.R. Building  
Cor. King & Yonge

## 18 inch Shingles

Mills cutting 18 inch Cedar Shingles, please quote f. o. b. mill. Name shipping point and state when you can ship. Would contract for the season's cut if we can agree on prices.

### C. M. Willcox

Whitby

(Successor to George Cormack)

Ontario

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

## PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and  
Wholesale Dealers

## Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies  
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

## The Rideau Lumber Co., Limited

Trafalgar Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Offer Dry flooring strips 5/4" to 8/4"

" Dry factory sidings " "

" Dry 1x6", 7", 8", and 10" small log  
White Pine.

ESTABLISHED 1855

## THE MCGIBBON LUMBER CO. OF PENETANGUISHENE

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

HEMLOCK BILLSTUFF a Specialty of which we have  
the Best Assortment on Georgian Bay.

Don't wait to write. Phone us your requirements.

All stock sized or matched if required.

Our Yards are Unequalled for Drying Lumber

# River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

## SPRUCE

Lumber

Lath

Pulpwood

CORRESPONDENCE  
SOLICITED

Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of  
Quebec City



# LAKEFIELD WHITE PINE

## WILL SATISFY YOU

For many years Lakefield has been among the leading White Pine producing centres and the stock among the most satisfactory.

The logs are small only running about forty feet to the piece which produces a clean, smooth, redknotted stock, ten to sixteen feet long.

Have a few carloads White Pine Lath  $6/4 \times 3/8 \times 4'$  in fair shipping condition.

Phone or write for quotations.

There are a few cars of each of the following sizes of 1912 dry stock still in pile.

|           |       |        |     |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----|
| 1 x 4/5   | 10/16 | Mill   | Run |
| 1 x 6     | "     | "      | "   |
| 1 x 7     | "     | "      | "   |
| 1 x 8     | "     | "      | "   |
| 1 x 9/11  | "     | "      | "   |
| 5/4 x 4/5 | "     | "      | "   |
| 2 x 6     | "     | "      | "   |
| 2 x 8     | "     | Common |     |

Our mill run contains everything the logs produce except the culls and clear.

Can load in a days notice if you have a rush order. Planing mill in connection.

If you have never used Lakefield Lumber we want to ship you a sample car—you will like it.

*We can supply all sizes in White Pine as the mill started April 24th. Complete list on request.*

# Union Lumber Company

Limited

Kent Building  
Toronto

Canada



JOHN MCKERGOW, W. K. GRAFFTEY,  
President Managing-Director

**The Montreal Lumber  
Co. Limited**

**Wholesale Lumber**

Ottawa Office: Montreal Office:  
46 Elgin St. 759 Notre Dame St., W

**WHOLESALE DEALERS  
SPRUCE**

13 Foot and 16 Foot

Lath and  
White Cedar Shingles

**CHRISTY-MOIR CO.**  
149 Broadway, New York City

**McLennan Timber  
Lands and Lumber Co.  
Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in  
all kinds of

**Timber Lands**

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.  
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

**RAILS** For Tramways, Sidings, Etc.  
New and Second Hand

**YARD LOCOMOTIVES**  
**John J. Gartshore**  
58 Front St. W., TORONTO

**Hardwood Flooring**  
The Celebrated Diamond Brand

End Matched, Bored,  
Polished and Bundled

Manufactured by  
**SIEMON BROS., LTD.**

For prices write  
W. T. EAGEN  
Selling Agent for Ontario and Quebec  
203-4 McKinnon Bldg.  
Phone M. 6316 TORONTO

**Saddle Tank Locomotives**  
**Geared Locomotives**  
**Steel Rails**  
**Flat Cars**

All Secondhand

Correspondence solicited

**SESSENWEIN BROS.**  
Montreal

# LUMBER WANTED

**MILL OUTPUT IN**  
**Maple Birch Elm Ash**  
**Basswood Spruce Jack**  
**Pine and Hemlock**

## Highest Cash Price Paid

*Reasons for trying us on your output*

1. We have established a reputation for square dealing.
2. We ship promptly.
3. We measure and grade stock at shipping point.
4. We discount all bills

*For these reasons our stocks have gone quickly*

*Write us describing stocks you have or are  
sawing.*

**C. G. Anderson Lumber  
Company, Limited**

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale  
Dealers in Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, B.C.  
Shingles and Hardwood Lumber

**206 Manning Chambers**  
**Toronto**

**The Meaford Lumber Co.**

want to buy any quantity of the  
following stocks: Birch, Beech,  
Maple, Soft Elm, Ash, Bass-  
wood, Spruce, Hemlock.

Let us quote you prices.

We are dealers in all kinds of  
sawn lumber.

Tell us what you want. We  
want your business. We can  
supply your requirements.

We have for sale Birch 6/4, 8/4  
and 12/4, No. 1 C and B also a  
few cars 1' Dry Basswood.

Write us, we will be pleased to quote  
you close prices.

**The Meaford Lumber Company**  
539 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont.

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds  
of Lumber and Timber in Can-  
ada and United States: Spruce,  
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,  
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-  
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,  
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short  
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-  
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-  
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

**AUGER & SON**  
QUEBEC

**The Canada Wood  
Specialty Co., Limited**

Manufacturers:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring  
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame  
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,  
Heading, Baskets, Etc.

Write, Telegraph or Telephone  
your orders

Orillia, Ont.

**R. LAIDLAW  
LUMBER CO.**  
LIMITED

Toronto

Sarnia

Buffalo

**SPECIALTIES**

Sawed Hemlock  
Red Cedar Shingles  
White Pine Lath  
Bass and Poplar Siding

**James Gillespie**

Pine and Hardwood

**Lumber**

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.



## James W. Sewall

A. B.

Forest Mapping and Surveying  
Estimation of Timber and Work-  
ing Plans—Men Experienced  
in Canadian Forests.

16 Centre Street  
Old Town, Maine,  
U. S. A.



### GEO. I. McCLURE

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber  
CYPRESS and SOUTHERN PINE  
Specialties  
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and CHERRY  
Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring  
Veneered Doors Stiles and Rails  
Can ship direct from Mills or from  
Detroit. I want to buy Birch, Maple,  
Basswood, and Elm.

Office, Yards and Warehouse  
CLARK, PLUMER AVES. AND M. C. R. R.  
DETROIT, MICH.



## Timber Estimates!

We make accurate cruises of stand-  
ing timber, topographical maps, and  
advise as to forest management for—

TIMBER OWNERS  
BONDING HOUSES  
MILL OPERATORS

## Munson-Whitaker Co.

Consulting Forest Engineers  
Chicago, 515 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
New York Boston  
475 Fourth Ave. 625 Tremont Bldg.

## Saw Mill Help

Competent employees for saw  
mills and woodworking plants  
are scarce. The best of them  
read this paper regularly. To  
get in touch with good men  
send a "Want Ad" to the

Canada Lumberman  
and Woodworker  
220 King Street West, TORONTO

## "Well Bought is Half Sold"

### Special White Pine Offer

|         |              |                       |      |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| 17M ft. | 1x12 and up, | C. Select and Better, | W.P. |
| 50 "    | 1x 8 and up, | Cuts and Dressing     | "    |
| 40 "    | 1x4/7"       | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 100 "   | 1x4/7"       | D. Select             | "    |
| 25 "    | 6/4x8 and up | C. Select and Better  | "    |
| 30 "    | 6/4x8 and up | D. Select             | "    |
| 100 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 1 and 2 Cuts      | "    |
| 150 "   | 6/4x6 and up | No. 3 Cuts            | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x4 and up | Good Shorts           | "    |
| 50 "    | 6/4x10       | Sel. M. R.            | "    |

F.O.B. Byng Inlet

All our own manufacture of 1911 sawing.

*Your enquiries solicited.*

# Graves, Bigwood & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Pine and Hemlock Lumber

730 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

We are Buyers of

## Hardwood Lumber

Pine and Spruce  
Veneers Handles  
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

## Staves Hoops Headings

JAMES WEBSTER & BRO., Ltd.

Booth, Liverpool, England

London Office:  
Dashwood House 9 Broad St., E.C.

## Cant & Kemp

52 St. Enoch Square  
GLASGOW

## Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow  
A1 and A B C Codes used

## Smith & Tyrer Ltd.

Agents for Shippers of

SPRUCE, PINE, HARD-  
WOODS AND OTHER  
WOOD GOODS.

Please Offer Stocks on hand.

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Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS  
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and  
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Dealer in All Kinds of

## HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office and Yard:

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## Mills Products Company

Detroit, Michigan

Exclusive handlers of the  
PREMIER BRAND XX and  
XXX R/C. shingles—also selling  
Washington Shingles 6 to 2-16"  
EXTRA \*A\* grade.

Don't forget we want your  
orders and inquiries for South-  
ern HARDWOODS and YEL-  
LOW PINE.

'phone, wire or write us





## Watson & Todd, Limited

### OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Send Us Your Enquiries For:—

2x6/8in., 3x4/8in., 12 ft./up, Norway. 1x6in., 1x7in./up, 12ft./up, Norway.  
 6/4 x 4/7 in., No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 8 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 12/16 ft. White Pine.  
 6/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 5/4 x 4 in./up No. 1 and No. 2 Barn, 6/11 ft. White Pine.  
 10½c. and 11c. rate to Toronto.

Phone Bell Main 8656

Private exchange connecting with all departments

## The McLennan Lumber Co.

### Limited

Everything in Lumber  
 Wholesale and Retail  
 Rough and Dressed

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WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS

## The Hurdman Lumber Co.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Limited

EASTERN

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Hardwoods,  
 Timber, Lath and Shingles

WESTERN

British Columbia Timber  
 at Lowest Prices and any Sizes.

We are open to BUY cuts of Pine; Spruce; Hemlock; Basswood and Ash; and will be pleased to hear from manufacturers having anything to dispose of for cash, will also make contracts now for Basswood to be taken out this winter.

### Send me Your Orders for

100 M 1 x 4 Mill Run, White Pine, Box Out  
 190 M 1 x 5 " " "  
 75 M 1 x 9 " " "  
 60 M 1 x 10 " " "

And Enquiries for

PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK,  
 BASSWOOD, LATH

C. A. SPENCER

Wholesale Dealer in Rough and  
 Dressed Lumber, Lath  
 and Shingles

Eastern Townships Bank Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

Toronto Representative: A. T. Dadson, 42 Duggan Ave.

## Williams Lumber Company

Wholesale Dealers in

White and Red Pine, Spruce and Lath  
 ROUGH OR DRESSED

5/4, 6/4, & 8/4 x 7 & up x 12/16 shipping  
 cull sidings, cut out of deal logs,  
 cutting up in above.

Write us for prices

18 CENTRAL CHAMBERS

OTTAWA, ONT.

## Edward Hines Lumber Co.

(BRANCH OFFICE)

Parry Sound, Ont.

===== All grades of =====

## WHITE PINE

and

### Norway Dimension Bill Stuffs

WHITE and RED PINE LATH

## Casey-Shaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Sudbury, Ontario

Manufacturers of

## Lumber and Lath

Planing Mill Work

SAW MILLS

Long Lake, Ont. and Blezard, Ont.

GENERAL OFFICE

Sudbury, Ont.

## THE LONG LUMBER CO.

Branch Office  
 TORONTO, ONT.

Head Office  
 HAMILTON, ONT.

40,000 ft. 2 x 8—10/16 Red Pine, Dry  
 50,000 " 4/4 Clear and Clear Face Norway  
 20,000 " 5/4 " " " "  
 25,000 " 6/4 " " " "  
 50,000 " 8/4 " " " "  
 2 Cars No. 1 Norway Lath  
 3 Cars No. 1 White Pine Lath

Sole Agents for A. Cotton's XXX B.C. Shingles



# Mason, Gordon & Co. 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

## Everything in Timber

—Car and Cargo lots only—

**Douglas Fir, Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Yellow Pine and Oak**

Write, Wire or 'Phone for Prices

Western Office: — Pacific Building, VANCOUVER, B. C.

For low prices and prompt shipment of

**Yellow Pine Timbers  
Short Leaf Finish  
Chestnut --- Oak --- Ash  
Cypress  
New Brunswick Shingles**

TRY

**Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.**

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



### Veneer Press and Dryer

Hydraulic and other Presses  
for mill and factory use.  
Built in all sizes or to suit  
special conditions.

WRITE FOR PRICES  
AND QUOTATIONS

**William R. Perrin  
and Company, Ltd.**

TORONTO, CANADA

## Wm. Milne & Son, Ltd.

Manufacturers:

**Lumber, Lath and Shingles**

Mills at North Bay, Sellwood Jct. and Spanish, Ont.

Head Office: North Bay, Ont.

### North Bay Mill

White Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and  
Birch Lumber, dressed flooring,  
siding etc. Lath and Cedar Shingles.

### Sellwood Jct. Mill

White and Norway Pine. Lumber  
and Lath.

### Spanish Mill

White and Norway Pine, Spruce  
and Hemlock, Lumber and Lath.  
Vessel and rail shipment.

DWIGHT J. TURNER, PRES.

CLARENCE A. TURNER, VICE-PRES.

STANLEY F. TURNER, SECT-TREAS.

***The* Turner Lumber Co.**

Limited

**25 Toronto Street - Toronto, Ontario**

**Manufacturers and Wholesale Lumber Merchants.**

**Dealers in Timber Limits.**



# TORONTO WHOLESALESAERS

## The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

**Pine, Hemlock, Spruce & Hardwoods**

WE CAN NOW DO

**DRESSING, MATCHING AND SIZING  
AT THE FESSERTON MILL**

**SPECIALTY:—Hemlock Timbers**

PHONE  
ADELAIDE 1783

15 Toronto St., TORONTO

MILLS:  
FESSERTON, ONT.

## JOHN DONOGH & CO.

Wholesale Dealers

### Special Offerings:

SPRUCE { 1 x 4-5-6, No. 1 Dry  
1 x 8-10, No. 1 Dry

RED PINE—1 x 4-5-6 Flooring Strips, Dry

WHITE PINE—1 ¼ & 1 ½ No. 1 & 2 Culls

LATH—1 ½—4 ft. No. 1 White Pine

1205 TRADERS BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

C. A.

# LARKIN

## LUMBER COMPANY

LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

## WHY BUY NORWAY?

When we can sell you 2 x 8, 2 x 10 and 2 x 12, 10-16 ft. White Pine, with the Dressing in, at very near the same price.

We also offer,—

A block of 300 M ft. 2 in. Dressing Cuts and better, 1911 manufacture

„ 100 M ft. 1 x 10, 10-16 ft. Small Log Mill Run White Pine

Two cars 1 x 8 and wider, 10-22 ft. Norway, 40% 10 in. and over wide

## Leak & Company, Limited

18 Aberdeen Chambers, TORONTO

## The Oliver Lumber Co., Ltd.

540 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto

We offer the following White Pine 1912 cut at close prices.

50 M 8/4 Good Sidings

40 M 6/4 Shop „

100 M 6/4 x 10 Common and Dressing

50 M 8/4 Shop

50 M 4/4 x 12 Mill Run

## Spears & Lauder

Head Office: 501 Kent Bldg., TORONTO

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

in

### Hardwood, Hemlock and Pine Lumber

Can ship immediately 6 x 6" to 12 x 12" Hemlock and Pine timbers, also Hemlock ties.

## The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.

Limited

18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFER FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

1912 Cut—2 x 6—10-16 ft. M. R. Red Pine

2 x 8— „ „ „

2 x 10— „ „ „

2 x 10— „ „ „

1 x 6— „ „ „

1 x 4 and up „ „ „

## Do You Want a Salesman?

¶ Every live lumber salesman in Canada reads the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

¶ You can get the man you want through a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" department of this paper.



15,000,000 Feet ALWAYS ON HAND.

**THE PRICE-BUYER'S EAR**

is reached by only one line of argument but QUALITY saves waste and swells his dividends.

**We Specialize in Quality**

From our regular stock of SOUTHERN HARDWOODS we make a special offer of the following

**"WISLUMBCO STANDARDS"**

50,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 9-in. 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Tupelo.  
 30,000 ft. 4/4 x 13-in. and wider 1st and 2nd Tupelo.  
 90,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 12-in. 1st and 2nd Tupelo.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Gum.  
 95,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Gum.  
 85,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Sap Gum.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 in. and wider 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.  
 80,000 ft. 4/4 x 6 to 12 in. 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.  
 60,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Sap Gum.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 No. 2 Common Sap Gum.  
 95,000 ft. 4/4 Shop Cypress.  
 75,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cypress.  
 80,000 ft. 4/4 x 18 in. and wider No. 1 and Panel Cottonwood.  
 65,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 to 17 in. Box Board Cottonwood.  
 55,000 ft. 4/4 x 9 to 12 in. Box Board Cottonwood.  
 80,000 ft. 4/4 x 13 in. and wider 1st and 2nd Cottonwood.  
 60,000 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Common Cottonwood.

**Wisconsin Lumber Company**  
CHICAGO

**Band Mills**  
Huttig, Ark.  
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**The World's Best**

HERE are six styles of axes that are made from special crucible steel bit and capable of retaining an edge longer than any other axes made.

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CHIPPER  
BEAVER**

**"66"****OTTOWA CHIEF**

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Get our Prices and Particulars.

**The Mack Axe Works**  
Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

# Machinery and Timber For Sale

The undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands, mills and town property situated in the Town of Parry Sound, Ont.; and other Lumber Equipment, including boom chains, plows, sleighs, etc.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Shawanaga, Burpee, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

**We have the following Sawmill Machinery for sale:**

- |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              | 1 Automatic Machine for circular saws.                                                                                               |
| 1 3-block right hand steam feed carriage fitted with steam set works, made by Wm. Hamilton, Peterboro, with 10-in. steam feed cylinder. | 1 Hand Machine for cut-off saws.                                                                                                     |
| 1 Double cylinder steam nigger, right hand.                                                                                             | 1 Lap Grinder.                                                                                                                       |
| 1 Log Loader for right hand mill.                                                                                                       | 1 Set Band Saw Rollers and levelling blocks, with necessary swedges, a number of second-hand band, gang, edger and slash table saws. |
| 1 8 ft. Double-cutting Telescope Band Mill, made by Waterous Engine Works.                                                              |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 10 in. Double-cylinder steam feed carriage, left hand, for cutting 24-ft. logs.                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 left-hand steam nigger.                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Log-loader.                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Endless chain jack ladder with two kickers complete for right and left hand mills.                                                    |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Roger Gang Edgers for 8-in. cants and lumber.                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Waterous double edger, 6 saws.                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 2-saw trimmers.                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 20-ft. Slash table.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 16-ft. Revolving Slash Table.                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Horizontal Slab Resaw with 5-ft. wheels, made by Diamond Iron Works.                                                                  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 70-ft. Transfer Chain for sorting lumber, with necessary levers, rolls and transfer chains to complete outfit.                        |                                                                                                                                      |
| 1 Lath Mill with bolter.                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                      |
| 2 Lath Trimming Saws.                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | <b>POWER PLANT</b>                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 24 x 36 Slide Valve Engine with 40-in. x 12-ft. extra heavy double arm split fly wheel.                                            |
|                                                                                                                                         | 2 Double Duplex, high pressure Water Pumps.                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                         | 5 60-in. x 16-ft. Return Tubular Boilers, allowed 125 lbs. steam.                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                         | 2 125 h.p. Water Wheels.                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Upright Engine for sawdust conveyor.                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 10 h.p. Engine.                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Mitts & Merrell Hog.                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Wood Machine for 22-in. wood.                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Wood Machine for 16-in. wood.                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, installed.                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 Edger for ripping dry lumber, not installed.                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 30 h.p. Generator, 250 volt.                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                         | 1 30 light arc generator.                                                                                                            |

**FILING ROOM**

- 1 Automatic Filing Machine for 12-in. D.C. band saws.  
 1 Automatic Grinding Machine for 8-in. S.C. band saws.

There is also a large quantity of shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, tram cars and rails and turn-tables, particulars of which may be had on application.

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IS there anything more unsatisfactory to **you** than being held up by delays in receiving the stock you are in urgent need of—maybe it is only a few pieces of lumber or bundles of shingles out of a car?

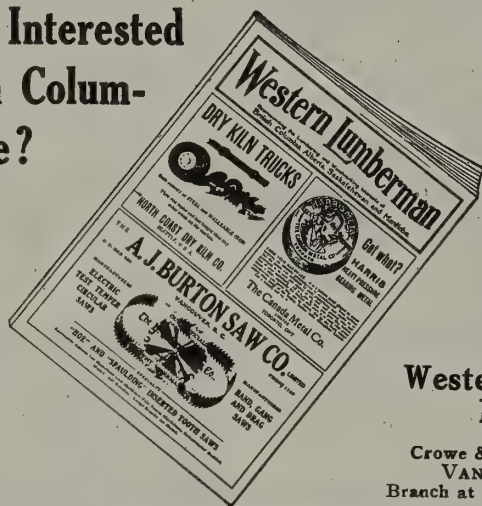
HOW do **you** feel when stock for which you have been waiting arrives and is poor quality—unfit for the use you require it?

WHY don't **you** place your orders with a Company who can, in shipping you, obviate the worries and dissatisfaction mentioned above.

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The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

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No. 1 Common, 4/4, 4 cars.

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Firsts and seconds, 6/4, 3 cars.

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1s and 2s, 4/4, 10 ft. and 12 ft., 2 cars.

1s and 2s, 4/4, 14 ft. and 16 ft., 3 cars.

1s and 2s, 5/4, 10 ft. and 12 ft., 1 car.

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No. 1 Common, 4/4, 10 ft. and 12 ft., 2 cars.

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1s and 2s, 5/8, 24-in. to 27-in., 1 car.

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1s and 2s, 4/4, 12-in. to 17-in., 3 cars.

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1s and 2s, 4/4, 6-in. and up, 2 cars.

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Special Attention to our Canadian Trade

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It is the only liniment on the market that will stop bleeding at once.

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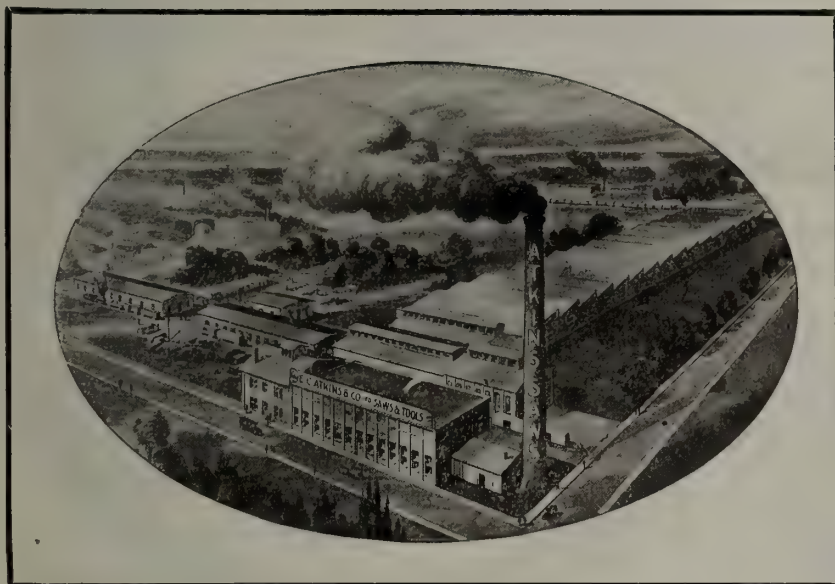
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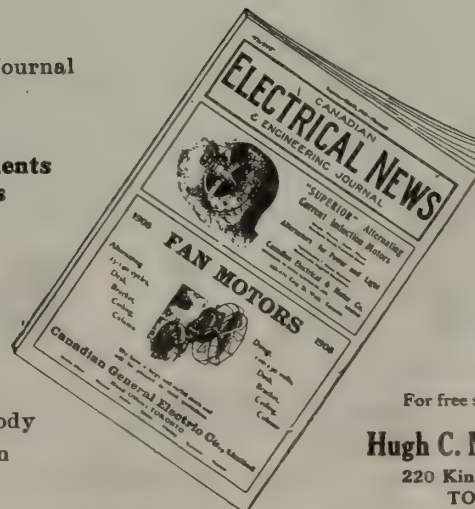
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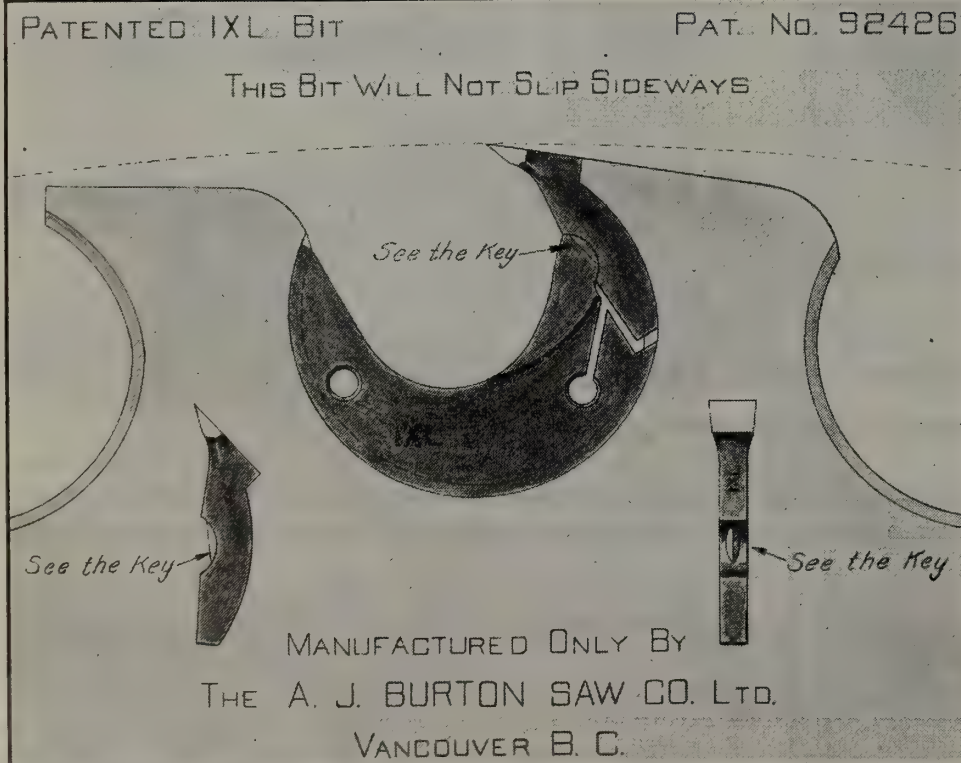
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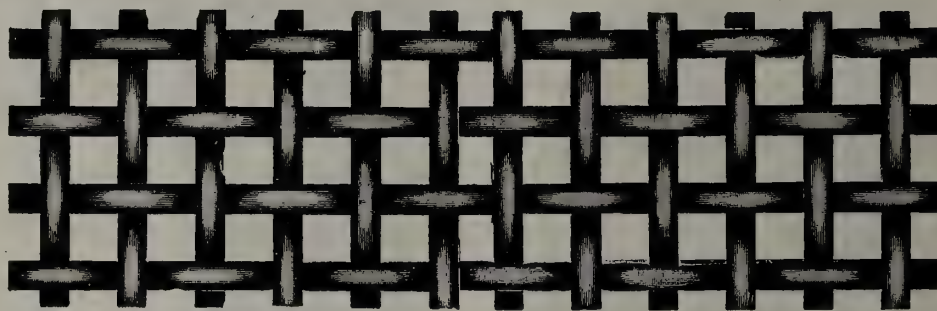
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| 1x4          | 1x9          | 1½x7         | 2x4          | 2x9          | 3x7          | 1x4           |
| 1x5          | 1x10         | 1½x8         | 2x5          | 2x10         | 3x8          | 1x6           |
| 1x6          | 1½x4         | 1½x9         | 2x6          | 3x4          | 3x9          | 1x7           |
| 1x7          | 1½x5         | 1½x10        | 2x7          | 3x5          | 3x10         | 1x8           |
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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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32" Variety Turning Lathe

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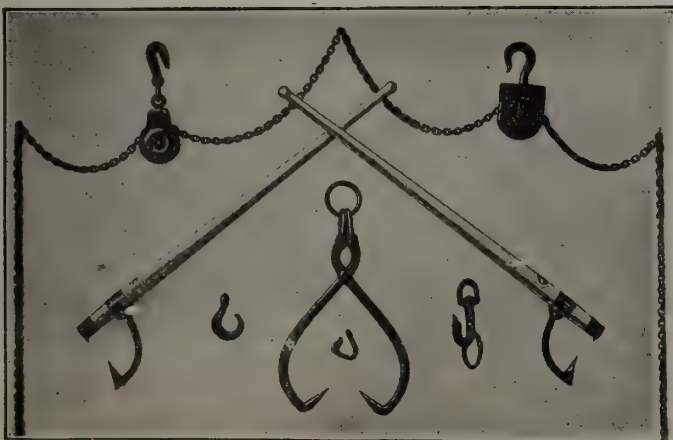
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Four-Saw  
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# Pine and Spruce



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We have the following special value in Bone Dry Lumber, 1912 cutting, ready for immediate shipment. Can load same day order is received.

## Spruce, Clear and No. 1

2" Scant x 4" and up, 6 ft. and up. 200 M—very small percentage under 10 ft,

## Spruce, Merchantable

|                               |   |   |        |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| 2" Scant x 6" x 10 ft. and up | - | - | 400 M. |
| 2" " x 9" " "                 | - | - | 150 M. |
| 2" " x 9" 12/13 ft.           | - | - | 100 M. |
| 2" " x 11" 10 ft. and up      | - | - | 30 M.  |
| 3" x 11" and 12" "            | - | - | 85 M.  |

All choice stock and bone dry.

## White Pine, No. 3 Barn & Better

|                            |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 1 x 4/6" x 10 ft. and up   | - | - | - | 300 M. |
| 1 x 6" " "                 | - | - | - | 250 M. |
| 1 x 8" " "                 | - | - | - | 200 M. |
| 1 x 10" " "                | - | - | - | 100 M. |
| 1 x 7" and up " "          | - | - | - | 200 M. |
| 1 1/4 x 7" " "             | - | - | - | 400 M. |
| 1 1/2 x 4" " 6/9 ft.       | - | - | - | 20 M.  |
| 1 1/2 x 7" " 10 ft. and up | - | - | - | 400 M. |
| 2 x 7" " " "               | - | - | - | 100 M. |

## White Pine, Mill Run

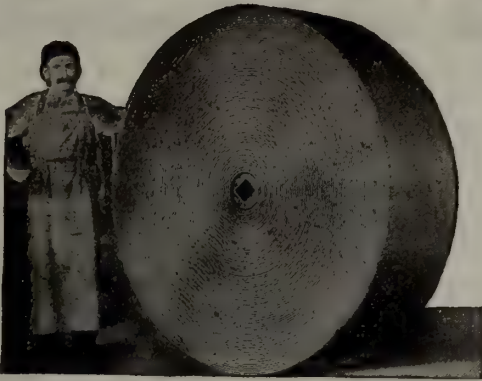
|                              |   |   |        |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| 3 x 6" and up, 10 ft. and up | - | - | 300 M. |
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Wire or Write Promptly.

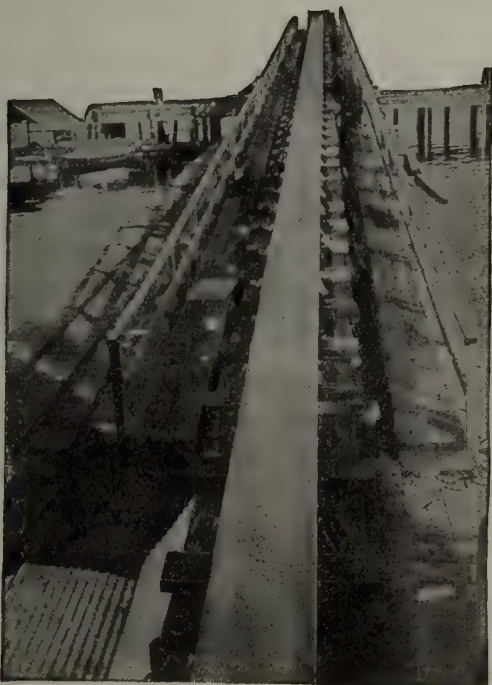
# Bathurst Lumber Company, Limited

BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK





Goodyear Conveyor Belt for the Rainy River Gravel Co., Vancouver. Made in one piece—seven hundred and fifty feet long.



A seven hundred and fifty feet Goodyear Conveyor Belt in actual service at Rainy River, Vancouver.



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*Our pocket size catalog should be in every mill.*

**Simonds Canada Saw Co.,  
Limited**

Vancouver Montreal St. John



## Solid and Inserted Tooth Circular Saws

*We make a specialty of these lines*

**We remake old Solid Tooth Saws  
into new Inserted Tooth Saws**

*Write to us for quotations*

Our saws have been before the public of Canada since 1855, and have won a reputation far excelling any other make of saws, combining as they do so many points of marked superiority.

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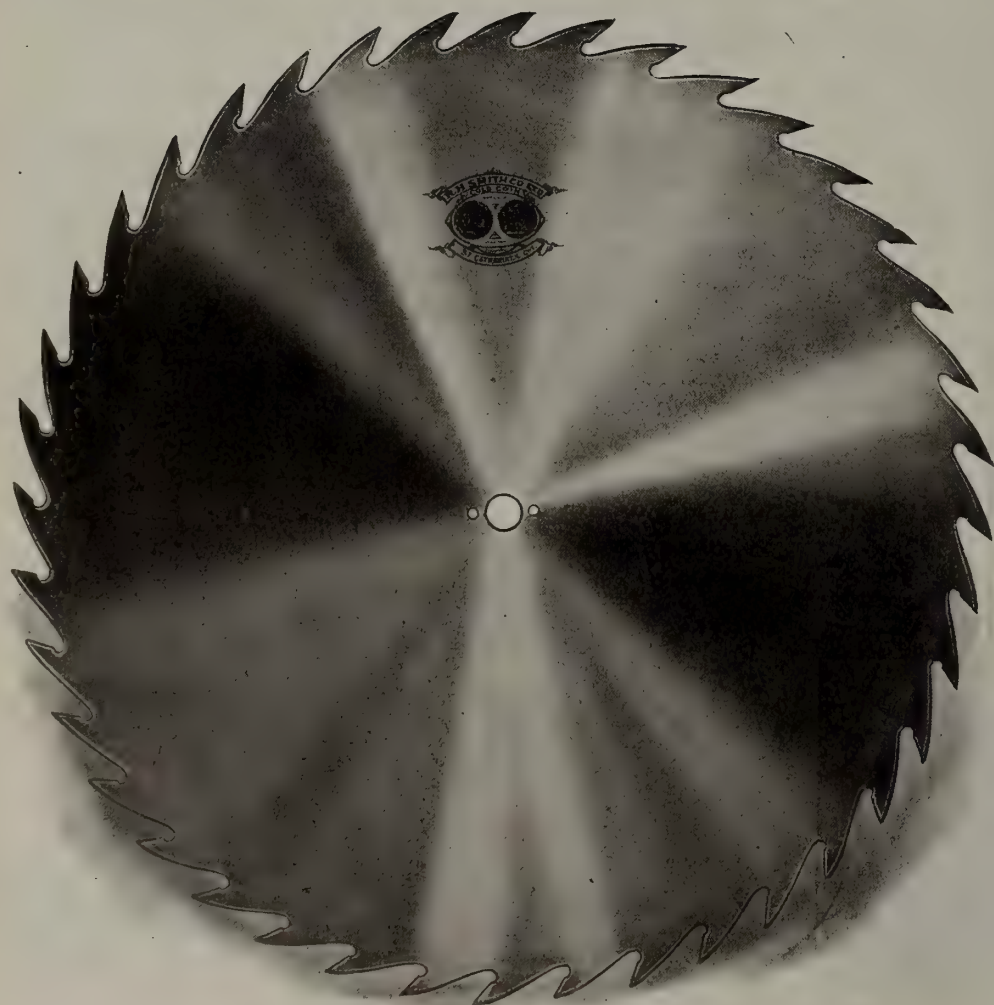
These saws will stand up to their work better under all circumstances, and being made of a higher quality steel than it is practical to use by the old method, they hold an edge longer and will do more work than any other saw on the market.

We are prepared to make prompt deliveries of all Saw Orders—Rush Orders by mail or wire receive immediate attention.

**R. H. Smith Co., Limited**

Saw Manufacturers

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.





A National Journal

# Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 33

Toronto, June 15, 1913

No. 12

## The Lumber Trade Situation

During the last few weeks a remarkable change has come over the spirit of the lumber trade in eastern Canada. Almost without any advance notice and with practical unanimity, the members of the trade have commenced to trim their sails in anticipation of a possible financial squall. The peculiar part of the situation is the fact that although everyone is acting in much the same manner, no one seems to be quite confident when assigning reasons for the rapid change which has come over the trade. Yet a change there has been, a most remarkable change and one which is being watched with keen concern by everyone in the trade. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are in an uncertain frame of mind as to the outlook and all are of one opinion only as to the best policy to pursue for the present, namely, a policy of conservative buying and careful scrutiny of accounts.

The closest approach to a satisfactory explanation of the change is a general belief that the banks have at last cried "halt" to the wild real estate speculation which has been in progress throughout Canada for many months past and which threatened to bring wide-spread disaster in the course of a few more months if permitted to proceed unchecked. If this is the true explanation, we may look forward to an improvement in the general situation so soon as the remains of the real estate troubles have been cleared away. It is probable however, that there have been other factors which combined to bring about the present conditions. For the beginning of the change which has recently developed, one must look back to the early days of last fall, when money became expensive as a result of the crop movement and as a result also of the financial unrest growing out of election disturbances in the United States and the wars in Turkey and Mexico. These factors combined to aggravate the actual tightness of the money which developed last fall. With the beginning of the present year, the

tightness in the money market did not decrease as usual under normal conditions. Prolongation of wars and continued agitation in the United States, as a result of the tariff situation, combined with the increased real estate activity to keep holders of money in an uneasy frame of mind.

\* \* \*

In Canada, real estate gambling has probably been the most important of all these factors. When spring arrived this year it was generally realized that the critical moment had come. Purchases which had been made during the winter and held in anticipation of an advance when spring commenced were all that kept the real estate movement active up till then. If these purchases, most of which were largely speculative, could be realized upon at a profit, the real estate movement would have continued and the day of reckoning have been postponed, perhaps for six months or another year. Unfortunately for the real estate speculators, but fortunately perhaps for the rest of the business community, it was found this spring that the public was in a more critical frame of mind in regard to real estate values than formerly. New purchasers were hard to find. The banks, ready always to put on the brakes so soon as public sentiment warrants, were among the first to note the direction of the wind—if present indications can be trusted—and began to draw in. The real estate movement in western Canada and in many parts of eastern Canada came suddenly to an end.

The stopping of the real estate speculation has had an immediate effect upon lumber markets. The tightness of money has increased the tension of trade. Many people have tried to persuade themselves that a vast amount of building would be carried out this year. Recent developments mean however, that many buildings which were in prospect will not be commenced and some which have been commenced will be delayed for lack of money to complete them.

\* \* \*

We have gone into these conditions rather in detail for the purpose of making it clear that the present situation is not one either to belittle or to magnify. The next few weeks will probably witness further important changes, one way or the other, though no one seems to foresee which way the change will tend. The result will depend a good deal upon the outcome of this year's crops. Crop progress reports will be watched with anxiety. A good crop will bring about confidence. It will of course increase the tightness of money, when it comes to be moved, but the confidence which it brings will be a useful tonic for trade. A poor crop will have at least the effect of delaying recovery.

So it appears that conditions to-day warrant the closest attention to trade developments and study of the class of trade which one is conducting. Most lumbermen have already adopted this course. Orders to-day are being accepted largely on a cash basis only. Firms which are asking for a renewal of their notes are being urged to make an attempt at settlement. Trade is largely of a hand-to-mouth character. Only immediate requirements are being filled by retailers. Wholesalers are not anxious to accept anything but orders which they know mean actual cash payments within a reasonable time. In spite of these conditions, prices, as a rule, are well maintained, with the peculiar exception of the high grades of white pine.

\* \* \*

The general conditions of the lumber trade are really exceptionally healthy. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers were never in a better position for weathering a possible storm than they are to-day. After a couple of years' excellent business, they are less than ever indebted to the banks. With the almost ravenous demand for lumber that continued during the last year and a half, stocks have been reduced to a lower level than for a great many years before. In many important lines the yards of retailers and manufacturers have been stripped bare. In conjunction with these conditions there is not any fear of over production this year. The winter which has just passed was a poor one comparatively speaking for woods operations and the quantity of logs taken out was not up to the average. This applies to practically every part of Canada and to many parts of the United States. There will not be any inducement on the part of manufacturers to flood the markets in order to make enough money to keep up



their payments to the banks. It is most fortunate that affairs have been thus arranged by natural conditions. The check which the business world seems to be experiencing is probably something for which to be truly thankful. This year we are probably in a position to absorb financial shock much better than we would be if conditions had continued unchecked for another six months or a year.

During the next month or two we will see how the crops are

likely to result; we will know how much of the building programme is to be carried out during the present year and we will know more about the ability of the trade in general to meet its obligations. The conditions to-day warrant some anxiety but they also warrant a reasonable amount of thankfulness that the brakes have apparently been applied and that there is a splendid chance of slowing down before the train of business gets permanently on the wrong track.

## Further Manufactured on One Edge

Correspondence has lately been received from readers of the Canada Lumberman asking for an explanation of the situation in connection with the duty upon lumber entering Canada since the Supreme court reversed the decision of the exchequer court and decided that was not dutiable. It will be remembered that this decision was received by lumber manufacturers as a serious injustice. The exchequer court had decided that lumber of this class was dutiable. The whole difficulty had arisen over the use of a surfacing machine on the edge of the lumber, which was then put through a roughing process so that the marks of the surfacer might be removed and the lumber made to appear as though it were rough lumber. When the Supreme court decided that such lumber was not dutiable lumbermen claimed that the interpretation of the law had been stretched unfairly, in order to admit into the country a class of lumber which ought to be subject to duty, but which the government wished to admit free so as to please the farmers of the country for whom it is an important building material.

The situation is now the same in some respects as it was before the courts considered the matter at all. If the decision of the exchequer court had prevailed, all lumber surfaced on one side and sawn to dimension on one edge would have been dutiable, whether the work was done by planer, re-saw or any other machine and whether the marks of the planer or other machine on the edge could be seen or not. The decision of the Supreme court makes it essential that such lumber, to be dutiable, must not only be surfaced on two sides, but must show the marks of the surfacing machine on the edge. Everything apparently hangs upon the marks of the surfacing machine on the edge being visible. If they have been removed by a roughing process, the lumber is not dutiable, unless this roughing has been so poorly done that the inspector of customs can still see the marks of the surfacing machine. Under these conditions the door is left open for a renewal of the heavy imports of United States lumber free of

duty which flooded Canadian markets until quite recently and demoralized trade.

A reader of the Canada Lumberman in a recent letter asks us to advise him what action has been taken by the customs department to off-set the decision of the Supreme court, as he understands that the customs officers are now collecting duty of 25 per cent. on lumber surfaced on one side and edged to a uniform width. We have made careful enquiries in this regard and are informed that, so long as the edging to a uniform width is done by means of a saw, no duty is being collected, but that if the marks of a surfacing machine are to be seen on the edge, the duty is being collected. The situation is apparently very much the same as it used to be, with the exception that there is now no question that stock which has been successfully roughed has nothing to fear in the way of duty. Customs officials when asked to explain the situation simply state that there has been no change in the tariff. In one sense this is true, but practically speaking it is not. A most important and unfortunate change has been made which assures those who have roughed the edge of their lumber that it may enter Canada without paying duty. Formerly there was doubt about the matter and this doubt had a slight restraining influence. Now, as soon as conditions arise which make it profitable for United States manufacturers to seek an outlet in the Canadian markets they will be in no doubt about the situation and will be able to flood the Canadian markets with this class of lumber to the serious injury of Canadian dimension stocks.

The Mountain Lumbermen's Association in a recent letter to the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association, Seattle, Wash., discussing the situation, explained that lumber dressed on one side and sawn on the remaining three sides entered Canada free of duty. This they claim "is an injustice since it is a simple matter to run lumber through size saws and the inspectors have no means of judging whether it has passed through re-saws or not."

## New Brunswick's Lease Problem

The government of New Brunswick surely owes the lumbering and pulp and paper industries of that province greater consideration than it has apparently been giving them during the last few months. The revised regulations, which were recently drawn up in connection with the timber leasing situation, state that the holders of leases may elect to come in under the new arrangement or may continue under their old leases until 1918, when they will expire. If they wish to come in under the new regulations they must notify the government before July 15th next. If they choose to adopt this course they must pay, by August 1st, 1913, one-half of the bonus which the government may decide upon. Under these conditions, the industry had a right to expect that the government would announce the amount of the bonus which is to be charged, at as early a date as possible, so that there might be ample time for consideration of the conditions, to enable operators to decide upon the course which would be most to their advantage. It is now only one month from the time when the holders of leases under the old system must make their declaration and 6 weeks from the date for the first payment on bonuses, yet they have no idea as to how much the government will charge. Not only has the government failed to declare its intention in this regard, but those who are interested have been unable to obtain information by inter-

view with the government which would help them in coming to a conclusion about the best course to pursue.

Naturally, those who hold leases which are to continue five years longer and who have not their plans fully completed as to what they will do at the end of that period, would like to know at once whether or not, if they fail to pay their money at the time stated and to make definite declaration, their interests will fail of any consideration at the end of the five year period. The time of making the first payment upon the bonus is in August of the present year and this is about the time when the lumbermen of last winter have demands almost to the limit on their finances, to close their previous year's accounts. Naturally it will be almost impossible for some of them, who would wish to take advantage of the new proposition, to raise the necessary funds with which to secure their lands.

All that has taken place of late in connection with the alteration in the system of leasing Crown Lands for timber in New Brunswick brings home forcibly, to those engaged in the industry, the objections connected with political administration of timber lands. However straightforward and well-meaning a minister of the Crown may be, the ordinary duties which devolve upon him in connection with his department are so great that he cannot give to such a matter as the lumbering industry the careful study which it deserves. There are



many in the lumbering business to-day who would welcome a change that would remove the care of the Crown lands from politics and vest it in the care of a non-partisan commissioner. Under such management conditions like those existing to-day would be far less liable to develop. A Commissioner whose whole duty was concerned with the management of Crown lands would have given the matter more intimate study and would have foreseen more clearly the working out of new regulations to be adopted.

The lumbering and pulp and paper interests of New Brunswick are so extensive that the present situation is both unwise and uneconomical. A complete change has been made in the regulations of the department and although this change is some months old the majority of the mill owners do not understand its conditions sufficiently to take advantage of any privileges which are to be obtained. The govern-

ment of New Brunswick has undoubtedly intended well and sought to make changes which would give to the people of the province as much as they are entitled to in the way of revenues from Crown lands, without injuring the interests of the lumbering and pulp and paper industries. Their efforts unfortunately have not met with approval or success. Happily, such policies are not irrevocable and it may be that the present situation is only a stage in the development of a system of Crown lands regulations which will, in the end, be satisfactory to all concerned. It is to be hoped that the government will lose no further time in announcing the remaining conditions of its regulations. When this has been done, timber owners will be in a position to put their representations in definite form and to point out to the government wherein the new regulations may have failed to work out to the benefit either to the industry or of the people of the province.

## Chemical Pulp Situation Becoming Interesting

The question developing out of the proposed imposition of a tax of \$2 a ton upon chemical pulp wood imported into the United States from Canada in retaliation for the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from several of the Canadian provinces, has recently come up, both in the House of Commons at Ottawa and in the Senate at Washington. On June 6th Hon. Wm. Pugsley called the attention of the government to the situation and stated that the proposed tax would be levied against Canada only and not against any countries with which Canadian chemical pulp came into competition in markets of the United States. Mr. Pugsley urged immediate action on the part of the Canadian government. The Prime Minister in reply stated that the Canadian government appreciated the difficulty and was already in communication with Washington, but it was not by any means clear that the interpretation placed on the clause in question would be enforced. In regard to the wider question of legislation by the Canadian Parliament in order to equalize matters in case Canada were discriminated against, he did not care to express any opinion at the present time.

In the United States Senate finance sub-committee, on June 6th the retaliatory feature of the proposed tax upon Canadian chemical pulp was discussed for several hours. Mr. John Norris chair-

man of the paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association appeared before the committee and opposed the imposition of any countervailing duty. No decision was reached, but it was learned from an authoritative source that that matter hangs in the balance with a tendency towards favoring the duty. Paper manufacturers in the United States are urging upon the government that the duty be imposed, in the belief that it will force Canada to yield on some of its restrictions against the exportation of pulpwood.

Mr. Norris in his evidence contended that every measure the United States had directed against the Canadian provinces had reacted against American paper makers and consumers; that instead of simplifying the situation they had provoked an ugly complication which will require years of intelligent and delicate handling to adjust. Nothing could be done, he argued, by compulsion or tariff threats, to provide wood for the American paper industry. That day had passed. Canada controlled the pulpwood supply, and insisted that it be dealt with upon a reasonable basis.

An interesting side light upon the situation is afforded by the reported probability of the treasury department revoking its action in admitting free of duty certain wood pulp and paper from British Columbia.

## Editorial Short Lengths for Busy Readers

During the month of April, 1913, prices of lumber, according to the report of the Department of Labour, showed an index number of 176.7, as compared with 175.9 for March, 1913, and 164.3 for April, 1912. These numbers compare with the decade from 1890-1899, during which the average price level is taken as being represented by 100.

J. G. Robson, New Westminster, B.C., in an address to the New Westminster Board of Trade recently stated that lumber imports from the United States into British Columbia had fallen off fifty per cent. during the last three months, as a result of better markets in the United States. Mr. Robson also reported that during the early part of the present year the lumber business in British Columbia had improved considerably, but during the last month or two, prices had fallen off by about \$1.50 per thousand. At the end of May the demand in the northwest was very small, as the banks were not advancing money to buyers. Stocks at the coast at that time were 30 per cent. lighter and those in the mountains 50 per cent. lighter than at the beginning of the present year.

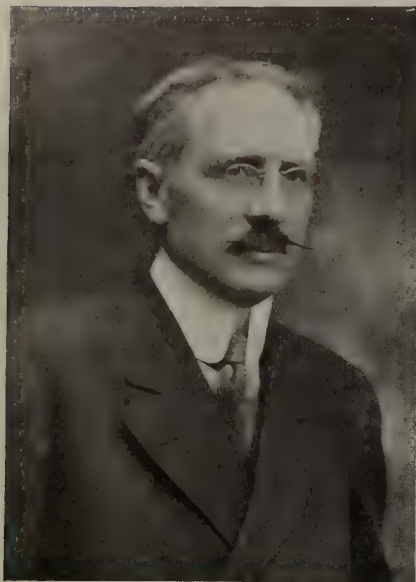
The fifteenth convention of the Canadian Forestry Association for the presentation of addresses and papers, and the discussion of forestry questions, will be held in Winnipeg, July 7, 8 and 9, 1913. While special attention will be given to prairie conditions, the programme will bear testimony to the national character of the work in that the

problems now pressing for solution in both East and West will be carefully considered. Assurances have been received from the Dominion and nearly all the Provinces, that they will be officially represented. Many Canadian authorities on forestry and related problems will be present, and a number of the men in the United States, best qualified to give assistance in regard to our conditions have already signified their intention of attending. While the details of the programme cannot yet be given, it is expected that the proceedings will be opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on Monday evening, July 7, at an official reception in which the delegates will be welcomed by the representatives of the Government of Manitoba, City of Winnipeg, etc. The following two days will be devoted to the work of the Convention, along with such entertainment features as shall be arranged. The public sessions will be held in one of the halls of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau at the corner of Main and Water streets. Owing to the fact that the Canadian Forestry Association has never met before in Winnipeg, there will be brought up for the first time, a number of problems which relate to the great central part of Canada. These will include that of the protection and perpetuation of the forests of Western Ontario, and of northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the best methods of handling prairie forest reserves, and the possibilities of the same in supplying timber, fence posts, poles and cordwood for the settlers; the need of getting under timber the sand lands which will never produce any other profitable crop but trees, and the rate of growth in the central parts of Canada as a basis for deciding the possibility of economical forestry, under these conditions.



# Successful Hardwood Lumber Merchants

The Wilson Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto—Experts in the Mahogany Business—Description of Their Operations



R. S. Wilson, Managing Director  
Wilson Lumber Co.

One of the most successful and interesting companies in Canada handling hardwood lumber is the Wilson Lumber Company, Limited, whose head office and distributing yards are at No. 1 Spadina Ave., Toronto. The yards located at this point are for distribution purposes only, filling orders for customers requiring stock in a hurry. The great majority of the company's shipments are sent direct from the mills at Valley Park and Smedes, Miss. In addition to handling the various classes of Canadian and United States hardwoods, the Wilson Lumber Company import great quantities of mahogany from Great Britain. They are in fact among the most extensive importers of mahogany in Canada. Their mahogany stocks come from South Africa by way of Liverpool. Liverpool,

as everyone knows, is the greatest wholesale mahogany market in the world. Practically all the important sales of mahogany are made at this centre and there are located at Liverpool, not only expert mahogany buyers and sellers, but also manufacturers who understand the business of sawing mahogany logs more thoroughly than anyone else in the world. By means of horizontal bands and very thin saws the manufacturers at Liverpool, are able to utilize a much greater percentage of the log than would be possible by the ordinary sawing methods in use in other parts of the world. These firms have in their employ men who do practically nothing but study the conversion of mahogany logs into lumber, during their whole working life. They become so expert, that, practically at a glance, they can tell exactly how much, and what quality of lumber can be turned out from any particular log.

Taking advantage of these specialized facilities for the manufacture of high grade mahogany logs into lumber the Wilson Lumber Company have been able to build up a remarkable trade in mahogany lumber in Canada. They have their own representative at Liverpool who devotes his extensive experience and ability to the purchase of mahogany logs at the various auction sales which take place so frequently at Liverpool, Messrs. Tickle, Bell & Company, of the Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, are the representatives of the Wilson Lumber Company at that centre. Mr. Gilbert Tickle, of this firm, who makes the purchasing of mahogany for the Wilson Lumber Company, has been engaged in the buying and selling of mahogany, longer probably than any other man in the Old Country, and has become a recognized expert in his own peculiar work. The logs which he purchases for the Wilson Lumber Company are always of excellent grade and the lumber from them demands a ready market. Much of the mahogany which is purchased at Liverpool by other firms is especially selected for use in veneers. All the good figure in these logs is invariably taken out and cut up into veneers. The narrow widths which are left contain no figure and are turned into lumber, which accounts for the fact that in many cases the purchaser of mahogany lumber, not understanding the peculiarities of the market, is disappointed at not being able to obtain stock with an attractive figure. The Wilson Lumber Company, appreciating the demand for handsomely figured mahogany adopted from the first the practice of having all the product of the log turned into lumber. In this way every bit of figure is obtained for the person who desires mahogany lumber. Moreover, the company are thus able to deal in much wider boards than are to be found in the ordinary mahogany dealer's yard.

## High Grade Mahogany For Furniture

One of the accompanying illustrations shows a car load of mahogany lumber which was recently shipped by the Wilson Lumber Company. The illustration gives an excellent idea of the widths and quality of mahogany lumber in which the company deals. The shipment contained about 19,500 superficial feet and was worth approxi-

mately \$3,500. The carload was sold to the D. Hibner Furniture Company, Berlin, Ont., manufacturers of high grade mahogany furniture.

Another of the illustrations accompanying this article shows a scene in the woods near Valley Park, Miss., and gives one a graphic impression of the splendid quality of oak logs which the company manufacture into lumber at this point. The company also maintain offices at Vicksburg, Miss., where Mr. G. E. Wilson is manager. This office attends to the shipments to Canada and the exports to the Old Country. Stock which is shipped to the Old Country is handled by Messrs. Tickle, Bell & Company. The export shipments are made by way of New Orleans and the company carries on an extensive and successful business in this line.

One of the most interesting illustrations accompanying this article shows a mahogany board taken at random from the product of a mahogany log, recently received at the Wilson yards at Toronto. The illustration gives a fair idea of the grade and texture of the lumber. This particular board was 24 feet long and contained 69 board feet. It is African mahogany of remarkably fine quality. The narrowest width of mahogany shipped out by the Wilson Lumber Company is about 18 inches. They carry in stock a large quantity of mahogany lumber and have, as a rule, extensive shipments in transit from Liverpool to their Toronto yards.

Another of the accompanying illustrations shows a car of high-grade cypress lumber manufactured by the Wilson Lumber Company at their mills at Valley Bank, Miss. This is all band sawn lumber, 1 inch thick and of various widths, up to 26 inches, standard lengths from 10 to 20 feet. This shipment was recently sent to Rhodes, Curry & Company, Amherst, N.S., to be used for interior finish.

## Modern Piling Methods Employed

In the background of the illustration showing the mahogany board are seen some of the piles in the Wilson yard. This illustration shows the care which the company exercise in the piling of their stock. To the left is shown a pile of bone dry chestnut, immediately to the right of which is another pile which is only "shipping dry." The bone dry stock, it will be seen, have been piled in what is known as a dead pile, no strips being used between the boards. The "shipping dry" stock is piled in a strip pile which permits circulation of air between the boards, so that they may be still further dried by



A. J. Morris, Assistant Manager  
Wilson Lumber Co.



Fine Oak Logs for the Wilson Lumber Co., Valley Park, Miss.





Typical of Fine Mahogany Stocks—Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto

exposure to the air. The chestnut shown in these piles comes from West Virginia. It is of 1½ inch and 2-inch stock, strictly firsts and seconds, the lengths running from 10 feet to 16 feet, and the widths from 6 inches to 16 inches.

Another of the accompanying illustrations shows the dry kilns operated by the Wilson Lumber Company at their Toronto yard. The two kilns, manufactured by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., each have a capacity of 12 cars. Each kiln contains a steam chamber, one of which has a capacity of three cars and the other a capacity of four cars. The total capacity of the two kilns is 70,000 feet. The lumber when first put in goes into the steaming chamber and remains there from 24 to 48 hours, according to the thickness of the stock. Then it is taken out of the steaming chamber and goes through gradually to the other end of the kiln. At almost each movement of the truck a lower degree of humidity is applied. The steam comes through in pipes, running in coils underneath the trucks. It is obtained from an adjoining building being purchased from a planing mill company operating a few feet away.

The president of the Wilson Lumber Company, Toronto, is Mr. W. D. Wilson. Mr. R. S. Wilson is managing director and Mr. A. J. Morris occupies the position of assistant manager.

Mr. R. S. Wilson, managing director and principal stockholder of the Wilson Lumber Company, has been connected with it since it commenced business, eighteen years ago, and is also president of the Vicksburg Export Company of Vicksburg, Miss., an organization which is affiliated with the Wilson Lumber Company for the purpose of handling its export business. Mr. Wilson has made the hardwood business his life's study, and is counted among the most expert members of the hardwood business in Canada. He spends much of his time in the south looking after the various manufacturing interests of the company.

Mr. A. J. Morris, assistant manager of the Wilson Lumber Company, has been engaged in the lumber business for the past eight years, three of which have been spent with the Wilson Lumber Company. His first business experience was obtained with the Boake Manufacturing Company, Toronto, where he learned the retail end



Scene in Wilson Lumber Co's. Yard—Mahogany Stocks in Foreground

of the lumber business. He remained with this company for about five years, after which he joined the Wilson Lumber Company. His duties in connection with the Wilson Lumber Company cover practically every branch of the work. He pays particular attention to the travelling end of the business in Canada and also is in charge of all of the export contracts made by the Wilson Lumber Company. Mr. Morris has made a specialty of the mahogany end of the business



Ready to enter the Kilns—Stocks at Wilson Lumber Co's. Yard, Toronto

and is responsible for the company's trade in this class of lumber. Last summer he paid a visit to the Old Country and spent considerable time among the mahogany yards in Liverpool getting acquainted with the people engaged in the business and the stocks assembled at that great mahogany centre.



A High Grade Cypress Shipment—Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto



A High Grade Mahogany Shipment—Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto



## Will Investigate Wood Utilization

Government Appoints A. G. McIntyre to Study Problems of Importance to Lumbermen, Foresters and Public



A. G. McIntyre—Appointed to Study Wood Utilization.

Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, has decided to increase the usefulness of the department by providing for investigation into the possibilities of conserving the forests, by reducing waste in manufacture, by prolonging the life of forest products used in construction, and by developing uses for products now wasted for the lack of knowledge as to how they may be employed. Forest services in older countries have felt the necessity of undertaking scientific investigation of such matters. Such work has been carried on in Germany and other European countries, in the United States and in some of the other British Dominions, and where it has been undertaken it has appealed strongly to those engaged in manufacturing who have given it every assistance and even material support.

The various classes of investigation to be undertaken will be as follows:—

**Timber Tests:**—Timber testing with the object of determining the strength and other properties of wood so as to arrive at a rating table for commercial woods. Much has been done by the United States Service in this line which is available for Canada but there are questions that are peculiarly our own and that we should test for ourselves. Such a question and one in which the lumbermen of British Columbia are certainly interested at the present time, is the relative properties of British Columbia fir and southern yellow pine, which meet each other in the eastern Canadian market.

**Timber Physics:**—It is the business of the section of timber physics to study the structural and physical properties of wood and to ascertain how these properties are affected by different methods of drying and handling. This section also includes microscopic investigations of wood structure.

### The Preservation of Wood

**Wood Preservation:**—The lengthening of the life of timber used in construction work is important and becoming more so as timber supplies become scarcer. Poles, posts, ties, bridge timbers and others are affected. The United States Forest Service are investigating the question from two sides: first, the study of the growth of fungi of various species in different timbers; and second, the investigation of wood preservatives and of methods of impregnating the wood.

**Wood Distillation:**—This section studies what products, such as alcohol, turpentine, wood creosote and acetates can be obtained from wood by distillation and the best processes for obtaining them. There is a great deal of waste material that might be used for such production if proper processes are developed.

**Wood Pulp:**—The special problems that this section is dealing with at present are (1) methods of making ground wood pulp to determine whether or not commercial pulp can be made from species other than spruce; (2) the practicability of treating different woods with the sulphite and soda processes; (3) the qualities of paper which can be made from different grades of the various sulphite, soda and ground wood fibers; and (4) the practicability of using different forms of wood waste for the manufacture of wood pulp and other fibre products. Wood pulp and paper are to be one of the largest industries in Canada and the problems that affect them are of vital interest to the country.

### A. G. McIntyre to be in Charge

To take charge of this work the Minister of the Interior has selected Mr. A. G. McIntyre, Editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine and Acting Secretary of the Pulp and Paper Association. Mr. McIntyre is a graduate of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., where he took the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc., and he also graduated from McGill University in Chemical Engineering with the degree of B.Sc. In addition to the chemical engineering course he took the studies in hydraulics, strength of materials, mechanical engineering, etc., of the civil engineering course. He was chemical engineer for the Jonquiere Pulp Company where he had charge of the water power, water discharge measurements, etc., and he put in a bleaching system of his own design, saving in the value of the paper. He was engineer in

charge of construction for Price Bros., at Kenogami, P.Q., and did the investigations for the new sulphite mill. Mr. McIntyre's special qualifications should assure the carrying out of the project successfully.

The work will be carried on at present in co-operation with McGill University.

### Death of Charles King, of Quebec

Many readers of the Canada Lumberman learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Charles King, for a long time one of Canada's prominent lumber merchants. The deceased who passed away on Sunday, May 25th, at his residence St. Genevieve avenue, Quebec City, was the only direct surviving member of the firm of King Bros. His death which was caused by a stroke of paralysis, occurred after only a few days' illness, at the age of 67 years.

Mr. King was born at Lyster, in the county of Megantic, P.Q., and was the fifth and only surviving son of the late Mr. Charles King, of St. Sylvestre, Lotbiniere. He received his education at Lennoxville College, and after leaving there started on a commercial life with his brothers. They were very active in the lumber trade, and formed the firm of King Bros. and subsequently King Bros. & Company, which was ranked as among the largest manufacturers in the province, having its limits and works scattered all over the Eastern Townships. The firm contributed greatly to the industrial development of the province of Quebec.

King Brothers & Company were largely interested in the important asbestos industry of the province of Quebec, being extensive proprietors of valuable areas of asbestos in the Eastern Townships, notably the Hampshire and Thetford Royal Mines in the county of Megantic. They were proprietors of large timber limits and saw mills, with seigniorial rights at St. Jean des Challons and Lake Metapedia.

Mr. King was a brother of the late Mr. James King, the senior member of the firm, who was elected to represent the county of Megantic in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec in 1892, but declined re-election at a subsequent election.

After the death of Mr. James King, a few years ago, Mr. Charles King decided to withdraw gradually from business, and commenced to dispose of his property. In fact, just before the time of his death he had practically given up business. He was a man of a retiring disposition, though a most agreeable companion with those with whom he was familiar, and was always welcome at their gatherings. Of a charitable nature, he has done a great amount of good, particularly to institutions and deserving people with whom he came in contact. At Christmastide his check book was ever open, and many a cheerful Christmas was passed by people who would have spent a dreary one, were it not for the kindness of Charles King. It was not at the festive alone that his hand was aiding his less favored fellow creatures, for almost daily there were calls on him for assistance, which, when deserving were never refused.

Mr. King is survived by his wife and two sisters, Miss King who resides at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and Mrs. W. S. Thomas, whose husband has been connected with the firm of King Bros. for thirty years.

The interment took place privately at Lyster, county of Megantic, where Mr. King used principally to reside during the summer season.

John S. Playfair, father of James Playfair of the firm of Playfair & White, Midland, Ont., died at Toronto, on Monday, June 2nd. The late Mr. Playfair was 88 years of age and had been a prominent figure in financial and navigation circles in Canada for many years.

### Birch and Beech for Flooring

"Birch and beech, on account of their cheapness, are becoming more and more popular as the supply of oak and maple decreases." This statement, taken from a bulletin soon to be issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, on the Wood-Using Industries of Ontario, is based on reports received from over twelve hundred firms, and is therefore worthy of consideration. The average wholesale price per thousand feet, board measure, given in the above bulletin for maple and oak flooring is twenty-two dollars and eighty-two cents and fifty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, respectively. The average price for birch and beech flooring, on the other hand, is nineteen dollars and seventy-one cents and twenty-one dollars and seventy-four cents, respectively, which represents quite a saving, especially when compared with oak.

But these woods have other qualities to recommend them besides cheapness. Twenty-two per cent. of the flooring manufactured in Ontario is made from the wood of the black and the yellow birch, the more common white or paper birch not usually growing to a sufficient size for this purpose. Birch is a hard, strong, fine-grained, reddish-brown wood, which takes a high polish and, therefore, is very suitable for flooring. It can be stained to imitate more expensive



woods, such as mahogany, cherry or walnut, and, being easily worked, it is also extensively used for furniture and interior decoration.

Beech is one of Ontario's cheapest hardwoods, the ordinary grades of lumber costing only thirteen dollars and sixty-one cents per thousand feet, board measure. It frequently constitutes one-tenth to one-third of the cheaper grades of birch flooring, but its qualities justify its separate use, for it is strong, fine-grained and so hard that it becomes quite slippery in time. It is also used for furniture to some extent.

Of the birch and beech used in Ontario, ninety per cent. of the former and ninety-eight per cent. of the latter are home-grown. The existing supplies of these woods in Ontario are sufficient to meet a much greater demand, and, as oak and maple are growing increasingly dear, it is certain that the use of birch and beech, especially for flooring, will soon become much more widespread. Copies of the bulletin mentioned above can be obtained from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

## Personal News of Interest to Lumbermen

Mr. Alfred E. Read, of the firm of Read Bros., Limited, was married in Toronto on the 2nd inst., to Miss Alice M. Purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Read left for Atlantic City, Washington and other points of interest. The Canada Lumberman extends congratulations.

The Committee of Lumber Camp Work is making an appeal for magazines for the men in the woods, over a thousand of whom are furnished with reading matter annually. People who desire to help in this work may send the literature to Mr. John Mace, 2057 Hutchison street, Montreal.

The recent departure of Mr. John R. Collins, from Fassett, P.Q., where he had been manager for five years of the Fassett Lumber Company, Limited, was made the occasion for presenting him with a token of friendship and esteem by the employees of the Fassett Lumber Company. The gift was in the form of a very handsome tea service and tray, which were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, on the eve of their departure for Coudersport, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, one of the missionaries of the Shantymen's Christian Association, recently visited Montreal and in the course of an interview referred forcibly to the destruction of timber by fire in northern Ontario. In spite of the experience of the Porcupine fire, he says, there is evidence of terrible carelessness, if not of deliberate starting of fires, on every hand. He also stated that there was every reason to believe that many so-called settlers only took up farm lands for the sake of the pulpwood they could get off them, never intending to settle and develop the land. Speaking of the Canadian Northern line from Sudbury to the head of the Great Lakes, Mr. Henderson stated that it traverses a magnificent country well timbered and mostly located in the great clay belt.

Among the recent appointments to the Canadian Senate, one of those honored was Mr. Alexander McCall, Simcoe, Ont., the well-known manufacturer and exporter of lumber. Mr. McCall's appointment will be received with pleasure by all who have known him in the business world. As a successful merchant and politician he has made an excellent name for himself and fully merits the honor which he has received. Mr. McCall is descended from U. E. Loyalist stock. His great grandfather, Donald McCall, was a soldier in the Highland regiment engaged in the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe. Mr. McCall was mayor of the town of Simcoe in the year 1893-4. He represented the county of Norfolk from 1908 to 1911. In the election of 1911 he was defeated by another lumberman, Hon. W. A. Charlton.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will hold a special sitting on June 16th to consider the adoption of reciprocal and average demurrage by Canadian railroads. Reciprocal demurrage was requested some time ago by shippers, and lumber and paper interests have been foremost in the application for the system, which aims to penalize the railway as well as the shipper in connection with delay in delivering or unloading cars. Average demurrage, however, though it has worked in the United States for some years with success, is new to this country. It is a form of demurrage for which any shipper may elect. Under its workings the charge on all cars held for loading or unloading by the shipper or receiver is to be computed on a basis of the average time of detention of all such cars released during each month. Each car released in the first twenty-four hours of free time will be credited one day, and each twenty-four hours of detention beyond the first forty-eight hours of free time will be debited. At the end of each month \$1 per diem will be charged for the difference between the two.

## Ontario Lumber Salesmen

### Men Who Keep the Stocks Moving

Martin Kehoe, North Bay

When it comes to a question of affording opportunities for seeing the world and gaining experience at the same time, the lumber industry occupies a position well in the lead. The young man who sets out to gain experience of the making and selling of lumber may visit practically all portions of the globe and learn something new wherever he goes. If he has the proper material in him, the experience he gains in this manner will be a valuable asset to him a few years later, when he turns his attention to the actual making or selling of lumber in his own interest. Many a man has realized the truth of this and has "gone through the mill" as they say, though properly speaking, he has gone through the woods, the mill, the yards, and has travelled the country far and wide when he comes forth a full fledged lumberman ready to make a living out of the experience and information he has gained. Take any successful lumber traveller in Canada to-day and ask him where he gathered the information and experience which have enabled him to go upon the road with confidence and the same old story will always be given in reply:—"worked in the woods for So-and-so, in the mill for somebody else, in the yards for another firm," and so on. There is a well defined course of education in lumber salesmanship and it has seldom failed to equip an ambitious young man with the means of making a satisfactory livelihood.



Martin Kehoe, North Bay, Ont.

In the year 1901 Martin Kehoe obtained a position as a lumber marker and log scaler at Huntsville, Ont. This was his first experience in the lumber business. He commenced where he thought he would be able to learn most and where, in addition to working for his salary he would be working for the future. For three years he remained at Huntsville getting the grounding which he considered necessary before making a move. In April, 1904, he was ready for a change and he found a position with the Central Lumber Company of Detroit, with whom he was engaged for one year. During that year he found that he needed a wider knowledge of the business so he resigned and knocked about the United States for the next twelve months, occupying during that period, positions with no less than twelve different lumber firms in about as many capacities, ranging from laborer to inspector, salesman and manager. During this period he saw the lumber business from the northern States to the extreme south. Next he worked his way back to Chicago and wound up his short jobs by staying for a year in that city as an inspector. During the monetary stringency in 1907 positions as salesmen were not numerous, so Mr. Kehoe spent the season getting more experience at Callendar, Ont., where he took a position with John B. Smith & Sons. After this he returned to Chicago in the fall. In the spring of 1908 he accepted a position with Wm. Milne & Son, of North Bay, and has remained with this firm up to the present.

If Mr. Kehoe were asked what position he occupied in connection with Wm. Milne & Son, he would probably be puzzled for a reply. The firm sells to a great number of wholesalers in Toronto and Mr. Kehoe looks after practically all of its sales. He gives a helping hand in connection with nearly all ends of the business. He spends three weeks at the head office and then a week in Toronto. He is well known and much liked by the members of the trade with whom he comes in contact. During the present season, Wm. Milne & Son will not be cutting quite so much lumber as last year and Mr. Kehoe will have a little more time than usual to devote to his wholesale friends in Toronto, who will undoubtedly appreciate this temporary alteration in his business habits.

One of the most interesting sales of mahogany which has ever taken place at Liverpool, the world's centre of the mahogany trade, was recently reported. A finely figured log was sold for £2,478. The log contained 3,802 feet and the price figured out at 13s 3d per foot. This was one of the largest amounts of money ever invested in a single piece of wood.



# Passing of the Trade in Square Timber

Conditions Which Have Led to the Decline of a Once Famous Forest Industry—  
Interesting Statistics from 1845 to Date

The accompanying table is the first of its kind that has been published, giving practically complete statistics of the export trade of Quebec in white pine hewn timber from 1845 to the present date. The figures in this table have been compiled for the Canada Lumberman by the Harper Wade Export Company, Quebec, P.Q., being secured principally from the J. Bell Forsyth annual circulars. The table shows the quantity of timber received, the quantity exported and the quantity of stocks wintered, together with current prices for timber measured off in the raft at Quebec coves. The course of the trade is very clearly indicated by these interesting figures. The most interesting fact, of course, is the gradual decline in the trade, which is shown practically from the year 1845, when the total supply was 24,223,000 cubic feet. The greatest total supply shown in any one year was in 1852, when it amounted to 27,631,000 cubic feet. In the earlier part of the last century the entire export of Quebec pine was in the form of timber in the squared log hewn with the axe and floated down to Quebec merchants to put it in shipping order by butting and dressing it at the Quebec shipping coves, disposing of the culls locally for wharf building and other similar purposes. The greater part of the timber so received and shipped was white pine, squared to a sharp edge on the four corners. Deals were made for export to other countries and only reached the English market in the character of stowage deals. The square logs (and later on waney) were converted into planks and boards at various sawmills in the great towns of England and in the country yards.

## The Waney Pine Trade

Waney pine was made for the first time in 1861 when the table shows that 6,735,000 cubic feet were received at Quebec. This wood was left with a wane of from 3 to 6 inches on the corners, thus avoiding the excessive waste which resulted from hewing the timber exactly square. Previous to this the timber was square and of large average, beautifully hewn by the lumbermen in the woods; but the board (waney) pine, that is, short logs of large girth were sent down the drives with the other timber and soon found their way into the market. Being cut from the lower part of the tree accounted for the waney character of the logs, but the quality of the timber was excellent. It has gradually almost altogether supplanted square pine as shown by the following comparison:

| Year           | Square Pine       | Waney Pine       | Total      |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1861 . . . . . | 15,731,000 c. ft. | 6,735,000 c. ft. | 22,466,000 |
| 1912 . . . . . | 2,000 c. ft.      | 1,172,000 c. ft. | 1,174,000  |

While the decline in the quantity of square and waney pine made for the Quebec market was to some extent due to the scarcity of suitable trees to manufacture into timber, it was in a far greater degree attributable to the increase in the deal and board trade. Gradually the produce of the sawmill took the place, for export, of timber in the hewn log. In the Ottawa region a large proportion of the trees are suitable to make deal logs, but would not be large enough to be made into waney board pine. This is exemplified by the smallness of the square pine that was latterly taken down from Ottawa. In

former days square pine was made 70, 80 and even 100 feet cube average; lately, it was with difficulty that 40 feet average cube was procurable in square pine, and the waney board pine is decreasing in girth annually. Formerly, 20 inches and over, average cube, was easily had. As late as 1904, 17 inch average was as large as most manufacturers would undertake to supply, and they frequently fell below this average on delivery at Quebec.

## Causes of The Decline

The main cause of the decline in the timber trade, was the operation of large sawmills for many years at Montmorency, the water power of the falls running the mills. There were also several other sawmills operated by steam and water power adjacent to Quebec or within a short distance of that city. For many of these mills, rafts of round pine logs were brought from the Gatineau and other limits. At Hawkesbury, the Hamilton mills (now owned by the Hawkesbury Limber Company) and the Gilmour & Company's mills at Chelsea, produced large quantities of deals for export, which were rafted down to Quebec, and shipped either wet as "floated deal" or after being landed and piled as "dry floated deals."

Present conditions are entirely different; the trade in hewn timber has gradually diminished, and seems to have come to an end, so far as the Ottawa country is concerned. The Montmorency mills have been dismantled long ago, like most of the other mills in the vicinity of Quebec and the Gilmour mills at Chelsea, have been demolished and the practice of floating deals to Quebec has disappeared.

The Hawkesbury mills still exist, but cut principally white pine lumber, that is, boards two inches and under, in thickness, for the United States market; the limited quantity of deals now cut at these mills goes to Montreal by rail or barge for shipment by ocean steamers loading at that port. Quite a large quantity of deals is manufactured by the larger mills in the Ottawa district, such as those of J. R. Booth, McLachlin Bros., W. C. Edwards & Co., Gilmour & Hughson, the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company and others.

As deals took the place of timber, so lumber is gradually supplanting deals for export. The sawn white pine exported is manufactured by Ottawa Valley and western mills, and shipped from Montreal as being nearer the point of production.

This change from the manufacture of timber hewed square in the woods, to the bringing of it to the mills in the form of round logs, has effected a very important saving of the very best material, formerly left in the woods in the form of chips cut in the process of squaring the trees, which were useless for any purpose except that of spreading the vast forest fires that have destroyed many times more timber than ever was cut with the axe.

The change from sailing vessels to steamer for ocean carriage has necessarily affected Quebec as a shipping port for wood goods, as steamers charge no more on freight from Montreal than from Quebec, and, as a matter of fact, prefer the first named port as offering more favorable conditions. Montreal also has the advantage of being nearer most of the mills that now produce pine lumber and deals,



Square Timber Camp—Showing Camboose and General Layout.



Square Timber Cutting—Marking the Fallen Tree.



as they are generally west of it, and the freight by barge or rail is much less than to Quebec.

Thus the export business in wood has changed from hewn timber made with the axe and floated down to Quebec in rafts, with a limited proportion of deals sawn at Quebec mills or floated to Quebec from Hawkesbury or Chelsea on the Gatineau to a small export of timber from Quebec where hewn timber can best be handled on account of the facilities given by the tides and an export of sawn lumber, including some deals from Montreal. A considerable proportion of the reduced quantity of timber now shipped comes from the United States, which is the source of all the oak exported, and most of the elm. The supply of oak suitable for export is exhausted in Canada and the supply of elm is rapidly tending in that direction. Another change is that of shipping by steamer instead of by sailing ship.

#### The Course of Timber Prices

The course of prices paid at Quebec for square and waney timber is of much interest. In the settlement of an old account between a Quebec merchant and an old lumber manufacturer, a raft of square pine, 70 cubic feet average, was valued at 3d (5c) per foot. In recent years, as shown by the accompanying table, the price went as high as 90c per cubic foot.

The following table, prepared by the supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, gives an interesting idea of the decline which has taken place in the timber trade of Quebec during the past two years. For the

first five months of the year 1911 it is shown that waney white pine was exported to the extent of 307,240 cubic feet. During 1912 the exports for the corresponding period were only 124,880 cubic feet. During the present year the total exports of waney pine timber for the first five months have dwindled down to the remarkably low total of 5,720 cubic feet.

The total figures for waney pine and other timbers measured at Quebec under date of June 4th are as follows:—

|                      | 1911       | 1912       | 1913       |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet | Cubic Feet |
| Waney White Pine ... | 307,240    | 124,880    | 5,720      |
| White Pine ...       | .....      | 80         | 40         |
| Red Pine ...         | 6,240      | 1,320      | .....      |
| Oak ...              | 760        | 1,320      | 560        |
| Elm ...              | 25,840     | 43,080     | 29,480     |
| Ash ...              | 80         | 120        | 840        |
| Birch and Maple ...  | 58,800     | 38,640     | 47,680     |

The first raft of square timber floated down the Ottawa River left the mouth of the Gatineau River on the 11th of June, 1806 and reached Montreal in twenty-eight days, having run the Long Sault and Carrillon Rapids in safety, passed Montreal by the Back river and down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Before nine years had passed, the timber trade of the Ottawa was firmly established.

#### The Building of a Raft

In early days, as in later years, a raft was composed of a number

| Year    | SUPPLY     |           |            | EXPORT           |            | STOCKS    |            |            | Current Prices, end of year<br>cents per cubic foot |       |       |       |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|         | Square     | Waney     | Total      | Square and Waney |            | Square    | Waney      | Total      | Square                                              | Waney |       |       |
| 1845 .. | 24,223,000 | .....     | 24,223,000 | 15,828,000       | 4,599,000  | .....     | .....      | 4,599,000  | .....                                               | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1846 .. | 24,242,689 | .....     | 24,242,689 | 14,392,000       | 13,786,000 | .....     | .....      | 13,786,000 | .....                                               | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1847 .. | 19,060,880 | .....     | 19,060,880 | 9,626,000        | 15,261,000 | .....     | .....      | 15,261,000 | 5.00                                                | 8.33  | ..... | ..... |
| 1848 .. | 17,402,360 | .....     | 17,402,360 | 10,709,000       | 8,974,000  | .....     | .....      | 8,974,000  | 5.00                                                | 8.33  | ..... | ..... |
| 1849 .. | 18,581,560 | .....     | 18,581,560 | 11,621,000       | 6,554,000  | .....     | .....      | 6,554,000  | 6.67                                                | 8.33  | ..... | ..... |
| 1850 .. | 14,398,000 | .....     | 14,398,000 | 13,040,000       | 5,046,000  | .....     | .....      | 5,046,000  | 6.67                                                | 8.67  | ..... | ..... |
| 1851 .. | 15,418,000 | .....     | 15,418,000 | 15,941,000       | 2,366,000  | .....     | .....      | 2,366,000  | 10.00                                               | 14.16 | ..... | ..... |
| 1852 .. | 27,631,000 | .....     | 27,631,000 | 15,691,000       | 12,711,000 | .....     | .....      | 12,711,000 | 5.88                                                | 11.67 | ..... | ..... |
| 1853 .. | 17,487,000 | .....     | 17,487,000 | 17,399,000       | 9,846,000  | .....     | .....      | 9,846,000  | 10.00                                               | 14.50 | ..... | ..... |
| 1854 .. | 19,648,000 | .....     | 19,648,000 | 19,612,000       | 7,537,000  | .....     | .....      | 7,537,000  | 10.83                                               | 16.67 | ..... | ..... |
| 1855 .. | 13,575,000 | .....     | 13,575,000 | 10,843,000       | 9,513,000  | .....     | .....      | 9,513,000  | 10.83                                               | 15.83 | ..... | ..... |
| 1856 .. | 18,000,000 | .....     | 18,000,000 | 13,993,000       | 11,776,000 | .....     | .....      | 11,776,000 | 8.33                                                | 15.41 | ..... | ..... |
| 1857 .. | 19,618,000 | .....     | 19,618,000 | 19,246,000       | 11,259,000 | .....     | .....      | 11,259,000 | 6.67                                                | 15.83 | ..... | ..... |
| 1858 .. | 14,328,000 | .....     | 14,328,000 | 13,388,000       | 11,290,000 | .....     | .....      | 11,290,000 | 6.67                                                | 15.41 | ..... | ..... |
| 1859 .. | 16,531,000 | .....     | 16,531,000 | 14,822,000       | 12,284,000 | .....     | .....      | 12,284,000 | 7.92                                                | 15.83 | ..... | ..... |
| 1860 .. | 18,564,000 | .....     | 18,564,000 | 18,253,000       | 11,390,000 | .....     | .....      | 11,390,000 | 8.67                                                | 15.83 | ..... | ..... |
| 1861 .. | 15,731,000 | 6,735,000 | 22,466,000 | 19,448,000       | 7,971,000  | 6,347,000 | 14,318,000 | 8.75       | 15.00                                               | 13.33 | 18.33 | ..... |
| 1862 .. | 21,628,000 | 748,000   | 22,376,000 | 15,493,000       | 15,355,000 | 3,950,000 | 19,305,000 | 6.25       | 16.67                                               | 15.00 | 18.33 | ..... |
| 1863 .. | 21,617,000 | 186,000   | 21,803,000 | 23,147,000       | 13,998,000 | 1,224,000 | 15,222,000 | 5.83       | 17.50                                               | 16.67 | 21.67 | ..... |
| 1864 .. | 23,737,000 | 735,000   | 24,472,000 | 20,032,000       | 17,600,000 | 331,000   | 17,931,000 | 5.83       | 17.50                                               | 16.67 | 21.67 | ..... |
| 1865 .. | 17,620,000 | 1,247,000 | 18,867,000 | 19,008,000       | 12,427,000 | 348,000   | 12,775,000 | 8.67       | 18.33                                               | 20.83 | 24.16 | ..... |
| 1866 .. | 14,386,000 | 2,245,000 | 16,631,000 | 15,541,000       | 10,875,000 | 763,000   | 11,638,000 | 10.00      | 20.00                                               | 21.67 | 26.67 | ..... |
| 1867 .. | 16,740,000 | 2,799,000 | 19,539,000 | 14,774,000       | 13,001,000 | 1,905,000 | 14,906,000 | 10.00      | 17.50                                               | 23.33 | 26.67 | ..... |
| 1868 .. | 10,029,000 | 2,158,000 | 12,187,000 | 15,279,000       | 7,648,000  | 1,715,000 | 9,363,000  | 12.50      | 20.83                                               | 23.33 | 26.67 | ..... |
| 1869 .. | 14,055,000 | 1,973,000 | 16,028,000 | 14,673,000       | 9,263,000  | 1,607,000 | 10,870,000 | 12.50      | 25.00                                               | 23.33 | 26.67 | ..... |
| 1870 .. | 12,616,000 | 1,504,000 | 14,120,000 | 14,142,000       | 8,877,000  | 620,000   | 9,497,000  | 14.16      | 29.16                                               | 31.67 | 35.00 | ..... |
| 1871 .. | 17,367,000 | 3,418,000 | 20,785,000 | 14,673,000       | 14,001,000 | 1,739,000 | 15,740,000 | 11.67      | 30.00                                               | 30.00 | 35.00 | ..... |
| 1872 .. | 11,151,000 | 4,450,000 | 15,601,000 | 15,515,000       | 11,065,000 | 3,618,000 | 14,683,000 | 16.67      | 30.00                                               | 28.33 | 35.00 | ..... |
| 1873 .. | 10,443,000 | 3,966,000 | 14,409,000 | 10,580,000       | 12,794,000 | 4,655,000 | 17,450,000 | 15.83      | 26.67                                               | 25.80 | 33.33 | ..... |
| 1874 .. | 7,364,000  | 1,829,000 | 9,193,000  | 13,514,000       | 8,211,000  | 4,053,000 | 12,264,000 | 16.00      | 26.00                                               | 24.00 | 32.00 | ..... |
| 1875 .. | 9,246,000  | 1,644,000 | 10,890,000 | 10,099,000       | 8,716,000  | 2,684,000 | 11,400,000 | 16.00      | 28.00                                               | 28.00 | 32.00 | ..... |
| 1876 .. | 15,994,000 | 3,249,000 | 19,243,000 | 13,883,000       | 12,167,000 | 2,502,000 | 14,669,000 | 13.00      | 27.00                                               | 29.00 | 34.00 | ..... |
| 1877 .. | 14,850,000 | 3,630,000 | 18,480,000 | 14,898,000       | 13,804,000 | 2,634,000 | 16,438,000 | 12.00      | 25.00                                               | 26.00 | 32.00 | ..... |
| 1878 .. | 7,917,000  | 1,847,000 | 9,764,000  | 8,194,000        | 15,114,000 | 3,180,000 | 18,294,000 | 10.00      | 20.00                                               | 22.00 | 27.00 | ..... |
| 1879 .. | 2,511,000  | 1,600,000 | 4,111,000  | 5,300,000        | 12,140,000 | 2,218,000 | 14,358,000 | 9.00       | 21.00                                               | 26.00 | 31.00 | ..... |
| 1880 .. | 4,244,000  | 2,236,000 | 6,480,000  | 11,553,000       | 6,197,000  | 797,000   | 6,994,000  | 14.00      | 32.00                                               | 32.00 | 39.00 | ..... |
| 1881 .. | 6,029,000  | 3,065,000 | 9,094,000  | 9,102,000        | 4,526,000  | 1,520,000 | 6,046,000  | 20.00      | 37.00                                               | 37.00 | 42.00 | ..... |
| 1882 .. | 8,053,000  | 3,127,000 | 11,180,000 | 7,912,000        | 6,532,000  | 3,355,000 | 9,887,000  | 20.00      | 36.00                                               | 35.00 | 40.00 | ..... |
| 1883 .. | 7,412,000  | 3,787,000 | 11,199,000 | 10,427,000       | 7,781,000  | 2,759,000 | 10,540,000 | 18.00      | 36.00                                               | 31.00 | 36.00 | ..... |
| 1884 .. | 3,707,000  | 2,200,000 | 5,907,000  | 6,048,000        | 7,502,000  | 2,399,000 | 9,901,000  | 15.00      | 29.00                                               | 32.00 | 37.00 | ..... |
| 1885 .. | 2,802,000  | 2,877,000 | 5,697,000  | 6,758,000        | 6,651,000  | 2,588,000 | 9,239,000  | 15.00      | 29.00                                               | 33.00 | 39.00 | ..... |
| 1886 .. | 3,033,000  | 3,077,000 | 6,110,000  | 4,526,000        | 6,573,000  | 3,267,000 | 9,840,000  | 14.00      | 27.00                                               | 31.00 | 38.00 | ..... |
| 1887 .. | 1,169,000  | 2,060,000 | 3,229,000  | 5,127,000        | 4,295,000  | 2,450,000 | 6,745,000  | 16.00      | 28.00                                               | 31.00 | 38.00 | ..... |
| 1888 .. | 1,791,000  | 2,029,000 | 3,820,000  | 6,020,000        | 2,580,000  | 1,227,000 | 3,807,000  | 22.00      | 35.00                                               | 37.00 | 44.00 | ..... |
| 1889 .. | 4,224,000  | 3,771,000 | 7,995,000  | 6,873,000        | 3,147,000  | 1,914,000 | 5,061,000  | 20.00      | 41.00                                               | 38.00 | 45.00 | ..... |
| 1890 .. | 5,083,000  | 3,695,000 | 8,778,000  | 5,498,000        | 4,800,000  | 3,528,000 | 8,328,000  | 18.00      | 30.00                                               | 32.00 | 40.00 | ..... |
| 1891 .. | 1,072,000  | 1,731,000 | 2,803,000  | 4,715,000        | 2,944,000  | 2,049,000 | 4,993,000  | 16.00      | 30.00                                               | 28.00 | 37.00 | ..... |
| 1892 .. | 2,380,000  | 2,740,000 | 5,120,000  | 5,300,000        | 2,835,000  | 1,618,000 | 4,453,000  | 14.00      | 30.00                                               | 30.00 | 40.00 | ..... |
| 1893 .. | 1,121,000  | 3,117,000 | 4,238,000  | 4,092,000        | 2,134,000  | 1,628,000 | 3,762,000  | 14.00      | 31.00                                               | 30.00 | 43.00 | ..... |
| 1894 .. | 838,000    | 2,289,000 | 3,127,000  | 3,469,000        | 1,657,000  | 1,611,000 | 3,268,000  | 16.00      | 40.00                                               | 36.00 | 45.00 | ..... |
| 1895 .. | 274,000    | 3,086,000 | 3,360,000  | 2,838,000        | 1,091,000  | 2,255,000 | 3,346,000  | 18.00      | 42.00                                               | 38.00 | 47.00 | ..... |
| 1896 .. | 316,000    | 2,871,000 | 3,187,000  | 4,252,000        | 537,000    | 1,474,000 | 2,011,000  | 20.00      | 40.00                                               | 38.00 | 48.00 | ..... |
| 1897 .. | 833,000    | 4,311,000 | 5,144,000  | 3,773,000        | 483,000    | 2,288,000 | 2,771,000  | 20.00      | 40.00                                               | 38.00 | 48.00 | ..... |
| 1898 .. | 1,062,000  | 1,903,000 | 2,965,000  | 3,015,000        | 1,354,000  | 2,452,000 | 3,806,000  | 20.00      | 40.00                                               | 36.00 | 46.00 | ..... |
| 1899 .. | 592,000    | 1,793,000 | 2,385,000  | 3,085,000        | 1,148,000  | 1,014,000 | 2,162,000  | 25.00      | 43.00                                               | 37.00 | 48.00 | ..... |
| 1900 .. | 571,000    | 1,505,000 | 2,076,000  | 2,755,000        | 805,000    | 506,000   | 1,301,000  | 25.00      | 43.00                                               | 42.00 | 50.00 | ..... |
| 1901 .. | 585,000    | 1,447,000 | 2,032,000  | 2,317,000        | 590,000    | 361,000   | 951,000    | 28.00      | 45.00                                               | 46.00 | 55.00 | ..... |
| 1902 .. | 384,000    | 1,830,000 | 2,214,000  | 2,445,000        | 396,000    | 261,000   | 657,000    | 30.00      | 50.00                                               | 52.00 | 63.00 | ..... |
| 1903 .. | 420,000    | 1,865,000 | 2,285,000  | 2,182,000        | 413,000    | 406,000   | 819,000    | 30.00      | 50.00                                               | 60.00 | 69.00 | ..... |
| 1904 .. | 240,000    | 2,256,000 | 2,496,000  | 1,492,000        | 347,000    | 1,269,000 | 1,616,000  | 28.00      | 50.00                                               | 60.00 | 70.00 | ..... |
| 1905 .. | 137,000    | 1,211,000 | 1,348,000  | 1,477,000        | 289,000    | 1,174,000 | 1,463,000  | 28.00      | 50.00                                               | 60.00 | 70.00 | ..... |
| 1906 .. | 76,000     | 676,000   | 752,000    | 1,857,000        | 81,000     | 267,000   | 348,000    | 28.00      | 50.00                                               | 63.00 | 72.00 | ..... |
| 1907 .. | 136,000    | 1,159,000 | 1,295,000  | 1,311,000        | 67,000     | 267,000   | 334,000    | 28.00      | 55.00                                               | 70.00 | 80.00 | ..... |
| 1908 .. | 132,000    | 1,060,000 | 1,192,000  | 1,098,000        | 50,000     | 372,000   | 422,000    | 28.00      | 55.00                                               | 67.00 | 77.00 | ..... |
| 1909 .. | 57,000     | 738,000   | 795,000    | 1,038,000        | 29,000     | 220,000   | 249,000    | 30.00      | 55.00                                               | 73.00 | 82.00 | ..... |
| 1910 .. | 10,000     | 541,000   | 551,000    | 747,000          | 3,000      | 65,000    | 68,000     | 30.00      | 55.00                                               | 80.00 | 95.00 | ..... |
| 1911 .. | 10,000     | 1,222,000 | 1,232,000  | 1,069,000        | 5,000      | 204,000   | 209,000    | 30.00      | 55.00                                               | 83.00 | 95.00 | ..... |
| 1912 .. | 2,000      | 1,172,000 | 1,174,000  | 1,192,000        | 2,000      | 280,000   | 282,000    | 30.00      | 55.00                                               | 80.00 | 93.00 | ..... |





Square Timber Cutting—Scoring the Sides.

of cribs, which were built up as follows: A frame of the desired dimensions was made of small flatted timber, bound together at the corners by wooden pegs and often further secured by withes, then the longest and straightest timber was selected for the bottom of the crib. Stability was then secured by placing on the top of several pieces of traverses (being small flat timber placed across the timber in the frame and fastened to it also by withes), four or five rows of square timber, which latter was known as loading sticks. By the weight of these the timbers in the bottom of the crib were kept almost solid in place, nevertheless it was not unusual when running a rapid, that striking sunken rocks, the bottom sticks would slip and the crib be wrecked. As the cribs were completed they were secured together, by withe ropes, in oblong form, and were then termed a raft.

Until 1873 the prices quoted for squared waney timber were in pence currency, 3 pence being an equivalent to 5 cents, but for convenience of comparison the currency prices in the accompanying table have been reduced to cents and decimals of a cent. In many parts of the United Kingdom notably Glasgow and London, Canadian white pine is commonly known as yellow pine. The price as seen from the table, rose gradually, sometimes rapidly, with slight occasional set-backs until in 1911, waney timber was bringing 83 to 95 cts. per cubic foot. Square timber 30 cts. to 55 cts. During the present year, a most remarkable absence of demand for Canadian square timber has developed in Great Britain, as a result chiefly, it is believed of the keen competition of Siberian pine. A few operators in Ontario who expected to make a good profit by cutting square white pine timber for the English markets, find themselves to-day with unsaleable stock on hand, which is being kept in the water indefinitely, pending an improvement in the English market.

A special sitting of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will be held at Ottawa, on June 16th to consider the adoption of reciprocal and average demurrage by Canadian railroads.



Square Timber Cutting—Finishing with the Broad-axe.

### How Mahogany is Measured

In the Canada Lumberman of June 1st an article was published dealing with the manner in which mahogany logs are measured at London, England. One of our readers writing to the Canada Lumberman regarding this article says:—"The rule by which mahogany logs are measured has two measurements stamped on it. On one side are the usual 24 inches to the foot, but on the other side 21 inches are shown as the measurement, thus allowing 3 inches in 24. In other words there is an allowance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to each foot. If, therefore, a log measures, say, 12 feet long and is exactly 24 inches square, it will be measured by the Liverpool broker as 21 inches square. Besides this cut in scaling, allowances are made by the scaler for knots, splits, worm-holes and other defects. We believe we are correct in saying that the large purchasers of mahogany logs on the Liverpool market during recent years are of the opinion that the brokers are not so liberal in their allowances for defects as they were a few years ago. The broker's sale measure originated in Liverpool and the London brokers did not adopt this scale of measurement for many years after this rule was established in Liverpool. The Liverpool auctioneers dispose of more than 75 per cent. of the total imports into England of African mahogany.

"It may be of interest to you and the readers of your journal that this company (The Dominion Mahogany & Veneer Company, Limited, Montreal West, P.Q.), import a large percentage of their logs direct from West Africa. Our Liverpool office is in No. 1 Bixteth St. The shipping points in West Africa include the French Ivory Coast, Gold Coast and Nigeria."

### Creosote as a Preservative for Posts

An interesting bulletin upon wood-rot has been published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, special reference being made to the preservation of fence posts from decay. Creosote, a "dead" oil of coal tar, is perhaps the best preservative for this purpose, says the bulletin, as it does not dissolve out of the treated wood when in contact with moist earth. It costs from eight to fifteen cents per gallon. After the posts have been well seasoned by peeling the bark and stacking them in loose piles in the open air for several months, the creosote is applied. This is done by the brush method or the open tank method. By the brush method, the creosote is applied like a coat of paint to the lower portion of the post, up to a point 6 inches above the ground line, the creosote being first heated to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Two or more coats may be applied, time being allowed between each application for the creosote to sink into the wood. The open tank method is more expensive, but secures better penetration and gives better results. The creosote is heated to boiling point in a metal tank. The posts are placed in the boiling liquid for about five hours, after which they are immediately transferred to another tank of creosote, or else the fire is extinguished and they are allowed to remain in the tank until the creosote becomes thoroughly cooled. The preliminary heating drives the air out of each wood-pore. When the posts are allowed to cool in the creosote, a partial vacuum is created in each pore which draws the creosote into every fibre. Poplar posts which originally last but three to four years, after the above treatment will last twenty years. The same applies to all other tree species in Canada. The essential thing is thorough seasoning before treatment. Further information on this subject can be obtained on application to the Forestry Branch at Ottawa.

### An Interesting New B. C. Plant

The Genoa Bay Lumber Company, Limited, of Cowichan Bay, B.C., has its new plant in operation. The plant is modern in every respect and has a capacity of 125,000 feet per day. The mill frame is 40 x 300 feet; engine room, 16 x 72 feet; boiler house, 52 x 74; filing room, 22 x 80. The machine shop is 22 x 200 and is modern in every respect and is driven by electricity. The power plant equipment consists of four horizontal return tube 72 x 16 boilers, one 13 x 16 twin engine, driving the head saws; one 24 x 30 engine, driving the main part of the mill; one 12 x 14 high speed engine, driving the electric plant. The mill is equipped with double circular head rig, 24-saw Pacific Coast edger, Wilkes gang, Berlin 8-inch resaw, trimmer, nigger, twin engine, feed, power networks, steam cant flipper, live rolls, etc.

The planing mill is 80 x 48 and is equipped with Hoyt matcher, Hoyt four-side machine, inside moulder, Stetson-Ross ready sizer. The planing mill has a blower system. The mill can cut up to 100-foot lengths and is fully equipped for taking care of export business as well as local. Later on in the season a ferry slip will be installed, enabling the company to make shipments by rail, connecting with the Great Northern Railway and Canadian Northern Railway. The company propose opening retail yards at Union Bay, on the Saanich Peninsula, connecting with the B. C. Electric Railway, running to Victoria, and at Cardova Bay, near Victoria, and will also ship considerable to the Victoria market by scows.



# The Motor Truck as a Logging Engine

Gasoline Logging Makes Interesting Progress in Connection With Woods Operation — Loads, Carries, Unloads and Ships the Logs

Motor trucks occasionally invade the forests and bring out loads of timber but rough logging is a branch of the lumber industry in which little is heard of the motor truck. Having revolutionized retail deliveries by building motor trucks to meet the special requirements of the lumber trade, motor truck manufacturers are giving greater attention to other fields of work in this industry.

While the logging locomotive is probably immune from any inroads upon its usefulness by gasoline trucks, enough progress has been made in gasoline logging to promise a wide field of activity and warrant serious consideration of the power truck from the standpoint of what it has actually accomplished.

Furthermore in the logging work to which the motor truck has already been assigned, it has not only proved to be thoroughly practical and economical but it has been the means of developing one branch of the industry that has suffered from expensive methods. This was brought out plainly in the work of a motor logging truck which was built by the White Company, Cleveland, Ohio, especially for Theodor Kundtz, of Cleveland, who has had a five-ton log tractor at work for nearly a year in the woods near Brecksville, in the southern part of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

On a small scale, this truck has done the work of the logging locomotive, the skidder and the donkey engine. In addition, it loads the truck automatically by its own power and then transfers its load from truck to flat car by the same power.

While there can be no direct comparison between the work of this single truck and the enormous tonnage capacity of log trains, a careful analysis of the work, bearing in mind that it is merely a single unit, reveals interesting possibilities.

In order to appreciate the conditions under which the truck has been working, a few characteristic features should be mentioned. It is built with a six-cylinder motor and in all other respects, except the wheels, it is the standard design of the White Company's five-ton truck. The front and rear wheels, however, are special. The driving wheels are built of steel, with a twenty-two inch tread having the usual corrugated surface of tractor wheels, and enabling the truck to run over rough surfaces and soft ground such as will be encountered on any timber tract.

Experience has shown that the truck can get over the ground with its full load in practically all seasons of the year. Even in winter it has done its work on hard or frozen snow-covered ground. The driving effort is greatly multiplied by the use of a gear ratio much lower than used on trucks in normal service. This limits the speed to from 7 to 10 miles per hour.

A power winch, driven off the transmission of the truck, is built amidships and controlled by a lever similar to the brake and gear shifter. Loads as high as six tons have been carried without difficulty, although the rated capacity of the truck is five tons. By proper use of the power winch and a simple scheme of rope and chain tackle, the crews have loaded 1,000 feet of lumber on the truck in twenty minutes. Furthermore its remarkable capacity for loading is used in many ways,



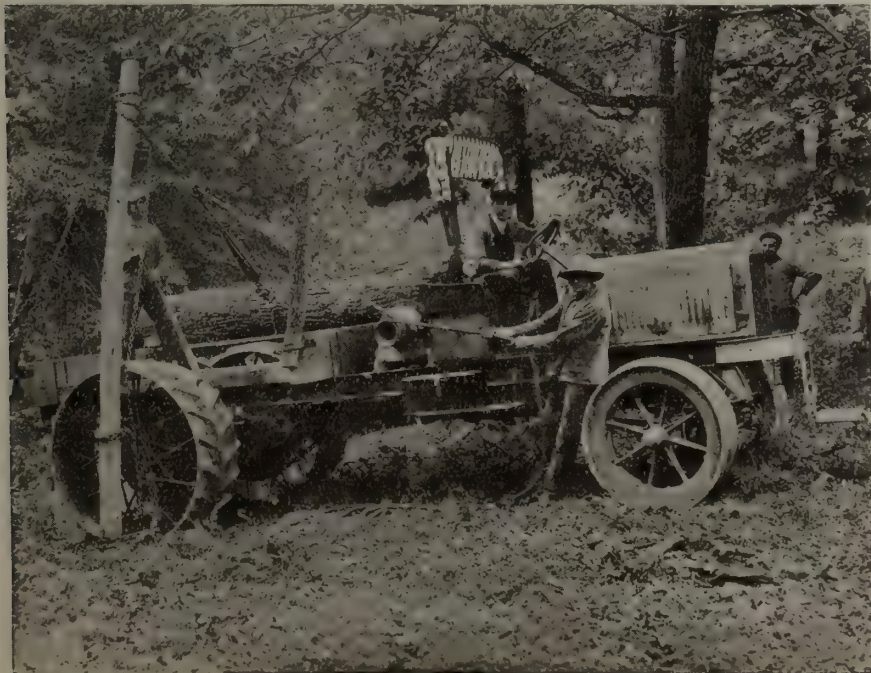
White Log Tractor—Loading is a simple job.

notably in the salvage of fine specimens of hardwood which frequently fall into ravines and cannot be recovered except at the prohibitive cost of installing donkey engines and moving them from place to place, or else diverting the use of horses from more systematic and profitable work.

Fine grades of hardwood—particularly the best specimens of oak, walnut, hickory and ash—have an important part in the logging work of the owner of this truck and the driver is often called upon to take his crew into the most inaccessible places to bring out fine specimens which have been purchased for specific cabinet work.

The facility with which the truck has drawn heavy logs out of ravines five and six hundred feet deep, is appreciated no less than its capacity to load and haul rough logs on a heavy tonnage basis. The customary haul is approximately five tons for an average distance of about six miles. On arrival at the railroad siding the rapidity with which the truck drops its load and pulls the logs upon freight cars by the use of its power drum and cable, produces a great saving of time and labor.

Even when there are no log cars on the railroad siding, this loading efficiency is maintained. The logs ordinarily are dropped on the ground and then rolled up on the cars. If no cars are available, the crew simply drops the load and returns to the woods, knowing that the loading operation can be done quickly by the truck when the cars are ready. The truck therefore has no idle minutes.



White Log Tractor—Showing loading mechanism.



Off to Market—A Loaded White Log Tractor.



# The Retail Dealer and His Problems

The Dealer and The Contractor—Stopping the Leaks

## The Retail Lumberman and The Contractor

By T. H. Morrow\*

It is not my intention in this paper to undertake to tell the retail lumber dealers how they should handle the business derived from the sale of material to contractors, but, instead, it is my desire to call attention to certain important points which stand out as most essential in connection therewith.

In the first place, there are certain abuses being practised both by the dealer and the contractor which should be discontinued, and must be, before either party will ever reach a degree of success commensurate with his time, talents and amount of capital invested. To be more specific, the abuses referred to may be summed up as follows:

First, on the part of the dealer—Paying commissions to contractors; going on contractor's bonds; selling on open account to contractors who are not worthy of credit; failure to demand settlement on each job; encouraging customers to give work or let contract to transient or outside parties, when the home contractors can do the work at a reasonable figure; encouraging customers to believe that contractor's figures are too high, when same are not; giving one contractor an advantage over another in the way of price, grades or delivery of material; giving information to one contractor concerning the private business affairs of another; failure to keep proper account of all material on each job; lack of co-operation.

Second, on the part of the contractor—Unwillingness to pay dealer a reasonable profit; bidding on jobs beyond his ability to handle; taking work too cheap; failure to settle in full for each job; ordering out more material than is required; improper care of material to be returned; disloyalty to dealer who has helped contractor succeed; advising customers to ship in sash, doors, etc. when same can be bought from local dealer at a reasonable profit; playing one dealer against the other; lack of co-operation.

To elaborate on the above would take entirely too much time, and your attention is called only to the most important points.

Paying commissions to contractors—Regardless of the fact that it may be termed a time-honored custom, is nevertheless a vicious practice, absolutely profits no one, and only results in the dealer prostituting a legitimate opportunity to get returns on his investment.

Going on contractor's bonds—Because the contractor favors the dealer with his business is no reason why he should ask or expect the dealer to assume an obligation with no chance whatever for profit. There is no argument in favor of dealers signing contractors' bonds, and every reason against it. Those who doubt the above statement or have not had sufficient experience along that line can very easily become enlightened by asking any retailer who has "been through the mill," or by signing a few bonds just to try out the proposition. The reliable and trustworthy contractor, if not so situated financially as that his signature alone will be acceptable, can make the required bond through a bonding company, and one who cannot will certainly give some good man a lesson to be long remembered if he takes on the risk. Every time a dealer signs a contractor's bond he simply aids in creating more competition for the reliable contractor to whom he always looks for a prompt settlement of his account.

Selling on open account to contractors who are not worthy of credit—This is not only unbusinesslike, but worse still; it encourages the builder to place confidence in a man who will mistreat him and practically puts out of business the contractor who pays his bills. The whole country to-day is flooded with irresponsible contractors who go from town to town, demoralizing the business of men who have spent years in establishing themselves in the profession, and no one but the retail lumber dealer is to blame for such condition, because he has been too eager to sign the bonds of and sell without any security whatever to men calling themselves contractors but who, if thrown on their own resources and forced to earn a living as first-class mechanics, could not draw the wages of an ordinary hatchet-and-saw carpenter.

Failure to demand settlement on each job—Frequently contractors depend on the dealer to assist them in keeping up with their business, and where there is more than one job going on it is necessary to know the cost of material for each. By having a separate ledger page for each, the dealer can, with but very little extra trouble, keep the contractor posted concerning the same. This not only assists him, but will simplify matters for the dealer, if it should become necessary to file a lien or enter suit. When each job is finished settlement should be made for same and will be if the contractor is of the desirable kind; if not you are going to get in deep water if you allow him to get be-

hind, with the expectation that he will make enough money on the next job to pay up the old balance. If this be the case, he is doing one of two things—either operating on your capital or taking work too cheap, and you know what the final result will be.

Encouraging customers to give work or let contract to transient or outside contractors when the home contractors can do the work at a reasonable figure—This is one of the unpardonable sins on the part of a dealer, and if his competitors are live ones he had just about as well begin to arrange to move to another town. Further comment should be unnecessary.

Encouraging customers to believe contractor's figures are too high when same are not—Why a dealer should pander to the whims of a customer in such a manner is beyond understanding. However, it has been done on several occasions, and to the serious inconvenience and financial detriment of the contractor. A dealer who will do such a thing is bound to lose not only the respect of his customer; but also the friendship of the contractor.

Giving one contractor an advantage over another is the way of price, grades or delivery of material—This is a commercial outrage and would not be tolerated even among savages. If a man's business is not desirable, and cannot be made so, is it not better to tell him so frankly and let him have an opportunity to deal where his confidence will not be abused? If the dealer will exercise a little moral courage in such matters he will come out of same with a great deal more self-respect.

Giving information to one contractor concerning private business affairs of another. Sometimes a dealer does this unthinkingly, which is bad enough, but to knowingly betray the secrets of a contractor to his competitor is no better than to rob him of his earnings, which is the ultimate result. The above applies where both parties are customers of the same dealer.

Failure to keep proper account of all material on each job—Where contractor is depending on dealer to do this he has a right to expect that same be done correctly, and a failure to do so frequently works a hardship on the contractor and occasions loss to him which otherwise could have been prevented.

Lack of co-operation—Many a man possessing the elements of success and worthy of confidence has failed to succeed as a contractor for no other reason than lack of intelligent co-operation on the part of the dealer whose business he would have assisted in building up. In numbers of instances we find where the contractor has been unable to collect final payment from the owner, which condition left him without means to pay his material bill. This means that a loss must be borne by someone, and as the contractor has nothing left but good intentions, and through ignorance of the law failed to protect himself, the owner cannot be forced to pay; it is the same old story over again, the dealer is the loser. All of this loss and worry could have been prevented had the dealer had a plain understanding with the contractor and owner to see if the contractor had taken the necessary legal precaution to protect himself; in other words, the dealer frequently loses by not taking the precaution to see that the contractor is sure of his money before putting out any material. By cultivating a spirit of confidence and frankness, each party will profit and the little misunderstandings which are bound to arise in the ordinary course of business will be easily and pleasantly overcome.

Having discussed the ten sins of omission and commission on the part of the dealer, we should refer to those of the contractor so that the subject can be viewed from both standpoints.

First on the part of the contractor we have:

Unwillingness to pay dealer a reasonable profit—It is unfortunate that some of our contractors should fail to realize that it is necessary for the dealer to conduct his business on a profit paying basis if he desires to continue; however, we have that class to deal with occasionally, and unless they can be convinced of the folly of their way of thinking, it would be better to do without their business.

Bidding on jobs beyond his ability to handle—Occasionally we have to deal with a contractor who has no idea as to the limits of his ability and is ready and anxious to make an estimate on every job that comes up, regardless of size or amount of machinery necessary to handle same. If he should be awarded the contract it would only be a question of time until someone else would have to step in and finish the work. If he should not be considered favorably by the architect his bid might be used to beat down some reliable contractor who only figured on a reasonable margin of profit to begin with. This works a hardship on the latter and eventually affects the dealer.

Taking work too cheap—This epitaph is written at the head of so

\*Address delivered before The Lumbermen's Association of Texas.



many profit and loss accounts that are dead and gone and whose makers have long since departed. Men who might have succeeded as contractors had they realized the necessity of taking work only at a profit have not only made financial wrecks of themselves, but worse still, have turned what would have been a year of profit for the dealer into one of loss. The loss of one account in the present day of small margins and increased cost to sell, may represent the net amount of profit on a whole year's business.

Failing to settle in full for each job—When a contractor, for any reason, gets in the habit of standing off settlement in full on each job he is playing with fire and eventually someone will get burned. To do this evidences one of two things; either inability to pay or lack of proper regard for his obligations, and in either case it might be to the dealer's interest to begin to look around, as he may later become interested in knowing where his money is coming from.

Ordering out more material than is required for the job—There are two reasons for this; one is carelessness, the other is so that the best may be picked out. Either way works a hardship on the dealer. A little tact will overcome the former, but it will take moral courage for the latter.

Improper care of material to be returned—This will cause a loss to someone, and same should rightfully be borne by the contractor. There is no excuse for the above, and when a contractor returns material for full credit it should be in the same condition as when brought on the job; if not, would the contractor be willing for that same material to be sent to him on another job where the architect's specifications called for only first-class material?

#### Disloyalty Destroys Trade

Disloyalty to dealer who has helped contractor succeed—Assuming that the dealer in this instance has by patience and co-operation helped and the contractor to gain a foothold and establish himself, and that there is no good reason on the part of the contractor to trade elsewhere, is it fair for him to allow himself to be enticed away or, to gratify a whim give his business to another dealer who is not entitled to same? The inevitable result will be the loss of confidence and business friendship of the man who stood by him in times of need, and in future he will have to compete with another and probably stronger contractor who has behind him that moral support of the dealer who helped him succeed.

Advising customers to ship in sash, doors, etc., when same can be bought from local dealer at a reasonable profit—The disease of catalogitis is not confined altogether to the female side of humanity. Even contractors are at times affected with it. Physicians of the school of commerce have labored patiently in the laboratories of financial research to discover some germ which would counteract the deadly effects of this parasite, but so far their success has been limited only in such patients as are fully possessed of sound reason. Education is about the best remedy so far discovered. If the contractor will give the dealer an opportunity it will not take him but a few minutes, if he is a good business man, to make comparisons and show where it is to their mutual interest to buy at home, and especially from a man who contributes out of the profits of his business to the upbuilding of the community, and every year pays taxes in order that the contractor as well as himself may have a place to educate his children and that he may enjoy other comforts and conveniences which could not be if we all sent our money away from home.

Playing one yard against the other—Of course, both dealers soon find this out, and naturally each will give the advantage, if any is to be had, to the contractors who are loyal. Under such circumstances the contractor in question loses the confidence of both dealers and has the support of neither.

#### Co-operation an Important Factor

Lack of co-operation—Assuming that the dealer is a good business man and has any sense of appreciation whatever, it will certainly be to the contractor's interest to be loyal to him. Sometimes loyalty stands for more than independence. There are cases on record of where men have died in poverty and rags rather than surrender, as they thought, their independence. Such determination is to be admired, but what did they gain? If you will refer to each and every charge made herein against both the dealer and the contractor it will be plainly seen that the trouble could have been prevented or overcome if that spirit of co-operation which is so essential to their mutual success had only existed.

Co-operation of the interested parties is absolutely essential to the success of every undertaking. You will always find it to be the underlying principle of every victorious army; nations build their greatness on its never-dying virtues, and we find it exemplified in every successful association, partnership or undertaking from the building of King Solomon's temple down to the present day.

The millenium of commerce may not come in this or even the next generation, but as sure as the sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare and the spear into a pruning hook, so sure shall men learn that the highest and best and all that is worth having in life shall be gained by co-operation.

## Increasing the Profits by Stopping the Leaks

The idea of economy is distasteful to the average person. It is associated, in his mind, with deprivation of things that he wants or perhaps needs. It conveys the idea also of being stingy, parsimonious, and those who practise these habits as being "cheap skates" and all that sort of thing that savours of opprobrium and meanness of disposition. Considering it in this way is to regard it in its extreme phases, just as we think of a spendthrift in contrast with one who is careful in his expenditures. But real economy is conservation, without impairing the natural process of growth, and this is what is meant in its application to the conduct of a business. An old Hebrew sage had observed that "withholding more than is meet tendeth to poverty." And so the keeping out of a business what it needs—starving it, as it were—will yield scant returns.

It is a favorite saying of mine, as you may have observed, that we get out of a thing just about what we put into it, with the possible exception of mining and chicken raising. But it holds good nevertheless in our social relations and in our business pursuits as well. Economy in operating a business has always received the close attention of those who have attained success, but not until within late years have they been compelled to study and practice the science of economy as it has been evolved by those who sought to economize without impairing the efficiency and production of the work, and the constant aim now is to increase the quantity and value of both.

The old idea of economy that was generally practised was to cut down the wages of employees, and the quality of service and production. This did not require much study. They followed the lines of the least resistance and in this way they shifted the burden on to the employees and the public in general. But it is harder to do this nowadays because of the restrictions that have grown out from the practice of this false policy. The growing intelligence of the people demands better service, increased wages and the continuance of a high standard of production, and in order to comply with these demands the business interests of the larger character are employing the keenest minds in the country to work out a practical solution to the problem. These men are going down to the details of the lowest work and from there upward through those of every department and studying how to reduce the number and form of unnecessary actions, the economizing of materials, the general elimination of loss of power and the direct application of every ounce of energy to the objects and work in hand, all resulting in high efficiency and low cost.

#### Retail Lumbermen Are Learning

The retail lumber and coal men have only within late years begun to give their attention to this subject of economy in operation and it may be said that comparatively few of them previous to this time have thoroughly understood the details of what it cost them to do business. Even to-day there are a good many who don't know in a definite manner what it is, but all in general are discovering, however, that their expenses are increasing while their margin of profits is going the other way. This has created the important question of how to bring the profits up to a corresponding ratio with what it costs to carry on the business. There are a number of ways in which this could be done, but at present, they are hardly to be considered practicable. The elimination of superfluous yards and a larger growth in a time through the changes that are going on to effect this end, but in the meantime, the retailers can individually do much to improve their present conditions in this respect.

There are more or less leaks in the business of every yard and the larger the yard the more there are, although there are some small yards that have proportionately more than the larger ones, because of the slack system of looking after matters of detail. Some dealers never do find them because they don't realize they have any. Others know there is something the matter, but won't take the trouble to hunt it up, while there are a number who don't know how to stop the leaks if they should find them. About everybody considers leaks as a part of the business, and bunch them up in the profit and loss account.

Of course there are a few leaks that cannot very well be helped. You cannot do a business, such as running a lumber yard, without incurring some losses in various forms, and the thing is to know them, and watch closely to reduce them to the lowest possible minimum. It would be not only interesting but profitable for every dealer to make out a list of all the leaks, little and big, that he can think of that he has reason to believe are possible in his business. It would be a good idea to put them down in a concise and typewritten form, and have it before him on his desk, where it acts as a constant reminder to stimulate a closer watchful care in doing what he can to minimize them.

I have thought of a few that in a general way cover many more.



For instance, there is the loss from lack of proper care, and the breakage of stock. I have often written on this subject, but it is one that will bear repetition because of the habit we all have of ignoring it, and yet it is a leak that is constantly in operation. It requires several years of experience in running a yard to know how to take care of a stock as it should be, and none realize this so much as the dealer who is operating his own yard, because after a few inventories he can see the importance of it. It means, however, a good deal more to a system of line yards, because the amount lost in this way from each yard, comparatively small though it may be, aggregates a considerable sum from the whole. There is nothing in a lumber yard stock, but what has cost money to buy and put it there, and there is nothing we are so liable to forget, and ignore in our actions. We need to have this fact drilled into our minds and those of our employees, the latter especially, as it is natural for them to be careless and slack in their observing it, for whatever is a loss to the owner don't come out of their pockets. It is the business then, of the manager or owner, to have it constantly in mind himself and train his employees to do the same.

One of the first things I told a new hand that I was breaking in, was that everything he handled cost money and I wanted him to handle it as though it was his own. Of course, I didn't expect him always to do as I would myself, but my purpose was to impress him with this idea at the start as one of the things I would expect of him. In the unloading of lumber and millwork from the cars, there is nearly always more or less damage from careless handling before it is delivered in the yard. Even in common lumber, the man on the load lets it drop in a way that a weak piece of dimension or board strikes the edge of another and is broken in two, and when it gets to the yard is laid aside, and may be sold or not. Ceiling, flooring, and light stuff are very easily damaged. I have seen this class of stuff loaded so on a wagon that the fore wheels would dig into it when turning, damaging it perhaps from 25 to 50 cents. I have seen two-inch finish so marked by the wheels and split by careless handling as to cut down its value when it come to be sold. I have seen timber broken in two when being loaded. I have seen doors gauged, and windows broken, casing and base split and moldings damaged, just because of a little lack of care or ignorance in knowing how to handle them. I have seen stock lie rotting at the bottom of piles, because it took a little extra work to take it out and replace with new stock. Several dollars are lost each year through letting old stock lie too long at the bottom of the piles. Those who handle tile know that a good deal of the breakage may be prevented by proper piling and careful handling. The losses from being careless with their cement and plaster sacks would pay the postage expense of many dealers, who overlook such a small detail. Where there is a large stock piled out in the open, there is considerable loss from the warping and twisting due to the effect of the rain and hot sun in summer. Of course this is unavoidable, but it can be materially lessened if the piles are watched closely and the tops of piles turned over every day. It is the same with the loss of breakage from high winds. It cannot wholly be helped, but a good deal can be saved by tying down with wire the tops of the higher piles, as I have seen done by some careful dealers, and omitted by a good many more. There are other things about the care of stock that I have passed over which any dealer may discover if he studies the subject and looks for them in his own yard. We are more apt to notice carelessness in the conditions of another man's yard than in our own, and I don't pretend to say that I am free from it either.

#### Care of Buildings and Tools

It has been one of the characteristics of retail dealers to be careless about keeping up their buildings and working implements. I have known a good many who kept a stock of paints for sale and yet were extremely chary about using it on their own premises. This, however, has been remedied somewhat in the process of change and I think dealers generally now have more regard to the appearance of their yard buildings than formerly, but they do it more, I guess, for the sake of the looks than prevention of decay. I have seen well painted sheds whose foundations were rotting in the ground where they had sunken and I've no doubt but there are many sheds to-day whose roofs are not what they ought to be because of the more or less little leaky spots in them, and there is a probability that some may cause a leak in the yard receipts because of the damage done to stock of a higher value. A leak in my roof once caused me several dollars damage to a lot of hardwood flooring.

The running gears of a wagon will last longer if kept well painted, and so will the harness if oiled several times during the year. Dry weather and dirt are destructive to leather. A defect in the workings of the scales may leak out the value of several tons of coal in a season. There is nothing about the yard in the way of implements that require greater watching than a set of platform scales. Neglect in looking after tools is the cause of another little leak under this head. When left lying where they were used last, or loaned and not returned it often means another bill at the hardware store. When a farmer goes to the bin for a jag of coal see that the scoop is not in his

wagon as he drives off the scales. Where there are several employees in a yard, one man should be given the special duty of gathering up the tools at night and putting them in the place reserved for them. Otherwise, no one will be particular about picking up things that another has left lying around.

#### Economy in Arrangement

There is in many yards an unnecessary loss in the economy of operating by reason of the poor arrangement of both buildings and stock. There are few who, if they had to build over again, but who could improve on their present arrangement, but it is difficult to effect such a change and so they let them be as they are. All the same, however, it is a constant drain on their time and efficiency. I have seen double deck sheds without a platform to walk on to get stuff from the upper deck. They used a short ladder or saw-horse to stand on in putting up the stuff and getting it down. I always feel like saying something when I see this. At two different places we bought yards with sheds of this character, but they didn't stay long that way under my management. I have often thought it strange how some men can be content to get along with unhandy arrangements that are a waste on their time and energy. They are adjusted to it and have no realization of what they are wasting. If they were to put in a new yard somewhere else, they probably would follow along in the same plan they were used to, and thus it is, that habit often makes for poor economy.

I have seen yards where the manager would have to tramp through the mud to the lime house at the far end to get a nickel's worth of lime for a customer, instead of having a place connected with the office where he could keep a barrel open to peddle out in such small lots, and also with cement and plaster, and such things in packages that have to be broken. I used to have a room of this kind where I kept such items, even to having a loose bunch of shingles, and many a time have I enjoyed the comfort and convenience of such an arrangement. I had to lay out two yards before I got the arrangement of my stock to suit me, and after a few years, I believe I could have improved on that. In a large yard where there is plenty of help the need of economy in this respect is not so apparent, but in a one-man, or a two-man yard it cuts a good deal of a figure in the work. The year or two that I did all the work in both office and yard taught me a great lesson in the economizing of time and labor, and it made me continually on the lookout for "short cuts" in doing things. I think that a dealer has to have this kind of personal experience in order that he may really know how to arrange the stock so as to save time and labor in putting it out to the customer. One man can do a lot of business in a day, if it will come, one customer close after the other, but when they come in "bunches" as they frequently do in a busy season, he can do two men's work if his stock is arranged right and if he steers his customers in the right alleys for what they want. It is economy at all times to have an extra wagon, for in busy times the team can be kept going without having to stop for loading up, or unloading when taking stuff from the car. It is economy also to use the wide tire wagon when ground is soft. After one has had an extra wagon for awhile he will wonder how he ever got along without it, or it comes handy in so many ways. It is economy too, to have a pair of shafts so as to use but one horse in delivering coal and small lots of lumber. If there is much town delivery a lighter wagon is preferable for these smaller quantities.

#### Economy of Short Cuts

Now, I am going to speak of a kind of economy that is not generally practised, nor even thought of by the average business man. Sometimes we hear it said of a certain man that the reason for his ability to turn off work is, that he makes every move count for results. As we speak of a machine, there is no lost power in his movements. This is not done without thinking, but is a matter of study. The more natural way is the longest way round to the object to be gained. The "short cut" to do things is the result of thinking and experiment. This economy in movement has attracted the attention of scientific men working in the interests of the great manufacturing concerns of the country. It is also studied and used by experts where large numbers of people are employed, perhaps some of you have read of the series of experiments tried with a gang of ore shovelers with the view of getting each man to reduce the number of his motions. It was successful according to the intelligence of the unit, and there was an increase in the amount of work done and with less expenditure of energy in doing it. The pay of the men was according to what they did, which was an increase on what they formerly received. A like experiment was made by a large contractor of brick work, who studying the motions of laying a brick and found that it took just about so many on the average, sought to reduce them, and contrived a plan that succeeded in reducing them by nearly one-half. The result was, more brick laid and done easier than by the old way.

Now, the handling of lumber is one of many motions, and there is nothing very easy connected with the lightest part of the work. When you and I first commenced to handle lumber it tired every



muscle in our bodies and the first week or two, we hardly did more than half what an experienced man could do, but we thought we earned every cent of our day's pay. In course of time, however, we got so we could handle and pile as much, and as well as the average, and what was the reason? Simply because we made less motions, and these more effective. I have piled a good deal of lumber, and being not a physically strong man, I studied how to do it as easily and rapidly as possible. I have, single handed, piled long timbers, and plank, and done it without any particular straining, but I used my wits instead of "bug-a-bugging." With this "down at the bottom" experience, I feel competent to tell how lumber can be handled and piled the easiest and quickest way. Since that time, I never have seen men at work piling, but what I have noticed how they did it, and with

few exceptions, I could have shown them how to save their strength and do the same, if not more work. If the employee is shown how to place a piece of lumber on a pile with fewer movements than he habitually does, his natural gait of working will enable him to pile more lumber, with a resulting economy to the yard. And where there are several men employed the aggregate of saving would amount to something worth while in a year's business. It will be more still if this economy of movement and short cut methods is extended into every part of the work both in the office and outside in demonstration of the thing I have covered, but if you will make this subject a matter of study, you will have it better than I could show you. There are several other leaks that I will discuss at another time.—C. H. Ketrledge, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

# The Importance of Systematic Delivery Methods

By a Lumber Association Secretary

In the larger towns and cities the matter of delivery not only becomes quite an item of expense, but during the busy season it is a source of considerable worry and trouble. Every contractor buying a bill of stuff wants it delivered at exactly the time he needs it on the ground, and quite commonly he wants it on the ground by the time his men are ready to go to work in the morning. Each contractor is rather impatient in this matter, too, and gets in the habit of thinking himself as the most important contractor, even if he is not the only one you are expected to serve. Half a dozen or a dozen contractors wanting service at the same time naturally leads to wrangles and to worry unless the yard man is carrying a mighty heavy equipment of teams and a young army of men to load them out and see to the handling of the lumber.

There is to be found in the rounds among the yard men a remarkable difference in the handling of this matter of delivery. One man talked to, for example, has only two teams, yet he does a volume of business equal to that of another man who has a half dozen teams, and during the busy season he has to employ outside teams to assist in making deliveries. The man with only the two teams was asked how he does it, and replied simply with the word "system." He says that they handle their delivery systematically, waste no time in idle runs and send no wagons out with half loads on them. The work for every wagon is figured out carefully in advance in the morning; it starts out with full loads, so arranged that the distribution can be made in the shortest practicable time.

There is evidently quite a lot in this system idea, and there is no question but, by figuring over the matter of deliveries carefully and handling it with a comprehensive system, one can save time and make the same teams and men perform better, and handle more stuff. Moreover, every man should make it a point to concentrate for a while, at least, on this subject of deliveries, see how much waste energy is involved and what can be done to eliminate it.

## Featuring Action

System in delivery for the sake of greater efficiency from the equipment and working force is a great thing, but it is not the only factor involved in this matter of making deliveries of lumber and mill work. For example, there are people who make a strong feature of getting quick action, and use this in their advertising to help get business. Such men do not follow the policy of having nothing but heavy two-horse wagons to make deliveries, refusing to send out a one-horse wagon with a half load. They figure that it is money in their pocket to have some extra equipment in the way of horses and wagons, even including special horses and wagons for light orders because this helps them get business and get more for their stuff. Usually the man that wants something in this country wants action, and if he knows a certain yard will give him quick action while at another yard the prices may be a little lower, but the delivery are a bit uncertain, he will often pay the higher price and get his action in delivery.

One well-known concern uses this idea as quite a strong feature and makes a boast that it can deliver an order for lumber anywhere within the city limits within half an hour's time after the order is received. This same idea of getting action is embodied in their planing mill work and they will take an order for an entire set of frames for an ordinary house and agree to deliver them at the house within twenty-four hours.

Here we have a picture of what might be termed two extremes in the matter of deliveries. One concern declining to use a one-horse delivery wagon, insisting on making deliveries when they have loads and can make up those loads to get efficiency out of their delivery system. The other makes a feature of the delivery to accommodate and humor the customer, figuring that it costs a little more, but they charge more for their stock and even things up in that way.

And now comes the motor truck to add a little complexity to this problem of delivery. One motor truck, according to a man who has experimented with it, will do more work than two teams so long as the deliveries are in territory that can be traversed by it. During the early spring, when there are rains and the roads are soft, the usefulness of the motor is practically limited to made streets and macadam roads. Later on, as the ground dries out and gets firm, the territory of the truck is very largely extended and it is worth a whole lot more to the retail lumberman. The truck usually calls for a heavier load than the two-horse team; therefore, does not make for convenience and quick action in delivering small orders. So the man operating with motor trucks only is likely to be handicapped in the matter of sending out small lots of stuff, as well as in the matter of reaching building sites on soft ground. A splendid combination, however, is to use the combination of trucks and teams, and it will be found that as a rule the truck in territory that it can cover and when there is enough to give it a load, can do more than two teams.

## The One-Horse Wagon

There is a remarkable difference of opinion in the matter of the usefulness of the one-horse wagon in the scheme of lumber delivery. There are some people who simply won't have one, and insist on those people ordering small orders waiting until enough of these small orders have been accumulated to make a load that can be sent around with a two-horse team. It makes for efficiency in delivery service, but it also makes for lots of kicks and wrangles with customers and gives a certain advantage to the man who has the light one-horse rig and can give quick and effective service to the man wanting small quantities and hurry-up orders filled now and then.

## Delivered Prices and Yard Prices

The retail lumberman, like the retail merchant in other lines, generally makes no distinction in the price of articles bought now and then and taken away by the customers themselves and articles delivered. In other words, we have what is called free delivery in all of the larger towns and cities. Occasionally some retailer or group of retailers will undertake to break away from this and establish a schedule of charges for making deliveries. Sometimes, too, they are able to handle the proposition successfully, but taking the country over the free delivery habit is so strongly entrenched that not much effort is made to get away from it. The cost of delivery is simply figured in the cost of operations, and charged up in the selling price of the product. This would be fair enough and there should perhaps not be any particular notice of the occasional times when the contractor comes to the yard for an extra window frame or a few extra pieces of lumber, and no discount made for it any more than the retail merchant will make any discount for the customer that buys an article and takes it away for themselves.

But when the farmers and country people drive in from considerable distance, come in to buy a house pattern or any quantity of lumber, and buy it at the yard, hauling it away themselves, it is hardly fair that they should pay the same price you charge your city trade and make deliveries. Some of the yard men don't bother about it, though, and make the one price good for all. The result of this and other influences is that to-day many city yard men find a lot of their country customers wanting free delivery quite a way out in the country. Competition between the yards in some cities has helped develop this until occasionally it becomes quite an expensive nuisance to the lumberman. There are occasions when the yard men may find it necessary to deliver lumber and millwork quite a way into the country, but for these long deliveries he should receive something extra in the way of prices. Then to equalize things, the yard prices should be slightly lower than the general delivery prices, so that the farmer who comes in with his own wagon after lumber may be encouraged to do so again.—St. Louis Lumberman.



# THE WOODWORKER

## Locating Trouble in the Edger

The distance from the edger to the carriage is not very great when measured in feet or inches, but when it comes to tracing the crooks made by the edger saws back to the dogs of the log carriage, then it seems quite a long way to go to find the right spot, writes A. H., in the Wood-Worker, Indianapolis. That is just what I was forced to do a few years ago, while I was still a tenderfoot, or, as some of the boys say, "Before I crossed the humps."

It was in the upper peninsula I hired to file a 12-in. band and a 52-in. circular. The band cut all the nicest logs and the circular cut the rough, small stuff. About all the circular got was logs that would just make a 4 x 4 or 4 x 6. They had two very good edgers, but they never would make straight lumber. The one on the circular side was the worst. They had had several millwrights on the job, and on at least two occasions a man from the factory came to align and put the edgers in perfect condition. Still the crooked lumber kept coming from them, and then the company went after the filer.

They tried quite a number of different filers and nearly every make of saws, but the result was always the same. At last, when the mill shut down one fall, the foreman was sent out to find a filer, the very best man he could get. After travelling around to a few of the mills, he chose me as the next victim. The wage inducement held out looked good to me, and about the first of April, the following spring, found me camping in their little neck of the woods.

The foreman proved to be a very good sort of a slave-driver, but when it came to machinery I doubt if he could understand the working parts of a wheelbarrow. Of course, he had no jurisdiction over the filing department, as I had that by contract. But he did demand straight lumber from those edgers, and that I could not give him, at least not with their outfit, nor could I locate the trouble at first.

I aligned the machines and got new arbors and collars before the mill was ready to start, and thought I had everything alright. We had new edger saws, and I tried them with nearly every degree of tension. I also tried both the swage and spring set, but I could not eradicate those crooks.

A piece would start in and make a graceful curve the whole length, sometimes one way and sometimes the other, then again several pieces would be perfectly straight. I knew there must be some cause for their misbehavior, and it bothered me to think that I could not find it. I got a line on it at last in a very unexpected manner.

The superintendent was an old, white-haired man, and one of the very finest that I have ever had the pleasure to work for. He came to my house one Sunday morning and said: "Hillie, old boy, I want you to come down into the lumber yard with me and see some of the stuff we are making." I went along about as willingly as a hog to the slaughter. At first we passed piles of 4 x 4 and 4 x 6 from the circular, and about one-half of them were crooked. I stopped to look it over, but he said: "Oh, come along; that is only rough stuff; it is the good lumber I want you to see."

Presently we stopped before a partly-completed pile of choice white pine, all wide pieces, 1¼, 1½ and 2-in. They all had about the same curve, but I noticed that the widest pieces had more crook than the narrower ones, and it started me off on a new line of thought. I asked, "Is all of the wide lumber like that?"

"No," he replied, "only, I should judge, about 20 per cent." The poor old fellow felt so badly he nearly cried.

I offered to quit and let him try some one else, but he said: "No, I have changed men until I am reasonably sure the trouble is not in the filer. It is something about the machine, and I want you to find it."

I went home to dinner and kept wondering why those crooks were so true a circle, and why the wider ones were crooked more than the narrower ones; also, why only about 20 per cent. were crooked and the rest straight. After dinner I fell to wondering if the thickness could have anything to do with the trouble.

I took my rule and went back to see, but I found that the crooks came in all thicknesses alike. The width seemed to gage the circle of the crook, and I set about to find out why. I sorted several piles over and compared the widths and crook, which tallied up about the same.

At last, I found one a great deal wider than the rest, with a great deal more crook. I looked at that board a long time, and, while turning it over, noticed that one edge was thicker than the other. "Could that have anything to do with the crook?" I wondered.

I measured the edges of several other pieces, and found a slight variation in all that were crooked. The wider the piece the more

variation and the more crook, while all that had no difference in thickness of the two edges were straights. The thickest edges were always at the outer side of the circle. I soon figured out why that was the thickest edge.

In passing through, the edger rolls received the most pressure, and, with a saw crowding back on each edge, the thickest one was bound to gain, thus making a crook according to the variation of the thickness. But where did that variation come from? That was my next problem to solve.

Of course, with the circular sawing two slabs from a log that would only make a 4 x 4 or 4 x 6, the sawyer did not waste time by sawing the slabs off, but just split them off on the saw, and the old thing would lop over a little, just enough to leave one edge thick. But my hand saws did not lop over. I was sure of that, and still they made some thick edges, but only about 20 per cent. Just why that was I could not figure out for several days.

I neglected my filing to stand around that old band mill, and at last I caught her at it. The carriage was light and had only two blocks, that were fitted with only boss dogs. If a log was big and heavy, the dogs would not hold it from rolling until after it was turned, with a flat side down.

As the setter shoved it out for the first two or three cuts, it would roll a little each time, just enough to leave a little variation, and the wider the piece the more variation there would be betwixt the two edges. Such a case might never happen again, for it was a bad combination of insufficient dogs on the carriage and smooth feed rolls on the edgers. I watched and measured until I knew that I was right, then hied me over to the office to herald the glad tidings boldly.

I marched into the private sanctity, chest thrown out and shoulders back, a Napoleon of the art. The superintendent and foreman were in deep consultation as I entered, but looked up inquiringly as I cleared my throat and said: "Well, gentlemen, I have solved the problem. We can stop this trouble easy enough."

"Good for you, old boy," cried the superintendent. "What is the trouble? We will have it fixed instantly."

"Well, sir," I continued, "the dogs on the band saw carriage are to blame for the wide nice stuff being crooked, and—"

But I got no farther, for the superintendent looked at the foreman and the foreman looked at the superintendent, then both looked at me, the foreman nearly fell off his chair, and both broke out in loud peals of laughter.

"Go back, go back!" cried the superintendent. "Tell that to the dump cart boy. The carriage dogs make the edger saws run crooked? Ha, ha, ha!"

They built the mill all over next winter, with new, up-to-date carriages and spiked feed rolls, but it burned before starting, and I left for another job.

## The Importance of Keeping Saws Set and Sharpened

One of our representatives, who is a practical man, not only in the making of saws, but in everything that pertains to the operation and management of the saw mill as well, dropped into the office of a large lumber manufacturing firm quite recently.

"Just the man I want to see!" exclaimed the manager.

This sounded like good news; but the next words dispelled the rosy glow.

"We are having no end of trouble in operating one of our large, taper ground circular resaws. Perhaps you can tell us what is wrong."

The manager led the way to the mill. Here our representative was introduced to the filer, who was about to start up the machine. At his request the start was delayed to enable him to examine the saw.

This saw was about 38 inches in diameter, 6 gauge at the centre, 18 gauge at the rim, and was used for resawing yellow pine bevel siding. Our representative found the saw thoroughly set and sharpened. Everything about the machine, in fact, indicated that the man who was operating it knew his business form A to Z.

"Go ahead," said our man, and the machine was started up at a very high rate of feed. The lumber came out smoothly and accurately sawed.

After some fifty pieces had been run through the machine, our representative asked the manager if his complaint was a joke. "This work has been done at a high rate of speed and in a perfectly satisfactory manner," he added.

"No," returned the manager, "my complaint is not a joke. I am perfectly aware that this saw will do first-class, satisfactory work when



sharp, but as soon as it becomes a little dull it will run both in and out of the work. There's something wrong with the saw."

"How long will this saw run before beginning to give poor results?"

"Probably four to four and one-half hours," replied the manager.

"How often do you change the large circular saws in the big mill?"

"Every two and one-half hours."

These saws were six gauge straight and were cutting green timber. This, our man called their attention to. "And," he added, "if you find it advantageous to sharpen these saws every two and one-half hours, why do you take it for granted that this resaw, with a much lighter plate, running a continuous feed on kiln-dried stock, should be able to run five hours on one sharpening?"

It did not take much further thought for them to realize their

gross error of judgment.

"I'll tell you what to do," said our representative; "sharpen this resaw every two and one-half hours, as it should be. Then, if you still think that the fault lies in the saw, we will investigate further. For my part, I am sure that the proper attention will show it to be one of the best saws you ever had. Write me when you have had time to try out the new arrangement."

The manager promised to make the experiment and our man left.

A little later a letter reached us, full of thanks and appreciation of the resaw. To quote the ending:

"Putting your suggestion into practice has increased the capacity of our resawing machines about 20 per cent. and entirely eliminated miscuts."

The moral of this little story is clear. Keeping your saws properly set and sharpened is the greatest trouble preventer around the mill.—Disston Crucible.

## A Few Hints to Young Filers

By Hapsburg Liebe

When a man swears at his grinder, he ought to remember that he's swearing at his best filing-room friend. It is to be admitted frankly that there is much that is provoking in having the points of one's teeth blued and case-hardened, gullets likewise; but there is always a cause for this evil that, when once located, seems ridiculously simple.

Nine times out of ten, grinder troubles arise by the feed-finger failing to leave all the teeth at the same point in relation to the falling of the emery wheel. There are several causes for this: The gate may be a bit loose, and thus make the work of the finger so light that it becomes "negligent"—and the saw may crawl either backward or forward a bit, too, when the gate is not sufficiently tight; a slot may be worn in the finger, catching the teeth sometimes in it, sometimes out of it, and cause irregular grinding; a slot may be worn in the metal upon which the saw rests in the grinder, and do much damage when the saw climbs out of it; and there may be lost motion in the lever which pushes the feed finger, and thus result in bad work unless the finger stop is sufficiently tight to take up this lost motion. And too much play in the slides in which the wheel-frame moves up and down raises another cause of devilment. The roller by which the cam,—or shoe, as the case may be,—raises the wheel will give trouble when it becomes worn out of round.

Caps should be kept on all oil-cups, plugs in all oil holes, of the automatic saw-sharpener. The dust from the emery wheel cuts out the bearing metal and wears out the shaft quickly if the holes and cups are left open. Use oil judiciously, but keep off the emery wheel.

When the roll dishes the saw, making for another levelling before it is possible to test for tension, it may be brought about by the operator allowing the saw to curve downward from the roll, or else by raising up on the saw as it enters. If the roll habitually dishes the plate when it is passing through on a level, however, it is the result of the rolls having been ground wrongly—that is, one of them being too sharp for the other, and acting on the order of hammer and anvil. This latter feature may be remedied to some extent by putting the upper roll down until it almost touches the lower, and then holding a strip of emery cloth of a fine grade between them, with the rough side to the sharper roll. Thus a little of the sharpness of the dishing roll may be ground away. Under any circumstances however, it is advisable to test with the straight-edge after rolling.

When one has tensioned the plate of a newly punched fracture, he should not neglect to apply the back-gauge at the same point. The back always changes with the doctoring of a crack. Allow for nothing here—except to run the tire down and around the fracture; use the same amount of crown that you use at the other portions of the saw. The unevenness of less strain on the cracked place is worse than the regular strain. Avoid unevenness, irregularity, in all the phases of band saw fitting.

When placing the run down saw on the bench for a hammering, one should be sure that all the gum and sawdust are off. A very small bit of this on the levelling block will make one attempt to hammer out a lump that is not in the saw at all. And place the swaged parts of the teeth off the block, that the plate may show up in the correct way.

Crumbling of the teeth, while being generally caused by overworking the steel with the swage and shaper, is sometimes brought about by the swage making weak, flimsy corners, which break off when the saw is at work. The face of the swaged point should extend down the tooth at least as far as the point is broad across; this gives strength to the points, and helps them to bring the dust from the cut. To

change the working of the swage, grinding the anvil to a different shape is usually the procedure; but, there being on the market and in use so many kinds of swages, it is next to impossible to give directions for changing the anvils of all. One's own good judgment, however, should serve to guide him aright in this.

When a nail, or other foreign matter, takes off the points of several teeth, one naturally has visions of sweat and the brazing clamp. But so long as no more than three teeth—four, if the spacing is short—are put out of commission, there is a remedy that will save cutting the saw. Supposing three teeth are missing, cut down the first tooth behind the three a little less than 1-16 of an inch; cut down the tooth behind that about 1-32 of an inch; cut down the tooth behind the latter about 1-64 of an inch.

Concerning emery wheels, any standard make should be all right—they had to be all right to get into the standard line; the thing to be careful about is to get the right kind of wheel for the particular work in hand. When ready to put a new wheel on, hold it on one hand and tap it lightly with the hammer. If it rings clear, it should be all right for any moderate speed; if it sounds dead, watch it for a few minutes and stay out of the way—if you put it on at all. Emery wheels become troublesome when they are filled with steel. A few common stamped washers on a bolt will answer almost as well as a dresser made for the purpose expressly.

A wornout swage die makes a splendid crack punch; but care must be observed in the grinding that the temper is not drawn. A bit of hacksaw blade makes a fair scratchawl when one is in a hurry to cut a saw for brazing. A little water sprinkled over the brazing fire after it is burning well will coke the coal quickly, thus releasing those sulphurous gases that are supposed to be dangerous to successful brazing. The big end of a flat file, ground to a chisel shape, is good for scraping the scale from the irons, preparatory to clamping them on the saw.—Berlin Quality.

### Toronto Blower Company's Good Business

Although they have not yet been established for quite a year, at 156 Duke street, Toronto, the Toronto Blower Company have made a number of large installations of blower and exhaust systems in some of the biggest mills in the country. Among these are the Gold Medal Furniture Company, Limited, Uxbridge, Ont.; The Gendron Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto; the Bain Waggon Company, Woodstock, Ont.; the National Casket Company, Limited, Toronto; the Meaford Manufacturing Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont., and the Pembroke Shook Mills, Limited, Pembroke, Ont. The head of the Toronto Blower Company, Mr. D. Prutsman, has had a wide experience in this work, having been connected for 12 years previous to starting in Toronto with the Sterling Blower Company, of Hartford, Conn.

### A. B. Ormsby Company Enlarge Their Organization

The A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg, announce that their organization has been further enlarged by the addition of a blow-pipe department. The new department is in charge of a blow-pipe expert, Mr. W. B. Crawford, formally engineer for one of the largest companies and first to develop the slow-speed principle. The saving in horse-power on a properly installed system is considerable. On receipt of inquiry the company will have their expert visit any firm, make a layout of the proposed system and submit a tender for complete installation.



## Estimating for the Jobbing Mill

The position of the estimator, I believe, is one of the most important in the executive staff of modern planing mills, especially those mills which make a specialty of getting out the higher grades of mill work and interior trim for the architect's plans, detail drawings and specifications.

The problem of listing off all work from plans and specifications is a question more or less serious to the average estimator, for the reason that every architect has a different manner of stating the requirements of the job. Each detailer will have a different style of making detail drawings, and some of them will write about half of the specifications on the drawings and in different places. This, of course, makes it necessary for the estimator to read each and every notation on the plans, elevations and details, whether it concerns him or not for fear that something may be included in the notes that will affect his branch and cause him to leave something out.

Some mills make a blanket estimate covering everything belonging to mill work, and all responsibility must rest with them as to the correctness of quantities contained therein. This puts the estimator in a position where he must know exactly what he is doing every minute, and how to do it. If he gets too much work off, he will, of course, have his estimate too high, and if he leaves something out he will be pretty certain to find out who was the "goat" when it is too late.

Right here I would just like to ask my fellow-estimators if they can stand up, raise their right hand and solemnly declare that they have never left anything out when tabulating or making up estimates? Now, do not all of you jump up at once and say you have not, for I do not want to be in a class all by myself. Neither do I want to be responsible for bringing to public notice an Annanias Club. I think the best estimator will omit something sometimes and some estimators will leave out something on all their work. A rigid system is the best remedy for this evil. The estimator should start every job from the same point and follow a route through on exactly the same line on every plan. He should not jump from one subject to another, but should tabulate all of one class before changing to another; then, if necessary, he can go back and check up with very little trouble.

After the work has been duly tabulated it is up to the estimator to say what each item is worth in dollars and cents; and right here is where a larger part of the rub comes in. Any one can go out and estimate for a stock mill which makes doors, sash, trim, etc., in 1,000 lots. This mill sets a price list before the estimator and he is instructed to figure 50 and 10 per cent. off, or 70 and 5 per cent., etc., as the case may be. But the estimator for special work must, or should, analyze each and every item contained in the building, as each house presents a different problem, not only to the estimator, but to almost every department of the mill. The estimator, to be accurate, should be sufficiently familiar with the different machines and their average daily output to know exactly what proportion of the work will be done by each one and how long it will take the average machine hand to do it; also, how to average the bench work and know what part should be done by the bench hand or by the machine. In fact, the estimator should know each and every productive mechanical or manual unit of labor necessary to complete a job of mill work, if he would make a rational estimate on it and arrive at anything like the true selling value of the work, and even then it is only an average price.

Since it is impossible to set all of the work to the extremely fast man, we find that it is equally impossible to set all of the work to the slow man, therefore we must buy average labor at an average price and must sell our product at an average rate. The estimator, therefore, who estimates special work by the square-foot process is taking long chances with his employer's business, and some day the bondsman will be called on to finish up the job.

Another item which is a very large factor in the cost of production is the overhead expense; and a part of the overhead is the maintenance and upkeep of the machinery necessary to operate a jobbing mill. The machines that operate the greatest number of hours will not exceed 75 per cent., and some of them will not operate over 15 per cent. of the time, yet they are necessary if we would meet the conditions during the rush season. Of all the machines, the four-side molder comes nearest to 75 per cent. of efficient working hours, so far as my experience and observation go. The universal woodworker comes next, and I do not think this machine will average over 65 per cent. While the double surfacer may run 75 per cent. of the time, unless it is dressing lumber for outside parties it is an overhead expense. It does nothing to increase the value of the material; at the same time it has added to the cost exactly the amount of time, power, etc., it required to dress material for the mill.

In figuring overhead, I figure that every operation that increases

the cost of an item without adding to its value, is an overhead expense. The handling of all material up to the cutters, moving from one department to another, detailing, billing out and laying off the works, is overhead. On the other hand, when the cutter starts the work, even though he must handle a great deal of material to and from the saw, he must either pile it on a truck or lay it on the floor out of his way. This is charged as productive labor, and for every machine this handling must be taken into consideration. Every time a piece of stuff is picked up, laid down or put through a machine, it represents a direct value in dollars and cents, and must be charged either to productive or overhead expense; and when the machine hand is required to handle it I charge it as productive. I figure, however, the productive hour cost of each machine separately, and make each one bear its portion of the overhead according to the value of the machine in place, floor space required, horse-power hours, heat, light, taxes, insurance, depreciation, wages, average yearly repairs and supplies, and to this department add overhead charge and also prorate the general overhead expense.

This method distributes the overhead burden to the productive branch of the business in direct proportion to the average yearly working hours. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the machines may operate only 15 per cent. of the actual working hours, yet they are a part of the necessary equipment and should return a profit to the owner in direct proportion to the service his investment renders to the public.

To get the material cost, a complete list is made of all material belonging to any special item. In fact, a practical cutting list is made out for each and every kind and grade of lumber, and an allowance is added for waste, from 10 to 25 per cent., according to grade and materials. When this material list is made out it is a very simple matter to determine by analysis the exact number of mechanical units of production which are necessary to complete the job. All this, of course, takes time, but it reduces to a large extent the possibility of omitting some of the important mechanical operations, and by this means be the cause of getting a contract at a losing price.

The rate of waste is a very important item in estimating. While some of the grades may cut a very large per cent. of waste, it can be used up in many different ways, and for this reason represents a comparatively small loss. For instance, all cuttings of cypress, white pine, poplar and yellow pine can be used up very closely. The long lengths can be cut into quarter-round, stops, lattice strips, etc., and the short lengths can be cut into corner blocks, plinths, jamb and base blocks, etc., as there is always a good demand for these in a jobbing mill.

The hardwoods are the most difficult to dispose of to advantage—quartered oak, mahogany, etc. While the material may be absolutely clear, the percentage of waste is a great deal larger than in the other kinds of lumber. The short ends will accumulate, and unless they are sorted and piled in a systematic manner, it will prove to be worth more than the value of the material for the cutter to dig it out of the pile and use it for something. As a general rule, the piece the cutter could use is not on the top of the pile, but is the last piece down at the bottom. If he took a half hour to remove the pile and another half hour to re-pile it, he has kept his saw idle just that long and has spent about \$1 worth of time to get perhaps 50c worth of lumber. The material, then, instead of costing the firm 10 to 15c per square foot, has cost from 30 to 45c per foot.

This matter of handling waste, however, is not so much a part of the estimator's troubles as it is efficient mill management. At the same time, the conscientious estimator should keep himself informed of these conditions of stock. Then, if a job should be sent in for an estimate, he would be in position to make an attractive figure on it, and thus get rid of undesirable material at a reasonable profit, instead of carrying it as a part of the moving assets and paying out insurance and other costs on it.

Would like to hear from other estimators (through these columns) who are estimating for jobbing mills, as we may evolve something that will be of interest to ourselves as well as to other readers of The Wood-Worker. I do not remember of having seen the estimating end of the business discussed to any length for some time past.—A. H. L., in the Wood-Worker, Indianapolis.

### Absorbine a Vegetable Compound

Absorbine is compounded scientifically of the best ingredients to be bought. The company guarantee that it is purely vegetable, containing no poisons or minerals and that careful laboratory tests prove its antiseptic and germicidal properties. Notwithstanding its powerful results, Absorbine is a mild and pleasant liniment to use, does not blister, stain or remove the hair, and the horse can be used during treatment. It is economical as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of Absorbine diluted according to the formula on the label, makes three gallons of liniment at a cost of 80c a gallon. Detailed laboratory reports are available on the germicidal value of Absorbine or Absorbine, Jr. Absorbine sells at druggists for \$2.00 a bottle, or is sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 424 Lymans' Building, Montreal, Que.



# Machinery and Equipment

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Appliances are Doing

## Pioneer Leather Belt Makers

The tanning of leather and the making of belts for power transmission are industries which are closely identified with the lumbering industry in more ways than one. The chief interest, however, which the lumberman has in these industries comes from the fact that he is an extensive consumer of leather belting as a means of power transmission. One of the most successful and oldest established companies in the business of manufacturing belting is the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., oak leather tanners and belt makers. The company was established in 1851 and incorporated in 1872 with a capital of \$100,000. It has a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, affording a concrete illustration of the steady and substantial growth of the industry. The first tannery built by the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company was erected in 1867. It had a capacity of only a few hundred hides annually. This capacity has been added to steadily until the present day and the company now have what they claim to be the largest and best equipped plant in the world for tanning and currying hides and manufacturing them into leather belting; their capacity being over 200,000 hides per annum.

Such remarkable growth is the result solely of persistent, liberal and modern business policies. In the first place the company pur-

## Recent Grand Rapids Veneer Contracts

Among the recent contracts closed by the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, Grand Rapids, Mich., for their well known dry kilns are included the following:—Cottonwood Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.; Cushing Bros., Limited, Calgary, Alta.; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg, Man.; Stewart-Hartshorn Company, Toronto, Ont.; Russel Company, Glasgow, Scotland; Barclay-Curle & Company, Glasgow, Scotland. An illustration of two of the Grand Rapids dry kilns is shown in an article regarding the Wilson Lumber Company of Toronto, which is published elsewhere in this issue.

## Dixon's Graphite Brushes

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N.J., have published an attractive little booklet entitled "Dixon's Graphite Brushes." The booklet contains some exceptionally interesting information regarding the production of graphite brushes for dynamos and motors. Graphite brushes have had a long and enviable reputation for perfect commutation. They are composed almost entirely of high-grade graphite and prevent sparking and wear of the commutator. They do not gum the commutator. They are tough and strong and have very long life if properly adjusted. The company state that the losses from



General view of Plant of Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Leather Tanners and Belt Makers, Worcester, Mass.

chase their best hides at the most favorable time of year, securing in this manner the very best which the market affords in the form of raw material. They use the long time tanning process expressly for belting purposes. They devote careful and expert attention to the inspection of manufacturing processes at every stage. They utilize the by-products of the hide so economically that they are able to reduce the cost of belting leather greatly, thereby putting the greatest possible value into the belting itself. They have been successful pioneers in the education of belt users; advocating consistently the policy of using the proper belting in every instance for the conditions under which it is to be run, regardless of the initial cost. These principles have been the direct cause of their remarkable success and they have combined them with strict impartiality towards all users of belting, giving honest value and equal terms to all their customers, whether they are large consumers or small.

The fact that Graton & Knight leather belting has pleased thousands of customers for more than three score years indicates forcibly that they have never for one instance swerved from their original policies and principles. Their success proves more clearly than anything else that they have given minute attention to the production of leather especially adapted for belting. Their growth is an interesting evidence of the fact that it pays, and pays handsomely, to use belting especially adapted to the conditions under which it is to operate.

Every ten feet of belting which leaves the Graton & Knight plant bears their trade mark. The mark of care, skill and perfection which is a protection and a guarantee of satisfaction to the consumer.

friction on the commutator are less with graphite brushes than with carbon brushes and that the commutator are less with graphite brushes than with carbon brushes and that the commutator is always automatically lubricated, whereas with carbon brushes there are conditions under which applied lubrication is necessary. The booklet contains complete rules for using the brushes under various conditions of service, as well as many valuable suggestions for using Dixon's lubricating rods for manufacturing arc light plungers, oilless bearings, dash pots, and for other applications where oil or grease lubrication cannot be conveniently employed. Another interesting product mentioned in the booklet is Dixon's Graphite Resistance Rods. These are furnished in a large number of combinations of sizes and resistance.

## A Valuable Log Deck Equipment Catalogue

The E. Long Manufacturing Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., manufacturers of sawmill machinery have issued a new catalogue No. 101, dealing with their log deck equipment. The catalogue is handsomely illustrated and attractively published on highly glazed paper. It contains instructive details and information relating to the splendid range of log deck equipment, manufactured by E. Long Manufacturing Company. The rapidly growing demand for the products of this company obliged them recently to more than treble their manufacturing facilities by the erection of a modern plant. The new plant is equipped with every up-to-date appliance for the production of high-class sawmill machinery.



# WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per agate line (\$2.10 per inch) each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisement must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

## Wanted—Lumber

### Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Box Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 7-t

### Wanted

Two million feet Maple, also quantity of Birch. Shipments during Fall and coming Winter. Address Seaman, Kent Co., Ltd., Meaford, Ont. 11-22

### Wanted to Buy

Pine, spruce, hemlock, railway ties, common and better, and cull basswood and birch. M. Brennen & Sons Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 8-13

### Birch Wanted

Want 200 M. ft. 10/4 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common Birch. Give average widths and lengths and percentage of 14 and 16 ft. lengths. Want price delivered Philadelphia, Pa. and New York City.

Want 200 M. ft. 6/4 No. 1 Common Birch delivered Boston, Mass.

Want 5 cars 4 1/2 in. and 5 in. 1sts and 2nds. Birch delivered New York City and Philadelphia, Pa. Reply Box 526 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 14 T.F.

## Wanted—Cedar Telegraph Poles

1000 poles, 25 ft. x 6-in. tops.  
500 poles, 25 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 30 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
1000 poles, 35 ft. x 7-in. tops.  
400 poles, 40 ft. x 7-in. tops.

Quote price and quantity for sale, also delivery date.

HORACE HARTLEY

Wholesale Lumber,

19 Mayor Street, Montreal.

12-14

### Tenders Wanted

We are large buyers of Norway and Tamarack lumber and would like to get into touch with best mills which could supply us according to the following specifications:

We want 10,000,000 feet of above lumber, 3-in. thick, 6 to 8 inches wide (preferably 8-in. wide) any length over 6 ft. The lumber must be full size saw butted, all square edge and free from the following defects:—Unsound loose and hollow rod worm-holes, knot-holes through and round shakes, shakes on surface that show. Address Canada Creosoting Co., C. P. R. Building, Toronto. 12

### Hardwood Pickets Wanted

Beech, Birch and Hard Maple.

1 x 1 x 42.  
1 x 1 x 48.  
1 x 1 1/2 x 42.  
1 x 1 1/2 x 48.  
1 x 1 3/4 x 42.  
1 x 1 3/4 x 48.

Require Thickness, 1/16-in. Plump.

Quality—Free from all defects.

Can take delivery of green or dry stock.

Apply to The Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, for full particulars, price, etc.

24-1-TF

## Wanted Hardwood Lumber

Entire season's sawing or less; elm, ash, basswood, maple, beech and birch. All grades including the low end. Will ship promptly and pay cash. Write immediately, with full particulars and prices. Box 813, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

## Do You Want to Buy or Sell?

If you wish to purchase or dispose of a particular stock of lumber or logs, a mill property or timber limit, or some second-hand machinery, the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER will bring quick returns. Use our "Wanted and For Sale Department."

## For Sale—Lumber

### For Sale

2,000 acres timber. Georgian Bay, near Parry Sound; mostly hardwood, some pine, hemlock, cedar and Tamarac. C. A. Phillips, Parry Sound, Ont. 12

### Good Hard Maple

Five cars 2 in. No. 1 common and better in shipping condition. Write for prices. Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited, Midland, Ont. 12

### For Sale

Peeled cedar post 4 1/2-in. to 7-in. top, 8 ft. long. Best of quality and made from green cedar. Chas. Pedwell, Lions Head, Ont. 9-t.f.

Having been burnt out last Fall we offer all our timber for sale, some 2,000 acres. Easy terms. For particulars apply to Geo. Niebergall & Son, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

### Cedar For Sale

About one and a half million feet Cedar, Culvert Timber, 8 x 8 to 12 x 12. For particulars apply to Mason, Gordon & Company, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que. 10-12

### Lumber For Sale

400,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 2 in. Merchantable White Pine.  
200,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. Basswood, Log Run.  
500,000 ft. Hard Maple, 1 in. to 4 in.

Apply to

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW,

C

Montreal, Que.

### For Sale

1,000 acres good Hardwood Bush, estimated to cut six million feet. Distance five miles to siding and mill that could saw it. Large amount of Maple, Oak, Birch, Elm, Ash, also Cedar Ties, etc. Five years to take off. Must be sold at once. Low price and easy terms. Apply Box 807, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

### For Sale

#### New Brunswick White Pine 1912 Cut

52,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.  
93,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.  
236,000 ft. 1 1/2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.  
31,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts.  
108,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds.  
57,000 ft. 2 x 6 x 10/16 ft. 1sts, 2nds, & 3rds.  
225,000 ft. 2 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.  
28,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 1sts & 2nds.  
58,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 2nds & 3rds.  
225,000 ft. 3 x 7 and up 10/16 ft. 3rds.

Apply to

H. BOURGOUIN,

Dominion Express Bldg.,

Montreal, Que.

10-t.f.

## For Sale—Machinery

### For Sale

One Ballantyne, eighteen-inch self-feed rip saw. Only used eight months. In first-class condition. Reply The Webb Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

### For Sale

We have the following second-hand machinery for sale. The entire lot is in good working order and was taken out of the shop, either on account of changes in our production, or larger machines installed. Further particulars given on request.

3-20 in. plain lever drills.  
1-16 in. swing turret lathe.  
1-9 in. Seneca Falls bench lathe.  
1-13 in. sensitive bench drill.  
1 foot power mortiser.  
1-36 in. heavy pattern band saw.  
1 small bench emery grinder.  
1-24 in. x 7 in. single surface planer.  
1-26 in. single surface planer.  
1 No. 5 dimension rip and cross-cut saw.  
1 No. 7 dimension saw table.  
1-12 in. Perfection buzz planer.  
1 single sand papering drum.  
1 saw table.  
1 Mershon band re-saw.

The Wm. Gray-Sons-Campbell, Limited,  
Chatham, Ont. 12

## Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Band Filer wants position, ten years experience in hard, soft and frozen timber. Married and strictly temperate. Box 811, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12

Do you need Male Help for sawmill, lumber camps, construction work or boats. We can furnish skilled and unskilled labor for all kinds of work.

O'Donnell's Employment Bureau,

116 Wellington street west,

Toronto, Ont.

Phone, Adelaide 3919. 12-14

## Wanted—Employees

Advertisements under this heading two cents a word per insertion. Minimum charge 50 cents

WANTED—First-class walking boss for bush operations. State age, experience, habits and salary expected. Apply, Box 812, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-17

WANTED — A capable and responsible salesman to represent an American house, one must be familiar with hardwoods and the hardwood trade of Ontario and Quebec. Address, stating reference, etc., to Box 810, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12

## Business Chances

WANTED—Good man with Portable Mill to saw out 1,000,000 feet of logs. Apply Box 791, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-11

### For Sale

Timber limit on Georgian Bay, conveniently located 75 miles out of Soo. Well timbered with Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood. Can be logged cheap. Apply Box 781, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-12

## For Sale

Rare bargain. Band mill located in best lumber and log center on Puget Sound. Rail and cargo shipping facilities. Excellent log pond. Ten and a half acres of land. Price one-fourth of appraised valuation. Must sell quick. Box 765, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

## For Sale

On reasonable terms a Portable Saw Mill, Waterous Co. make, all complete, in first class condition. Just finished winter sawing. Good location, large quantity of good hemlock and birch timber close to mill. For particulars apply P. O. Box 426, Parry Sound, Ont. 9-12

## For Sale

Lumber mill on Three-mile Lake in Muskoka. Cost \$2,500, will sell for \$1,300. Apply to Thos. Going, 405 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont. 11-14

## For Sale

On easy terms, sawmill, new; just installed 50 h.p. Water Power, with electric plant. Good location for pulp mill. Good quantity of pulpwood close to C. N. R. and station; on river. Two million feet timber and 600 acres of good land. Townsite laid out. Sawmill and power or land sold separately if desired. For further information write J. H. Latremouille, Mount Olie Power Co., Box 48, Kamloops, B.C. 8-13

We have just had placed in our hands for sale the entire equipment of the Peterboro' Planing Mill Co., including all real estate, buildings, etc.; we are offering this entire plant as a going concern at a very attractive figure; this offers a splendid opportunity for anyone with small capital to make an investment in an up-to-the-minute plant, with a good business connection and ideally located. For full particulars apply to The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 12

## Trustees' Sale of Valuable Timber Limits

The undersigned are authorized to call for tenders for the following timber limits situate in Block A, Upper Ottawa, Province of Quebec. These will be sold en bloc in two parcels.

Parcel Number 1, (Season 1913 and 1914). Limit 611 19 sq. miles River Ottawa, Grand Lake.

Limit 676, 25 sq. miles, S 1/2 16/4 Range, Block A.

Limit 677, 17 1/2 sq. miles, 14/3 Range, Block A.

Limit 678, 12 1/2 sq. miles, S 1/2 of N 1/2 16/4 Range, Block A.

Limit 679, 12 sq. miles, 16/3 Range, Block A.

Limit 680, 15 1/2 sq. miles, 15/3 Range, Block A.

Limit 681, 25 sq. miles, S 1/2 of 17/5 Range, Block A.

Limit 682, 25 sq. miles, N 1/2 of 17/5 Range, Block A.

Limit 696, 25 sq. miles, N 1/2 of 17/4 Range, Block A.

Limit 683, 6 1/4 sq. miles, S.E. corner of 1/2 S. No. 15/4.

Total, 185 square miles.

Parcel Number 2. Limits 633 and 634, 50 sq. miles, Lot 8, Range 4, Block A.

The limits described in both Parcels are all surveyed and easy of access. They comprise some of the best pine and pulp-wood areas in the province.

Tenders in writing for the purchase en bloc of each parcel separately will be received by the undersigned Trustees at their office, Victoria Chambers, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 21st day of July next.

An accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the price offered should accompany each tender. If tender accepted the balance of the purchase price shall be paid in equal installments at one, three and six months thereafter with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For further particulars apply to the Royal Trust Company (Ottawa Branch), or to Code & Burritt, solicitors, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Dated this 16th day of May, A.D. 1913.  
The Royal Trust Company,  
Trustees for Sale.  
11-14



**Timber Limits For Sale**

Can be quickly and profitably disposed of by advertising them on this page. This is where buyers of timber property look for opportunities to invest. If your "ad" is here the investor will see it. Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. tf

**Cash for Your Business**

factory or real estate. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell or exchange any kind of business or property anywhere address Frank P. Cleveland, 1479 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois. Established 1881. 9-t.f.

**Sawmill For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, near Little Current, close to north shore; practically new, well built and equipped with shingle machinery; over one mile of water front, loading dock and sheltered booming ground; plenty of timber available locally or can be rafted in from north shore or Georgian Bay. Good opening for retail store in connection. This is a splendid chance for millman with small capital; price right. Good reason for selling. Great Lakes Lumber Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 5-T.F.

**For Sale**

On Georgian Bay, saw mill in first class condition, with everything complete. Engine 75 h.p. Boiler 110 h.p. Sawing capacity 20,000 feet to 30,000 feet per day. Also including booms and chains. Good stable and office and everything complete. Shipping facilities by both rail and water. Size of mill site 40 rods by 5 acre water lot, with 4 acres of land. Owner retiring from business reason for selling. Address all enquiries to 201 Campbell Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 9-14

**Miscellaneous****Wanted**

WANTED—Eight or ten second-hand detachable or three-wheeled lumber buggies, also two heavy lumber wagons and one dump cart. Quote best cash prices to John Stirrett & Sons, Port Arthur, Ont. 12

**For Sale**

Three Driving Outfits complete, including tents, blankets, cookery, pike poles, peavies, punts, anchors, and wenches with lines, also several hundred boom chains 5/8 x 10 with clevis attachment. Box 797, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 12-13

## Trustees Auction Sale of Valuable Timber Limits known as the McArthur Limits

AUCTION SALE of valuable timber limits in the Province of Quebec, held under License from the Quebec Government.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Russell House in the City of Ottawa, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 1st day of October, A.D. 1913, the following timber limits:—

**Gatineau Limit**

Comprising timber berths numbers 252 to 260 inclusive, located in the district of Montcalm on the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, having a total area of four hundred square miles and being located about eighty miles above Maniwaki, the terminus of the Maniwaki Branch of the C. P. R.

These berths are well timbered and well watered, as will appear upon examination of the cruisers' reports below mentioned, and are believed to be among the most valuable timber properties now available.

**Lake St. John Limit**

Timber berths Numbers 7 and 8, Range 3, north of Lake St. John, situate on the River Alex flowing into the north arm of Lake St. John and containing about forty-five square miles.

Each limit will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid.

Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money on date of sale and the balance within fifteen days thereafter (without interest), unless otherwise arranged with the vendors.

For particulars and conditions of sale and cruisers' reports and maps of the limits, application may be made to the undersigned solicitors.

Peter Ryan, Toronto,  
Auctioneer.

Robertson & MacLennan,  
54 Canada Life Building,  
Toronto, Ont.  
Solicitors for Vendors.

12

**MAIL CONTRACT**

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 20th of June, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route from Stouffville (via Altona and Glasgow), Ont. from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stouffville, Altona, Glasgow, Siloam, Goodwood, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Toronto.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,  
Mail Service Branch,  
Ottawa, May 8th, 1913. 10-12

**Tenders for Pulpwood Limit****Tenders for Pulpwood Limit**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Friday, the 15th day of August next, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Lake of the Woods, in the District of Kenora.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to dues of .40c. per cord for spruce, and .20c. per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill on or near the area referred to.

Such tendere shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory, or in such place as shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and to manufacture the wood into paper in the Dominion of Canada.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender; to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into an agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. Hearst,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.  
Toronto, Ontario,  
May 20th, 1913. 12-15

**Spacing of Resaw Teeth**

What space is best for resaw teeth is a question that may be answered in many ways, each one seemingly being the right one.

Here is an instance of how an apparently assured position was shown to be wrong. After a good deal of experimenting a certain factory using cottonwood, all of it resawn, decided that one and three-quarter inches was just right and all the saws were brought to that spacing.

One day a 5-inch saw struck iron in the end of a board and was badly done up. More than half of the teeth were so badly broken that it appeared as if there was nothing to do but to have it cheared and recut. It was discovered that every other tooth was broken, and the filer decided that he would just break them off and use the others. By a little change in the grinder he got the saw gummed out in good shape and when fitted up there was much interest in the outcome.

With\* teeth having three and a half inch spaces things looked as if it was sure of the failure so freely predicted.

But there was a surprise in store for all of them. That saw went right on cutting cottonwood up to 24 inches wide at just as good feed as it had ever done and the work was as good. It run that way until worn down to 3 inches and was then recut and used on a small machine. There is no telling how far down the line might have gone had a fire not stopped its useful career.

With too many teeth you have to carry more feed than the blade can support and the fewer teeth seemed to do the works as fast, but they do not stay sharp as long. Each kind of timber must have a fitting best suited to it as regards the spacing of the teeth, but where the timber is mixed, of all sorts, experiments like the one here related have to decide. Even at that one is never quite sure, as was the case with this saw, where an accident revealed capabilities that were not thought possible.—H. C. in Wood-Craft.

**Tighten Your Bolts**

Just because a little effort is required to tighten the bolts in Berlin round cylinders, I find that some of our more careless operators even go so far as not to use a wrench at all in fastening these bolts.

It is quite unreasonable to expect knives to be held firmly in any kind of a cutter head, travel-in gat a terrific speed, unless a reasonable amount of precaution is taken.

The knives of Berlin round heads will never move from their position if a small "T" wrench is used to tighten them as firmly as possible.

Caution your operator against this and it may prevent a possible delay or accident.

**HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.**

LUMBER AND TIMBER  
White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock  
Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and  
Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.  
Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.  
Interior Trim Mill Work.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

James F. Lawson Henry J. Welch  
**LAWSON, WELCH & COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
TRUSTEES AND  
FINANCIAL AGENTS  
Crown Life Bldg.,  
Yonge and Colborne Sts. - Toronto

**CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED**  
PRESTON ONT.  
FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS.  
OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**LOG STAMPS**  
OUR SPECIALTY  
**SUPERIOR MFG. CO. LTD.**  
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS  
TORONTO, ONT.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**Muskoka Lakes**  
FOR RENT COTTAGES

If you want a real holiday, plan to spend your vacation, this year in Muskoka where "the breezy call of incense breathing morn" will put new life in mind and body. Muskoka offers more real healthful enjoyment for less money than any other resort in the world.

Four cottages to rent \$125 to \$200 on Bohemia Island, less than a mile from Royal Muskoka Hotel and good Golf Links. Box 771,

**Canada Lumberman**  
Toronto, Ont.

**Rainy River Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Rainy River, Ontario

Lumber, Lath and White Pine Mouldings and Casings  
Fine Planing Mill Work

Prompt Shipments

The Best Loading Facilities in Canada

Mail All Enquiries to

**General Sales Office: 417 and 419 Union Bank Bldg. WINNIPEG**

JAY SPENCER, Sales Manager



# Review of Current Trade Conditions

## Ontario

Trade conditions in Ontario at present are rather uncertain and many causes are given by members of the trade. Labor unrest and monetary stringency are the chief factors mentioned, with real estate speculation frequently mentioned as the chief reason for the tightness of money. Travellers who have recently visited the chief markets in the northern States report unsatisfactory conditions. White pine manufacturers have been finding more difficulty than usual in disposing of their stocks. It is quite possible however, that this is to a large extent the result of the slowing up in trade which as a rule occurs during the month of June. About the only stock which is showing any activity is hemlock. In pine, no one seems to be looking for anything but special stuff. One inch and 1½ inch white pine are very slow. One and a half inch and 2 inch are a little better. Shipping lumber in general is quiet in the northern States. Keen competition from western white pine and southern yellow pine are having their effect upon Canadian white pine. Spruce also from West Virginia is cutting into the white pine trade. This does not apply of course to the north-eastern States, but in that district New Brunswick and Quebec spruce are having much the same effect. The shingle markets are brisk, both in the northern States and Eastern Canada owing to the heavy storm which unroofed a great many buildings early in the season. This trade however is well cared for by wholesalers.

White pine and hemlock lath are meeting with keen competition from yellow pine lath, the same being delivered, according to recent report, at New York points at about \$3.80. The building situation in Ontario at present is fairly satisfactory, but there is considerable anxiety about the immediate future, as a result of the apparent stop in real estate speculation. Retailers to-day are buying only for immediate requirements, in practically all parts of Canada. Trade during the month of May is reported to have been only about two-thirds as great as during the month of April. Low grades of white pine are fairly strong.

The Ottawa lumber trade has been feeling the effects of tight money in a manner similar to other parts of the country. The speculative erection of small houses, which was so noticeable last year has disappeared. Trade is about normal and prices are steady. A fair supply of labor is obtainable with wages unchanged as compared with a year ago. Export trade to England is only fair and the trade with the United States has dwindled to nothing, as everyone is waiting for the outcome of the tariff situation.

## Eastern Canada

The lumber trade at Montreal is quiet, but the volume of business is fairly satisfactory and prices continue firm. The tightness of the money market is holding back the trade. Building permits showed a slight decrease for the month of May as compared with May, 1912, the total up-to-date however, is considerably in advance of last year's total. Collections are slow. Exports to the Old Country are moderate. There is a good demand for birch for export. Recent rains in the province of Quebec have resulted in the logs coming down the river plentifully and the outlook is much brighter than it was a fortnight ago. News print paper is quiet at Montreal. It is believed that a better demand will develop as soon as the tariff question has been settled. Large stocks of ground wood are on hand and the demand is small. Chemical pulp continues strong and prices are firm.

The eastern spruce market is more in favor of the buyers at present than at any other time this year. In Boston, dimension is ranging from \$25 to \$26. Spruce boards, although offered more freely, are holding their own. Matched boards are a shade weaker, being offered at \$26, with some sales at 50c less. Stocks at New York are not large, but retailers are cautious about buying. Little improvement is reported in spruce at Buffalo, retailers expecting lower prices a little later on. White cedar shingles at Boston are quiet. Manufacturers are holding their prices firmly at \$4.25 for extras and \$4 for clears. Red cedars are not so steady. Lath are a shade easier. The New York market has fallen off considerably and manufacturers are directing their attention towards Boston. Buyers are rather cautious however, and the highest prices are \$4.50 for 1½ inch, and \$4.15 for 1½ inch, first-class lath.

## Great Britain

In spite of a period of delightful weather at London, trade has been rather slow of late. The Surrey Commercial and Millwall docks have not been more than ordinarily busy. The first rush of the f.o.w.

steamers was over and very few boats were discharging at the time of latest reports. Reports from the yards indicate only a small trade. Spot trading is slack, the principal demand being for seasoned deals, battens and boards in the better class of Swedish and White Sea stocks. Considerable annoyance is mentioned among importers as a result of certain underselling of White Sea and Finnish goods of late.

Trade in soft woods at Liverpool during the past fortnight has been rather quiet, the aggregate spot consumption having fallen away, although prices have been fairly steady. Consumers seem to be determined to purchase only what they need for immediate requirements. Under these conditions, importers are shy about contracts for future shipments. Business in the c.i.f. markets has not been important. Shippers' quotations are unchanged. Prices in the spruce deal c.i.f. market continue very firm and small liner lots have changed hands at full values. No change is reported in values for New Brunswick, etc., cargoes, agents holding firm under shippers' instructions, as a result of the good demand for these products in the United States. Importers' quotations on the spot at Liverpool are nearly steady, although a few clearing lines from liner shipments are reported to have been cut to the extent of about 2s. 6d., so as to avoid yarding. These sales however, have been of the fag-end of the specifications.

Trade conditions at Manchester are steady with a good demand. Importers and merchants generally are fairly well satisfied with conditions. Prices show no important alterations. There has been a sharp advance in freights, so that buyers, instead of getting on at less, will have to pay more, as f.o.b. prices are extremely firm. Spruce continues firm with a steady demand, so that there is no indication of a fall in prices for some months.

## United States

Travellers returning from the northern States report a very unsettled condition in connection with the lumber trade. It must be borne in mind however, that June is generally a month of restricted buying, a condition which sometimes lasts well into July. There are important signs of quieter trade in the northern States, during the next month or two. The disturbances in financial conditions and the attitude of the government upon the tariff have increased the tension to some extent. Most reports from leading lumber centres mention this restraining influence. A satisfactory indication however, is obtained from the steel industry which is generally considered to be an important trade barometer. Judging from its present condition, general business should see no falling off for the remainder of the year, as the steel mills report that they will not be entirely caught up on deliveries (if no more orders are placed) until well into the fourth quarter of the year.

The lumber demand of the country is apparently for current consumption and shows little interest in stocks for future use. This is rather a normal condition at the present time of year and no important increase is likely until well into July. Some markets have shown a perceptible easing off in Norway and white pine, but there is a fair demand for good pine at all middle west and eastern points. Some reports indicate that the supply at these points is not sufficient for the demand.

Production of northern pine at 48 mills, as against 57 mills last year shows nearly 77,000,000 feet increase over the first four months in 1912. For the same period 77,392,326 pieces of lath were manufactured, as against 55,569,502 for the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of lumber and lath for the first four months in 1913 show increases of 13,624,533 feet of lumber and 12,974,930 pieces of lath respectively. Reports received regarding Georgian Bay stocks are to the effect that not much unsold lumber is now in the hands of the manufacturers in that district. The active demand this spring enabled mill men to sell all they had accumulated during the winter. The market for the better grades of pine is reported to have eased off during the last thirty days. Norway pine is from \$1 to \$2 lower. Mill culls are holding up well. Manufacturers at the head of the lakes are expecting an excellent demand for all kinds of lumber in the fall. Trade in northern pine in the eastern States is reported quiet. A sluggish market is reported in northern pine at the Tonawandas.

All dry hemlock is selling well, with prices in general steady. Occasionally one hears reports of sales at 50c to \$1 off February list. This is thought to be for stocks that are only half dried. Hemlock prices at New York City are well maintained, the demand and the supply being about equal. Retailers are buying steadily on a hand-to-mouth basis. Hemlock at Buffalo is steady and a satisfactory trade is reported at the Tonawandas.





Partial view of Lumber Piles and Booms

# *Long Timbers*

¶ Do you require heavy constructional timbers? We cut timbers any length required up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

¶ We have always on hand a dry and well assorted stock of Norway and White Pine lumber for prompt shipment.

---

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS

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## **Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited**

**SARNIA, ONTARIO**

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.   F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.   E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr.   W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.



# Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS  
ON CONDITIONS AT  
HOME AND ABROAD**

## Ottawa Feeling Tight Money Effect

Ottawa, June 9th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—The tightness of money, which has been particularly noticeable during the past few weeks, causing the bottom to fall out of the stock market, is being felt by lumbermen in Ottawa and district. Last year at this time, small buildings, such as houses, were being built in abundance by speculators, but such is not the case just now, owing to the high price of money.

Though the value of the building permits in Ottawa for the first five months of 1913 has been much greater than for the same period last year, few of the permits are for small buildings. However, hope springs eternal in the breasts of lumbermen, as with other men in business, and though money is scarce at present, reliable financiers in London and New York say that the prospects for an improvement are bright.

Local trade is about normal with no alteration in prices during the last few weeks. Labor is fairly plentiful at the same scale of wages as prevailed last year. Export trade to England is not particularly brisk, while the business to the United States is almost at a standstill pending the settlement of the tariff changes on lumber. Not a single boat load of lumber has passed down the Rideau Canal this season bound for United States ports. Canal officials say they have never experienced such a dull period. When the tariff question is settled a rush of business is expected.

## International Report Denied

The report that was freely circulated in the Canadian newspapers that the International Pulp and Paper Company would build a \$10,000,000 plant at Deschenes, Que., five miles from Ottawa has been flatly denied by W. H. Lyman, head of the company's expansion policy. When asked about the accuracy of the report he said "There is no truth whatever in it. Our company, I may say, will eventually expand into Canada, but there are no immediate plans for such expansion. We do not contemplate any erection or acquisition of any plant in Canada at the present time. The future is full of promise, however, and when we determine to locate in Canada it may be near Ottawa."

Further corroboration that the company has not bought power or land at or near Deschenes is given in an interview your correspondent had with representatives of companies owning practically all the power in the district. They affirm that they have not released any of their holdings to the International Pulp and Paper Company and no sale of land to the firm has been made either at Deschenes or Chelsea.

Lumber manufacturers with all employers of labor are interested in the report of the Technical Education Commission issued a few days ago. The report is the result of three years of labor. A Dominion government grant of \$3,000,000 to be paid in ten annual payments for the promotion of technical education and industrial training is recommended in the report.

For some years past the Ottawa River has been badly choked up with logs to the detriment of the saw mills in the spring. This year, however, the river is more open than it has been for a long time and a plentiful supply of logs is coming down from the woods and getting through the booms.

## Montreal Trade Report—Market Quiet and Steady

Montreal, June 10th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—With a satisfactory volume of business passing, prices keep firm. There is nothing like a rush of orders, although, considering the state of the money market, wholesalers and retailers have no cause to complain. Several large buildings are still being held up on account of the money stringency, and the building permits for last month showed a small decrease. The total for May was \$2,473,608, as against \$2,604,108 in the corresponding month last year. The total for this year is \$7,663,861, which compares with \$6,347,488 in 1912. Collections are still slow.

A moderate quantity of lumber is being shipped to European ports, birch being in good demand.

Owing to recent rains in the Province of Quebec, logs have been floated down in larger numbers and the outlook is distinctly brighter. Advices from the Cookshire district state that pulpwood has been coming down very freely, and a large quantity has been shipped to the United States.

A quiet feeling pervades the news print section—which is the usual condition during the summer months. In addition to this, the

tariff unrest is a disturbing factor, but it is believed that when the tariff question has been settled, a more active demand will set in.

Ground wood is still an unsatisfactory market with large stocks on hand. Except for deliveries under contract, business is slow.

Chemical pulp remains strong, and large sales are reported from the United States at considerably better prices than last year.

The Riordon Pulp and Paper Company are erecting an addition to their digester building at Hawkesbury, for the installation of two more digesters, of the same large type as the two recently put in. These will be cooking pulp in the late Fall. All other parts of the mill will be enlarged to meet the new conditions. The third Wilcox and Babcock boiler of 650 horse-power capacity is about to be installed. Large additions have been made to the wood preparing department, and new stone towers are also being constructed. The Canadian demand for sulphite has been heavy, and the Riordon Company are now prepared to supply these buyers as well as the company's American customers.

Damien Lalonde, Limited, Montreal, sash and door manufacturers, lumber merchants, and saw mill proprietors, have removed from St. Lawrence Boulevard to 1000 Christopher Columbus street, where a new factory has been erected; the company have also an office and yard at the corner of Rachel and Colonial streets. The following are the officers appointed at the incorporation of the company: Messrs. Damien Lalonde, president; Armand Lalonde, vice-president; Alphone Lalonde and Lucien Lionais, directors.

Mr. Arthur Tourville, secretary-treasurer of the Tourville Lumber Mills Company, with an office in Montreal, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreal.

## Tonawanda Trade Topics—Opposition to Free Dressed Lumber

North Tonawanda, June 7th (Special to the Canada Lumberman):—Shipments of lumber by canal are again delayed by failure of the lock at Vischer's Ferry to be completed on time. Several million feet of lumber that left the Tonawandas ten days ago expecting the canal to open throughout its entire course are held up in the vicinity of Vischer's Ferry.

The J. W. Scribner Lumber Company of North Tonawanda have moved into new quarters in the new Sweeney office building at the corner of Sweeney and Webster streets.

Lumber receipts at the Tonawandas for May were up to the average of the same month for the last decade. An unusual feature of the month's receipts was the increased Canadian stock brought in by water. Considerably more lumber from across the border was unloaded on local docks last month than for the same month in the last dozen years. The total receipts for May, 1913, were 34,399,318 feet, as compared with 35,162,860 feet during May, 1912. Failure of the Erie Canal to open on time is one reason for the slight falling off. The greatest decline was in the amount of stock received at Tonawanda.

The W. G. Palmer Lumber Company of North Tonawanda has just been reorganized and incorporated with the following officers:—President, W. G. Palmer; vice-president, George Gilmore; secretary, William A. Kohl; treasurer, Fred R. Large. The capital stock is \$100,000 with \$60,000 paid in. President Palmer says that a general retail lumber and wood-working business will be continued with possible factory enlargement in the near future. The W. G. Palmer Lumber Company has operated a large plant in the Tonawanda several years.

Local customs offices whose chief business is collecting duty on Canadian lumber are not likely to be consolidated to conform with the order given by President Taft on the last day of his term of office.

The North Tonawanda Box & Lumber Company is one of the newest additions to the local lumber trade. The capital is \$10,000, paid in, by the following incorporators:—William H. Crabb, Lee E. Joslin and G. W. Gramm, all of the Tonawandas.

Mr. A. J. Brady, of Brady Brothers, and M. E. Preisch, of the Haines Lumber Company, were the local delegation that went to Washington last week to protest against the removal of duty on dressed lumber. Local and other lumber interests on the Niagara Frontier acquiesced in the move to put rough lumber on the free list but to take the duty from both dressed and rough stock was too much and strong delegations of lumbermen from every important lumber market from Seattle to Bangor, Me., were at Washington for the hearing. The protestants argued that since it costs more to ship rough lumber than the dressed product because of waste added to the greater



# DRY SPRUCE BOARDS

**W**E wish to inform our customers and friends that we have on hand in our Sayabec yard about 22 million feet of our 1912 late summer and autumn sawing. Is now dry and ready for prompt shipment.

¶ We have our usual full assortment of widths, thicknesses and grades and are now prepared to accept orders for May, June and July shipments.

¶ Our Sayabec Dressing Mills are of large capacity and produce Fenderson's "Silk Finish."

Yours truly,

**John Fenderson & Co.**

Incorporated

Sales Office

27 Besse Place  
Springfield, Mass.

MILLS AT

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Sayabec, Que.        | Cedar Hall, Que. |
| Salmon Lake, Que.    | St. Moise, Que.  |
| Jacquet River, N. B. |                  |

**WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT  
OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA**



weight, all lumber destined for shipment to the United States would be dressed in Canada before shipment. The protesting delegations report difficulty in securing any assurance either way as to how the final draft of the tariff bill will leave lumber.

**A Large Cut in Dauphin District**

A dispatch from Dauphin, Man., reports that the winter's cut of logs for the district is larger than during any previous winter in its history, the total being about 90,000,000 feet. The winter, on the whole, was favorable, and the supply of labor was sufficient for the requirements. In nearly all cases experienced bush men were obtained. The report also states that prices for nearly all grades of lumber have advanced, so that the increased output is a source of considerable advantage to operators. The winter's cut of the various companies in the district is given as follows:—

|                                          | Feet       |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Red Deer Lumber Company, Barrows         | 15,000,000 |
| Mutchenbacker Bros., Mafeking            | 10,000,000 |
| Great West Lumber Company, Green Bush    | 8,000,000  |
| Ruby Lake, Hudson's Bay Junction         | 7,000,000  |
| Caverly Bros., Bowsman                   | 5,000,000  |
| Jefferson Caverly, Bowsman               | 2,000,000  |
| Standard Lumber Company, Winnipegosis    | 6,000,000  |
| T. A. Burrows, Birch River               | 5,000,000  |
| T. A. Burrows, Duck and Riding Mountains | 12,000,000 |
| Western Lumber Company, H. B. Junction   | 3,000,000  |
| Shaw Bros., Prairie River                | 4,000,000  |
| Sinclair Bros. & McCaffrey, Chemong      | 3,000,000  |
| Wm. Williams, Fork River                 | 500,000    |
| Portable Mills                           | 4,500,000  |
| Permit Berth Mills                       | 6,000,000  |
|                                          | 91,000,000 |

**Lower Prices for Spruce at New York**

Chase, Talbot & Company, New York, report under date of May 31st in part as follows:—"Several most desirable schedules of random spruce have recently been offered on this market, without finding ready buyers. Nine and ten inch, of choice lengths, is offered at \$22.90, instead of \$31 or \$32, which figures could have been real-

ized earlier in the season. There is no great activity in the yards, but nevertheless, the trade have long since been keyed up to a high range of values, and with the limited supply, it would seem that the earlier forcing of sales, might have been avoided. We understand there is a tendency in Boston and vicinity, toward softening of prices. This fact may be expected to divert some stock to this market, but as the season progresses, we are hopeful that the buyers may realize the light supply and the salesmen find a more cordial reception. The haste to get laths forward on a \$5 market, has resulted, exactly as might have been expected, and \$4.50 is the price to-day."

A recent report from Campbellton, N.B., states that between the month of November, 1912, and the end of May, 1913, the Intercolonial Railway alone shipped for lumber dealers at Campbellton some 1,500 cars of shingles and long lumber. There remained at that time some 500 cars to be shipped to finish up the winter's work.

Latest reports from New Brunswick points are to the effect that the recent heavy rains have provided sufficient water for bringing out practically all the log drives which were considered to be in danger of stranding three weeks ago.

**Barbados Lumber Trade Report**

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Bridgetown, Barbados, report under date of May 22nd as follows:—Lumberstuffs—White pine—The position is the same as last advised. There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, and dealers' yards are getting bare. Supplies are wanted, and we would recommend shipments, which would sell to advantage. Spruce—The "Rosalie Belliveau" has arrived to our address, from Belliveau Cove, N.S., with a cargo of some 235 M. ft., and a small quantity of hemlock boards. We had placed this cargo to arrive some time ago. The market is but lightly supplied, and further receipts would do well. Pitch pine—No receipts. Shingles—We placed some 200 M. Long Gaspe which came to hand per Canadian steamer from Halifax at \$8, \$6.50 and \$5 duty paid, according to quality, and we note a further sale of 190 M. by the same opportunity at \$5. We would recommend further shipments of the best quality, which should bring around \$8 to \$6 per M., but further supplies of poor quality are not wanted. Wood hoops—We note the arrival of 500 bds. by steamer for dealers' account.

# Supplies for the Camp

**WE** make a specialty of this business and just at present are particularly well supplied with goods that are used in Camps.

Let us quote prices for your next list of requirements. Quality of goods and prompt shipment guaranteed.

## H. P. Eckardt & Company

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Cor. Scott and Front Sts., - - - TORONTO



**Mr. LUMBERMAN:—**

**If you are Interested in a Pulp or Paper Mill**

**ASK US ABOUT**

Wet Machines, <sup>SEVERAL</sup>  
DESIGNS

Pneumatic Save-Alls

Pneumatic Thickeners

Pneumatic Water Filters

Pulp Thickeners or Deckers

Cylinder Moulds, <sup>NON</sup>  
SAGGING

Couch Rolls, <sup>SPIRALLY WOUND</sup>  
"Patented."

Suction Rolls

Sectional Press Rolls

Rock Maple Press Rolls

Blowers, <sup>"POSITIVE</sup>  
PRESSURE,"

Suction Pumps

Special Machinery, <sup>"YOUR</sup>  
DESIGN."

Improved Pulp Screens

Repair and Job Work receives our careful attention.

Correspondence a pleasure.

**Sherbrooke Machinery Company, Limited**

Sherbrooke - Quebec

# Jenckes Boilers

**WE** make a specialty of large Tubular Boilers for regular or Dutch oven setting for saw mill service. Our Boilers are built to conform with the various Provincial Inspection Acts and each is rigidly inspected and tested under high pressure before shipment.

Ask for quotation.

**The Jenckes Machine Co.**

Limited

Sherbrooke - Montreal - St. Catharines - Cobalt - South Porcupine - Vancouver - Rossland

Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.



# ELMIRA

## Wood Split Pulleys



We have been making these Pulleys for nearly three years and have never had a complaint against the Pulley. If you will try one you will never use any other kind.

**Elmira Machinery & Transmission Co.**

ELMIRA - ONT. - CANADA Limited

Eastern Agents—

A. M. ELLICOTT CO., 301 St. James St., Montreal

# CEDAR

# Shingles

**Campbell - MacLaurin Lumber Co.**

Limited

Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

**We Solicit Your  
Correspondence Concerning  
Immediate or Future Offerings  
of Spruce and Hemlock**

Boards, Sizes, Lath and shingles.  
We buy F.O.B. Car or Cargo or sell  
on commission.



**The Woodstock Lumber Co.**

131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

We  
Pay  
Cash

We  
Pay  
Cash

# EDGINGS

## Ontario

The Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000 to carry on business as manufacturers and dealers with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross and A. E. Langman, barristers of Toronto.

Fleischman Bros. Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on business as builders, contractors and engineers, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are Harry Riley, W. R. Anderson, law clerks, and W. H. Walter, accountant, all of Toronto.

Dalton Realty Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 to carry on business as a land and building company, with head office at Toronto. The provisional directors are C. B. Bingham, manager, J. E. Lawson, law student, and J. M. McKinley, school teacher, all of Toronto.

C. B. Janes & Company, Limited, Orillia, Ont., have been incorporated with capital stock of \$40,000, to take over the sawmilling and lumber manufacturing business conducted by C. B. Janes and Nelson Hanes under the name of C. B. Janes and Company. The provisional directors are C. B. Janes and A. Wood.

The Ontario government is advertising for tenders until August 15th for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area tributary to the Lake of the Woods, in the district of Kenora. Tenderers are to state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to dues of 40c per cord for spruce and 20c per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may be fixed by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill on or near the area referred to. The tender will be required to erect a mill or mills on the territory and to manufacture the wood into paper in the Dominion of Canada. A marked cheque for 10 per cent. of the tender will be required, which will be forfeited in case of failure to carry out the agreement. Particulars may be secured from the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, at Toronto.

An important paper mill deal was concluded at Toronto recently, which resulted in the incorporation of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited, with capital stock of \$5,000,000. The new organization secures control of the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Limited, and the Barber Paper & Coating Mills Company, Limited. The plants included are the original mill of the St. Lawrence Paper Company, at Mille Roches, near Montreal; The Montrose Paper Company, at Thorold, Ont., where extensive improvements have recently been made and the Barber Paper & Coating Mills, at Georgetown, Ont. At present the companies are under the management of Mr. Fred Duncan, formerly of the Bryant Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mr. I. H. Weldon, Toronto. The mills which have been taken over have six paper machines and seven coating machines.

## Eastern Canada

The St. Romuald Hardwood Flooring Company, Limited, St. Romuald, Que., have obtained a charter.

Cromwell & McRae, lumber manufacturers and dealers, have been registered to carry on business at Cookshire, Que.

Moses Haines, Hamtown, N.B., is advertising his sawmill, machinery and lumber property for sale by tender under a mortgage.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que., have started work upon the erection of their pulp mill on the Aylmer road. The cost of the mill is to be \$500,000.

Robert Westgate and R. J. Westgate have been registered to carry on business as lumber manufacturers at Cookshire, Que., under the name of Robert Westgate & Son.

It is understood that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, of East Angus, Quebec, will shortly add another machine. The company is exceptionally busy at present, and has enjoyed a very prosperous year.

The Richford Lumber Company has been authorized to carry on business in the province of Quebec with its chief place of business at Sutton, P.Q. The attorney for the company is Mr. George Boright of Sutton, P.Q.

It is understood that plans and specifications for an immense plant for the manufacture of paper and pulp for the International Paper Company, to be erected at Deschenes, Quebec, have been completed. The estimated cost of the plant is \$10,000,000.

A despatch from Sutton, P.Q., states that the veneer mill in that village was destroyed by fire on June 7th. The large plant is an absolute ruin. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, partially covered by insurance. The plant was owned by the Veneer Mill Company, of Escanaba, Mich.

The Laurentide Company have several hundred men engaged in the construction of their new power plant at Grand Mere, P.Q. Within the last month the fourth digester has commenced operations, and the company are now turning out 115 tons of sulphite per day as compared with a previous production of 85 tons. The company are very busy and are receiving a large number of orders.

A recent newspaper report stated that the International Paper Company intended to erect a large pulp and paper mill at a cost of \$10,000,000 at Deschenes, P.Q. In reply to an inquiry by the Canada Lumberman, the International Paper Company report that nothing definite has been decided by them as yet, regarding operations outside of the United States. Press reports from New York are also to the effect that the International Paper Company positively deny that they are contemplating the erection of a plant at Deschenes. Mr. W. H. Lyman, head of the company's expansion policy is reported as saying:—"There is no truth whatever in the report. Our company, I may say, will eventually expand into Canada, but there are no immediate



plans for such expansions. We do not contemplate erection or acquisition of any plant anywhere in Canada at the present time. The future is full of promise, however, and Ottawa is a good city and when we determine to locate in Canada, it may be near that city."

### Western Canada

The Fleck Timber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in British Columbia with a capital of \$50,000 and head office at Vancouver.

Wm. Rutherford and M. N. Merrian are considering the erection of a planing mill to cost \$15,000 at Medicine Hat, Alta. They have entered into an agreement with the city to construct a woodworking and planing mill.

The Alberta Box Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta., report that their recent loss by fire amounted to about \$7,000 and that their plant is now running the same as formerly.

The Hudson's Bay Company has purchased the plant formerly belonging to the Calgary Woodworkers, Limited, at East Calgary, Alta., at a price in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The Lake Lumber Company, Limited, has been incorporated with head office at Lozells, P. O., B.C., and capital stock of \$10,000 to acquire the mill property and business of Geo. Johnson and R. B. McLean at Burnaby, B.C.

A recent report from Vancouver states that Mr. R. C. Bidlake, of the Snowdon-Bidlake Logging Company has made a sale of a timber tract on Menzies Bay, Vancouver Island, containing about 100,000,000 feet, at a price in the neighborhood of \$3 per thousand feet.

The Empire Lumber Company who are largely interested in timber limits on Vancouver Island in the Cowichan Lake district are actively planning for the development of this property. Circumstances however, have compelled them to delay to some extent. The recent completion of the E. & N. railway branch to Cowichan Lake brings their plans much nearer a conclusion than formerly and it is expected that before long they will be in a position to commence operation upon the erection of a large new mill.

The Hardy Bay Lumber Company, Hardy Bay, B.C., which was recently organized and incorporated has commenced operations on an extensive scale near Hardy Bay, B.C. A mill with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day and a shingle mill with a capacity of 45,000 shingles per day will be erected. The company have secured the timber upon 3,000 acres immediately adjoining the mill site. The members of the company are as follows:—Mr. R. S. Hamilton, president; Mr. W. J. McNeil, vice-president; Mr. F. Middleton, treasurer; Mr. G. L. H. Middleton, secretary; Mr. James Shand, manager; Mr. J. G. Bourne and Mr. F. M. Williamson, directors. Tenders are to be addressed to R. C. Desrochers, Ottawa.

The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, Chemainus, B.C., are building an addition to their boiler house, 60 x 80 feet and are setting two 72 x 18 ft. return tubular boilers. They have just completed a new concrete three-roomed dry kiln with a capacity of 60,000 feet and are rebuilding two old kilns with a capacity of 90,000 feet. They have also built a new dry shed for sorting and bundling their lumber from their planing mill. They have also installed one Westinghouse 75 kw. generator with direct connection to an Ideal steam engine. In addition to the above the company are driving new piles on their old wharf and enlarging it, in order to give them greater shipping facilities.

A Vancouver despatch says: The opening of the Panama Canal and the prospect of free admission of Canadian lumber into the United States have induced the White Bros. Lumber Company, of Canada, to engage in logging and manufacturing in British Columbia on a large scale. This firm is an offshoot of a large Michigan corporation. W. H. White and Thomas White, of Boyce, Mich., and W. O. King, of Chicago, the three principal shareholders of the Canadian Company in that corporation, reached Vancouver recently, and will spend several weeks formulating their plans. Their limits comprise 90,000 acres on the Clanche River and tributaries in the Rupert district on the north-east end of Vancouver Island. Railways are to be built and a large district opened up for logging. Saw mills to cut half a million feet a day are to be erected according to the report.

One of the most modern, up-to-date lumber mills that have yet been erected in British Columbia will shortly be built on the north shore of Port Moody by the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, of which Mr. Alvo von Alvensleben, the prominent financier of Vancouver, is managing director. Already over 30 acres of the land has been cleared, and work is expected to be started at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Alvensleben states that the cost of the mill would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$300,000, with an output of 60 million feet a year. The site for the mill is a little west of the government reserve, having been purchased a few months back from C. T. Dunbar, of Vancouver. The mill site will occupy about 1,000 feet of water front and was purchased after a number of companies had negotiated for taking over the land. The mill will be electrically worked.

### More Forest Reserves

A bill is to be introduced by the Dominion government enlarging the western forest reserves from 25,000 square miles to 35,000 square miles. The chief reservation in the West, the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve, is to be increased in area 2,680 square miles, and a new reserve of over 5,000 square miles is to be created in the Peace River country, close to the Lesser Slave Lake.

Shipments to the United States from Restigouche and Gloucester counties and Mission Point, N.B., during the month of January, February and March of the present year, totalled in value \$260,507, against \$97,660 during the corresponding period of 1912. Practically all of these shipments are lumber, lath and shingles.

# Wanted Immediately

(already sawn or to be sawn)

1" Dead Cull Birch  
1" Mill Cull Elm  
1" Dead Cull Spruce  
1" Dead Cull White Pine  
1" Mill Cull White Pine  
1" Cull Red Pine

Write us, giving estimates of quantities, best cash prices, f.o.b. cars, shipping points, and full particulars, and also of any other stock which you may have to offer.

## Read Bros., Ltd.

Pine, Hemlock,  
Spruce  
and Hardwood

Lumber and Lath  
43 Victoria Street

Toronto, - Ont.

## Our Stock List

Should be on your Desk

## Thos. Mackarell & Co.

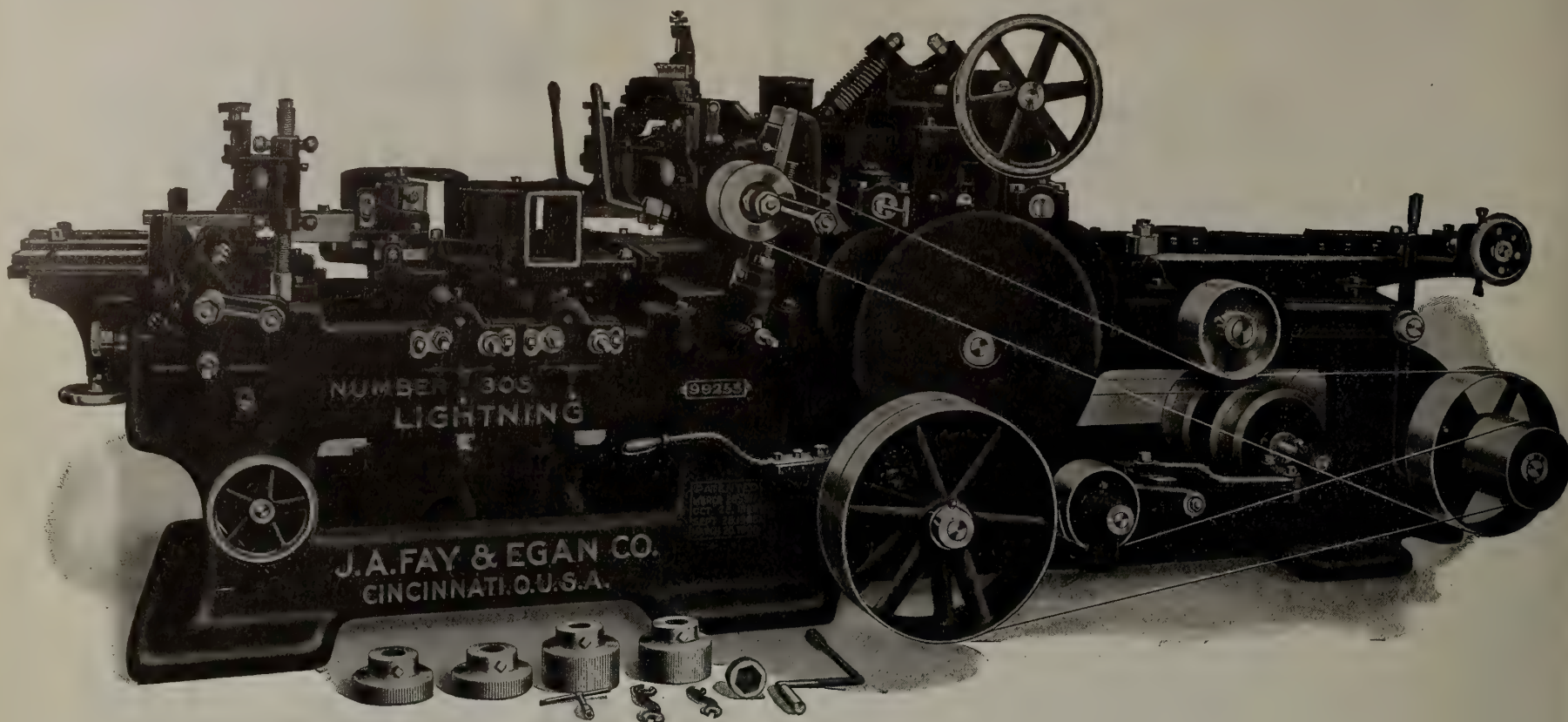
Montreal

Ottawa

Red Pine      White Pine  
Spruce

Lumber and Timber





**A New Fast Feed Inside Moulder that will reduce your manufacturing costs and raise the grades of your formed stock—**

## **FAY-EGAN "LIGHTNING" No. 305**

Fast feed matchers gave progressive mill men a taste of what could be accomplished in the way of getting the most out of their lumber at the lowest manufacturing costs.

This led to a demand for a molder built on the same lines—The demand has been satisfied in the new Fay-Egan No. 305—new in its many features of advanced molder construction, but thor-

oughly tried and tested in every respect, not only in our own shops, but in actual service as well. The No. 305 will effect as big a saving on your formed stock as you have already effected on your flooring and planing with the Fast Feed Matchers. And the grades will be raised as well, because the No. 305 with profile jointing attachment positively will not tear out on knotty

or cross-grained stock.

The 305 will take care of the heaviest classes of work,—it is built with lots of reserve power. Here is a proposition that you cannot afford to ignore. Send us some samples of work you are now doing, tell us how many feet per minute you are running, and let us figure how much a 305 will save for you,—It won't obligate you to buy.

*We have some large photos and a detailed description of the 305 which we'll be glad to send you upon application.*

World's oldest and largest manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery.

The "Lightning" Line

# **J. A. Fay & Egan Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1830

465-485 W. Front St.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Sales Offices:*

NEW YORK,  
CHICAGO,  
NEW ORLEANS,  
ST. LOUIS,  
SEATTLE.



# “AMPHIBIA”

(Waterproof)

## Leather Belting

is so carefully watched from the hides of the steers to the pulleys it drives that even when “first cost” is considered it always

### Costs Less Per Day of Service

Our thirty six years of belt making experience have taught us many things but nothing is so clear as the fact that “first cost” per foot length is no gauge as to belt value. Real belt value lies solely in the amount of service rendered per dollar invested.

*The far sighted purchaser will remember this and escape the pitfalls along the path of the purchase of low “first cost” belting.*

# Sadler & Haworth

*Tanners and Manufacturers*

For over 36 years the Makers of the Best Leather Belts

MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN, N.B. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

TO ENSURE SATISFACTION—STATE WHERE BELT IS TO RUN



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

## Car Lots

|                                                                                                                                                                    |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| White Pine:                                                                                                                                                        |         |
| 1 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                       | \$55 00 |
| 1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                   | 64 00   |
| 2-in. No. 1 cuts and better                                                                                                                                        | 67 00   |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 2 C. & B.                                                                                                                                            | 50 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2 cuts and better                                                                                                                                        | 56 00   |
| 4/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 45 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 52 00   |
| 8/4 No. 1 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 55 00   |
| 4/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 36 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 42 00   |
| 8/4 No. 2 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 45 00   |
| 4/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                             | 32 00   |
| 8/4 No. 3 cuts                                                                                                                                                     | 33 00   |
| 1-in. Good Shorts                                                                                                                                                  | 40 00   |
| 1 x 4 and 5 com. and dressing                                                                                                                                      | 25 00   |
| 1 x 6 common and dressing                                                                                                                                          | 27 00   |
| 1 x 8 common and dressing                                                                                                                                          | 27 00   |
| 1 x 10 common and dressing                                                                                                                                         | 32 00   |
| 1 x 12 common and dressing                                                                                                                                         | 36 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12 mill cull stocks                                                                                                                                     | 24 00   |
| 1-in. mill cull sidings                                                                                                                                            | 22 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 4 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 5 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 26 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 8 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                      | 28 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 10 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                     | 33 00   |
| 5/4 and 6/4 x 12 m.r. m.c. out                                                                                                                                     | 36 00   |
| 2 x 10 common                                                                                                                                                      | 28 00   |
| 2 and 3 x 12 common                                                                                                                                                | 30 00   |
| 1 x 8 box and common                                                                                                                                               | 23 50   |
| 1 x 10 inch box and common                                                                                                                                         | 25 00   |
| 1 x 12 box and common                                                                                                                                              | 27 00   |
| 1-in. mill run sidings                                                                                                                                             | 25 00   |
| 1-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                                                              | 20 00   |
| 2-in. mill run Norway                                                                                                                                              | 23 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1-in.                                                                                                                                             | 33 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 1 1/2-in.                                                                                                                                         | 35 00   |
| Norway, c and cf 2-in.                                                                                                                                             | 35 00   |
| Spruce mill culls                                                                                                                                                  | 20 00   |
| Hemlock No. 1:                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| 1x4 and 5-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                        | 20 00   |
| 1 x 6 6-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                          | 23 00   |
| 1 x 8 8-in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                          | 23 00   |
| 1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                    | 23 00   |
| 1x7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                                    | 20 00   |
| 1-in. No. 2, 6-ft. to 16-ft.                                                                                                                                       | 17 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.                                                                                                                                         | 23 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 12 and 14 ft.                                                                                                                                       | 24 00   |
| 2x4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                                                              | 25 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 20 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 28 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 22 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 27 00   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 18 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 23 50   |
| 2 x 4 to 12-in., 24 ft.                                                                                                                                            | 30 00   |
| 2-in. No. 2, 4-in. and up in width, 6 to 16 ft.                                                                                                                    | 18 00   |
| Clear in. B.C. cedar, kiln dried                                                                                                                                   | 55 50   |
| Douglas Fir                                                                                                                                                        |         |
| Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:                                                                                                                                    |         |
| 8x8, 10x10, 10x12, 12x12, 12x14                                                                                                                                    | 33 50   |
| 8x10, 8x12, 10x14, 14x14                                                                                                                                           | 36 00   |
| 8x14, 12x16, 14x16, 16x16                                                                                                                                          | 36 00   |
| 10x16, 14x18, 16x18                                                                                                                                                | 37 00   |
| 8x16, 12x18, 18x18                                                                                                                                                 | 37 50   |
| 10x18, 14x20, 16x20                                                                                                                                                | 38 00   |
| 8x18, 12x20, 18x20                                                                                                                                                 | 38 50   |
| 10x20                                                                                                                                                              | 39 00   |
| 8x20, 14x22, 16x22, 18x22, 20x22                                                                                                                                   | 40 00   |
| 12x22                                                                                                                                                              | 40 50   |
| 10x22                                                                                                                                                              | 41 00   |
| 8x22, 14x24, 18x24, 20x24, 22x24, 24x24                                                                                                                            | 42 00   |
| 12x24                                                                                                                                                              | 42 50   |
| 10x24                                                                                                                                                              | 43 00   |
| 8x24                                                                                                                                                               | 45 00   |
| Lengths over 32 ft. and up to 16" square, take the following additions: 33 to 35 ft., 50¢; 36 to 40 ft., \$1; 41 to 45 ft., \$3; 46 to 50 ft., \$5 per M.          |         |
| Lengths over 32 ft. in sizes over 16-in. square take the following additions: 33 to 35 ft., \$1; 36 to 40 ft., \$1.50; 41 to 45 ft., \$5; 46 to 50 ft., \$7 per M. |         |
| Fir flooring, edge grain                                                                                                                                           | 44 50   |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1-in. Fir rough                                                                                                                                  | 45 00   |
| No. 1 and 2 clear 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. Fir rough                                                                                                                 | 47 00   |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 1 4-ft. pine lath                                                                                                                                    | 4 50    |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 2 4-ft. lath                                                                                                                                         | 4 20    |
| 1 1/2-in. 32-in. pine                                                                                                                                              | 1 60    |
| 1 1/2-in. No. 1 4-ft. hemlock lath                                                                                                                                 | 3 75    |
| 1 1/2-in. mill run hemlock lath                                                                                                                                    | 3 50    |
| X pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                           | 1 05    |
| XX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                          | 2 25    |
| XXX pine or cedar shingles                                                                                                                                         | 3 20    |
| XX B. C. cedar shingles                                                                                                                                            | 2 30    |
| XXX 6 butts to 2-in.                                                                                                                                               | 3 40    |
| XXXX 6 to 23-16-in.                                                                                                                                                | 3 55    |
| XXXXX                                                                                                                                                              | 3 70    |

## Hardwoods—Per M. Feet, Car Lots

|                                            |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash, white, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 60 00 |
| Ash, white, No. 1 common                   | 45 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4             | 50 00 |
| Ash, brown, common and better              | 39 00 |
| Ash, brown, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4       | 60 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                  | 39 00 |
| Birch, No. 1, com. and bet., 4/4           | 33 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 and 8/4          | 42 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 10/4 and 12/4        | 45 00 |
| Birch, 1sts and 2nds, 16/4                 | 50 00 |
| Basswood, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4               | 40 00 |
| Basswood, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4         | 35 00 |
| Basswood, No. 2 and 3, common              | 18 50 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds       | 44 00 |
| Basswood, 6/4 and 8/4, com. and bet.       | 38 00 |
| Basswood, 4/4, No. 2 com. and bet.         | 32 00 |
| Soft elm, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4               | 40 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 1 com. and bet., 4/4         | 34 00 |
| Soft elm, No. 2 and 3, common              | 17 50 |
| Soft elm, 6/4 and 8/4 1 and 2              | 42 00 |

|                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Rock elm, 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 x 8/4               | 55 00 |
| Rock elm, No. 2 com. and bet. 6/4 and 8/4        | 37 00 |
| Soft maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                   | 33 00 |
| Soft maple, com. and bet., 4/4                   | 28 00 |
| Soft maple, 6/4 & 8/4, 1sts and 2nds             | 35 00 |
| Hard maple, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                   | 37 00 |
| Hard maple, common and better, 4/4               | 30 00 |
| Hard maple, 12/4 & 16/4, 1sts and 2nds           | 46 00 |
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 6/4 & 8/4          | 70 00 |
| Red oak, plain 1st and 2nds, 4/4                 | 62 50 |
| Red oak, plain 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4      | 75 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1st and 2nds, 4/4              | 62 50 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 70 00 |
| White oak, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 12/4 and 16/4   | 75 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4           | 85 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut, 5/4 and 6/4, 1sts and 2nds   | 88 00 |
| White oak, 1/4 cut No. 1 common                  | 55 00 |
| Hickory, 1sts and 2nds, 4/4                      | 70 00 |
| Hickory, 6/4 and 8/4, 1sts and 2nds              | 75 00 |

## OTTAWA, ONT.

## Manufacturers' Prices

|                                                                          |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Pine good sidings:                                                       |         |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | \$53 00 |
| 1 1/4-in. & 1 1/2-in. x 8-in. & up                                       | 56 00   |
| 2-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 58 00   |
| No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up                                              | 40 00   |
| Pine good strips:                                                        |         |
| 1-in.                                                                    | 42 00   |
| 1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.                                                  | 52 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 55 00   |
| Pine good shorts:                                                        |         |
| 1-in. x 7-in. and up                                                     | 42 00   |
| 1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.                                                   | 32 00   |
| 1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.                                                  | 50 00   |
| 2-in.                                                                    | 54 00   |
| 7-in. to 9-in. A sidings                                                 | 25 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings                                             | 30 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing strips                                              | 29 00   |
| Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts                                              | 22 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips                                          | 22 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips                                          | 24 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips                                          | 23 00   |
| Pine, 8 s.c., 12 ft. to 16 ft.                                           | 25 00   |
| Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R. pine                                           | 27 00   |
| Pine s. c. sidings 1 1/2 & 2-in.                                         | 29 00   |
| Pine, s. c. strips 1-in.                                                 | 20 00   |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.                                                   | 26 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.                                        | 20 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 5                                                | 25 00   |
| Pine, s.c. and bet. 1 x 6                                                | 24 00   |
| Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11' 1"x10"                                         | 24 00   |
| Pine, box boards:                                                        |         |
| 1"x4" and up 6'-11'                                                      | 16 00   |
| 1"x3" to 6", 12'-16'                                                     | 17 00   |
| Pine mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up | 18 00   |
| Pine mill culls stock 1 x 12                                             | 21 00   |
| Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.                  | 16 00   |
| O. culls r & w p                                                         | 13 00   |
| Red Pine, log run:                                                       |         |
| mill culls out, 1-in.                                                    | 18 00   |
| mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.                                                | 19 00   |
| mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.                                                | 19 00   |
| Mill run Spruce:                                                         |         |
| 1"x4" and up, 6'-11'                                                     | 17 00   |
| 1"x4" and up, 12'-16'                                                    | 18 00   |
| 1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'                                                | 22 00   |
| 1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'                                           | 20 00   |
| 1 1/4"x10" and up, 12'-16'                                               | 22 00   |
| 1 1/2" & 2"x12" & up, 12'-16'                                            | 25 00   |
| Spruce 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)                                 | 28 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. cull                                                       | 13 00   |
| Hemlock 1-in. log run                                                    | 17 00   |
| Hemlock 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'                                            | 17 00   |
| Tamarac                                                                  | 13 00   |
| Basswood log run, dead culls out                                         | 20 00   |
| Basswood log run mill culls out                                          | 22 00   |
| Birch log run                                                            | 19 00   |
| Soft elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.                             | 20 00   |
| Ash, black, log run                                                      | 25 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 1 barn                                                        | 33 00   |
| 1 x 10 No. 2 barn                                                        | 23 00   |
| 1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn                                                   | 22 00   |
| Lath per M:                                                              |         |
| No. 1 white pine 1 1/4-in. x 4-ft.                                       | 3 75    |
| No. 2 White Pine                                                         | 3 25    |
| Mill run white pine                                                      | 3 50    |
| Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in.                                               | 3 00    |
| Red pine mill run                                                        | 3 25    |
| Hemlock, mill run                                                        | 2 75    |
| 32-in. lath                                                              | 1 60    |
| Pine Shingles                                                            |         |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 00    |
| Clear butt 18-in.                                                        | 2 50    |
| xx                                                                       | 1 75    |
| White Cedar Shingles:                                                    |         |
| xxxx, 18-in.                                                             | 3 75    |
| Clear butt, 18-in.                                                       | 2 75    |
| 18-in. xx                                                                | 2 00    |
| Spruce logs (pulp)                                                       | 13 00   |

## QUEBEC, QUE.

## White Pine—In the Raft

|                                                               |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal | 75 80 |
| Oak—Michigan and Ohio                                         |       |
| By the dram, according to average and quality                 | 65 72 |
| Elm                                                           |       |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet  | 80 90 |
| By the dram, according to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet  | 60 65 |

|                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Ash                                                             |       |
| 13 inches and up, according to average and quality, per cu. ft. | 25 30 |
| Average 16 inch                                                 | 30 40 |

## Birch

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 14 inch, per cu. ft. | 20 22 |
| 15 inch, per cu. ft. | 24 26 |
| 16 inch, per cu. ft. | 28 30 |
| 18 inch, per cu. ft. | 32 35 |

## Quebec Spruce Deals

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 12 ft. and up x 3 x 9 and up. | \$20 00 |
| Oddments                      | 17 00   |
| Boards, 1 and 2 in.           | 16 00   |

## Birch Planks

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 1 to 4 in. | 17 00 |
|            | 19 00 |

## SARNIA, ONT.

## Fine, Common and Better

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 6 and 8 in.                 | \$54 00 |
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide        | 67 00   |
| 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. and up wide | 69 00   |
| 2 in. and up wide               | 72 00   |

## Cuts and Better

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 55 00 |
| 6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 65 00 |
| 8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better | 67 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 52 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 2 and better | 54 00 |
| 6/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 46 00 |
| 8/4 x 6 and up No. 3 and better | 50 00 |

## No. 1 Cuts

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 8 in. and up wide           | 44 00 |
| 1 1/4 in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 1 1/2 in., 8-in. and up wide       | 57 00 |
| 2 in., 8-in. and up wide           | 60 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3 ft., 8-in. and up wide | 75 00 |
| 4 in., 8-in. and up wide           | 25 00 |

## No. 2 Cuts

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide              | 31 00 |
| 1 1/4 in., 6-in. and up wide          | 42 00 |
| 1 1/2 in., 6-in. and up wide          | 44 00 |
| 2 in., 6-in. and up wide              | 48 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in., 6-in. and up wide | 62 00 |
|                                       | 65 00 |

## No. 3 Cuts

|                                            |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 in., 6-in. and up wide                   | 24 00 |
| 1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in., 6-in. and up wide | 33 00 |
| 2-in., 6-in. and up wide                   | 33 00 |
| 2 1/2, 3 and 4-in., 6-in. and up wide      | 43 00 |
|                                            | 48 00 |

## Common and Dressing Mill Run

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1-in. x 4-in.          | 24 00 |
| 1-in. x 5-in.          | 25 00 |
| 1-in. x 6-in.          | 26 00 |
| 1-in. x 8-in.          | 27 00 |
| 1-in. x 10-in.         | 30 00 |
| 1-in. x 12-in.         | 35 00 |
| 1-in. x 13-in. and up  | 35 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 32 00 |

## No. 1 Barn

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1 inch                 | 31 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 36 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3-in.        | 45 00 |
| 4 inch                 | 50 00 |

## No. 2 Barn

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1 inch                 | 28 00 |
| 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 30 00 |
| 2 1/2 and 3-in.        | 38 00 |

## No. 3 Barn

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 inch                        | 21 00 |
| No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in. | 20 00 |

## Box

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in. | 22 00 |
| No. 2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2-in.    | 19 00 |

## Mill Culls

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Mill run culls, 1-in.     | 19 00 |
| 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. | 20 00 |
| No. 2                     | 17 00 |

## Lath

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| No. 1, 32-in. pine    | 1 75 |
| No. 2, 48-in. pine    | 4 00 |
| No. 1, 48-in. pine    | 4 75 |
| No. 3, 48-in. pine    | 3 50 |
| No. 1, 48-in. hemlock | 3 25 |

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

## No. 1 Pine, Spruce and Tamarac

## Dimensions, Rough or S. 1 S. and 1 E.

|        |       |       |        |           |
|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
|        | 6 ft. | 8 ft. | 10 ft. | 14x16 ft. |
| 2 x 4  | 15 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 6  | 18 00 | 18 00 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 8  | 18 00 | 18 50 | 22 00  | 20 00     |
| 2 x 10 | 19 00 | 19 50 | 22 50  | 21 00     |
| 2 x 12 | 19 00 | 20 00 | 24 50  | 22 50     |

## PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC &amp; LARCH..

## Mountain Stock

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Dimensions    |       |
| 2 x 4-12      | 20 50 |
| 2 x 4-8-14-16 | 20 50 |

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| 2 x 4-10-18-20 | 22 50 |
| 2 x 6, 8 to 16 | 20 00 |
| 2 x 8, 8 to 16 | 20 50 |

## No. 1 Common Boards

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 4 inch  | \$18 50 |
| 6 inch  | 21 00   |
| 8 inch  | 23 00   |
| 10 inch | 23 00   |
| 12 inch | 25 00   |

## Flooring

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| 4 or 6 inch No. 1 | \$33 00 |
| 4 or 6 inch No. 2 | 31 00   |
| 4 or 6 inch No. 3 | 24 50   |

## Shiplap—Finished

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| 4 inch         | \$20 00 |
| 6 inch         | 22 50   |
| 8, 10, 12 inch | 23 50   |

## Siding

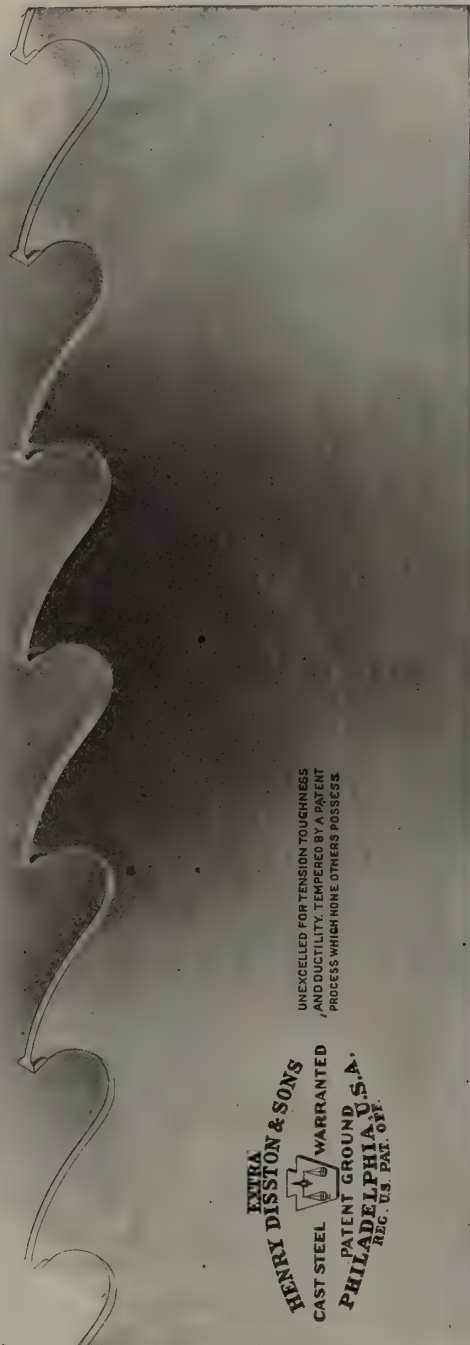
|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 6 inch No. 1 | \$33 00 |
| 6 inch No. 2 | 31 00   |
| 6 inch No. 3 | 24 50   |

## Lath

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce | 5 00 |
| No. 2 cedar, pine, spruce | 3 25 |



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Being made exclusively of special Disston Crucible Band Saw Steel, they have a uniform tough temper, superior tension and edge holding qualities, and an even thickness throughout; all tending to produce saws that possess the highest efficiency.

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Pat. Off.

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INCORPORATED

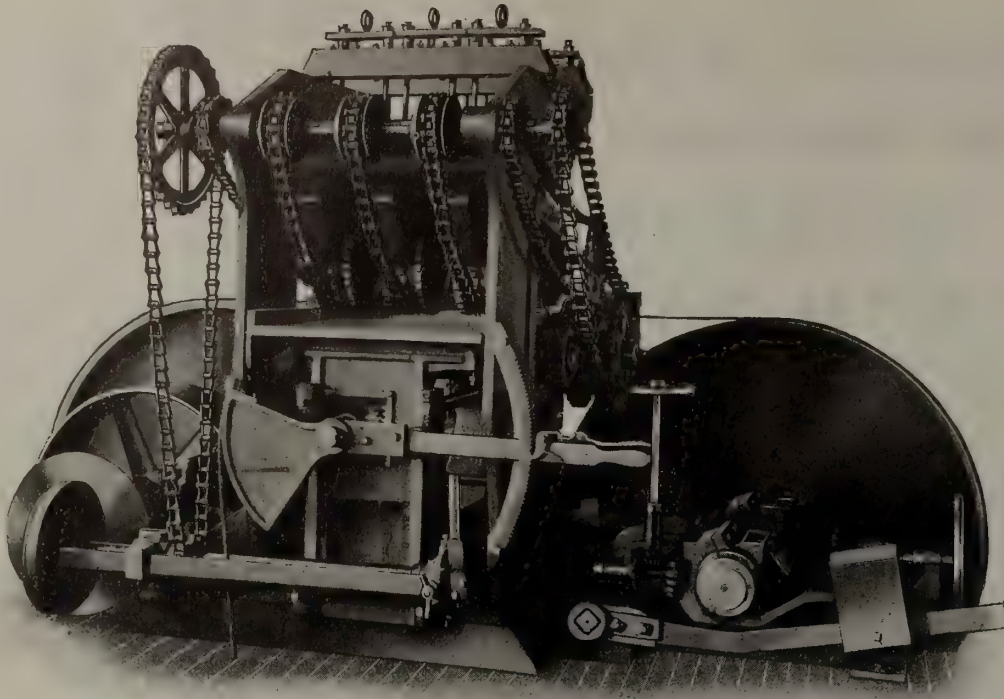
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There is the most severe test of any lubricant and the hardest duty on the bearings.

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If mixed with the oil or grease, penetrates to every part of the bearing surfaces and stays there, not only building up these surfaces to perfect smoothness, but itself acting as a lubricant when the oil or grease

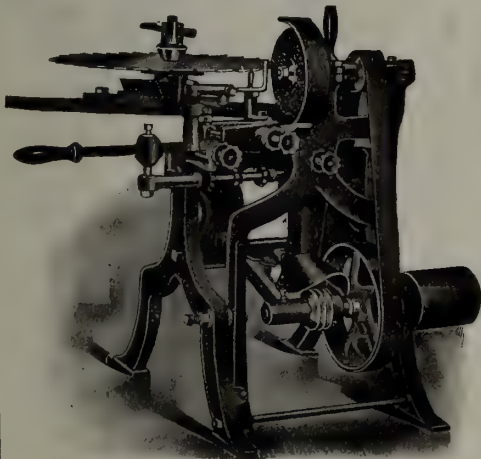
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JERSEY CITY

NEW JERSEY



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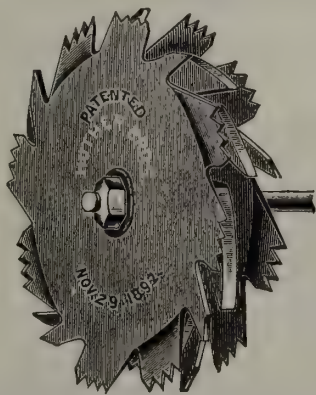
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Hollow Ground Combination Tooth Mitre Saw

Patent Groover or Dado Head



For either Rip or Cross Cutting  
Will cut equally as smooth in either Ripping, Cross-  
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Can be used on any Circular Saw Mandrel  
For cutting any width groove from 1/8"  
to 2" wide. Will cut either with or across  
the grain (Sent on approval).

Allow us to quote Prices on Saws for any special work that you wish to do.

**HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., Inc.,**

**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

## HEISLER GEARED LOCOMOTIVES



Engine being operated by the Trout Creek Logging Co., Ltd.  
of Trout Creek, Canada

Especially adapted  
for heavy hauling  
on steep grades,  
sharp curves and  
uneven tracks. For  
logging, switching  
and pulling on main  
lines, mills, fur-  
naces and indus-  
trial purposes.

Just Off the Press—New Detailed Descriptive Catalog 108 G.C.

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ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

Whitney Engineering Co., Tacoma, Wash., North Western Sales Agent

## Baldwin Logging Locomotives

The geared locomotive illustrated here-  
with is a well-designed, practical engine,  
suitable for heavy service on steep grades,  
sharp curves, and light, poorly con-  
structed tracks.



Baldwin Geared Locomotive

Investigate the merits of the design.  
Further particulars will be gladly fur-  
nished on application.

**The Baldwin Locomotive Works**

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Not altogether what we  
say but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug man-  
ufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and con-  
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French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,  
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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We have a special Scandinavia belt for this purpose, which is proving extremely satisfactory for this kind of work.

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# Federal Engineering Company, Limited

TORONTO, 90 Sherbourne St.

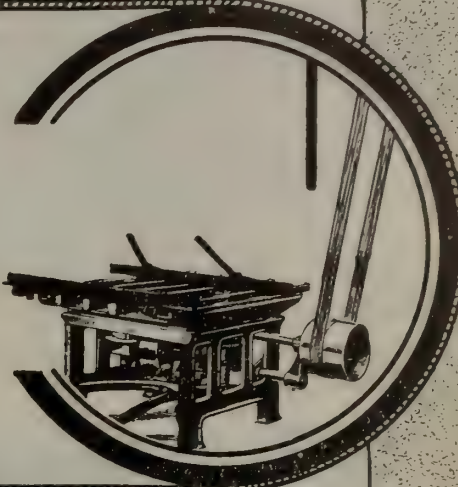
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## FACTORY TO YOUR MILL



**T**O the saw mill and woodworking industries we offer an unusually good belting value in our "Acme Waterproof." This belting is specially made from the best hides to run in wet places where only the best quality belt can "make good." If you require any belting you should enquire into the merits of "Goodhue Belts" then you will buy a "Goodhue."

According to the conditions under which a belt has to run we recommend "Extra" "Standard" or "Acme Waterproof"—each brand the best quality but each made for a different service.

Send for particulars and prices **J. L. GOODHUE CO., LIMITED, Danville, Quebec**

## GET 20 PER CENT. MORE LUMBER FROM YOUR LOGS

by using our

### Patent Steel Band Mill and Carriage

Results from logs of given dimensions cut on Breeze, Denison & Co. pat. band mill.

| Diam. | Log Length | Feet Lum. |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| 18in. | 16 ft.     | 45        |
| 10    | 12         | 54        |
| 10    | 16         | 69        |
| 1     | 15         | 96        |
| 14    | 16         | 171       |

This result was attained by different users of our mills during the season of 1912. We can prove to your satisfaction that this mill will cut more lumber and superior lumber than any other Band or Circular Mill on the market.

#### Special features of Mill

Concrete foundation not necessary. Frame constructed with brace bolted to same timbers which support base of mill. This prevents any movement of mill foundation throwing mill arbors out of cross line. Supporting timbers attached to track which prevents variation in cutting of boards.

#### Roller Bearing Carriage

designed to do away with lost side motion which is quite necessary for successful work in double cutting bands.

#### Double Action Friction Set Works

working on thin steel disc, which can be successfully used in place of usual foot friction in receding knees. This cuts down weight in pinion shaft, therefore reducing momentum, so that it is beyond speed of setter to over set by rapid work. Carriage can be changed from high to low speed instantly and can be operated without passing saw more than six inches either way. Knee opening to 44 inches. Guide prevents any binding motion to the gip and will automatically raise when coming in contact with knot in timber. Guides adjustable when mill is running.

A Canadian Built Mill of superior manufacture.

*Write us if interested*

Manufacturers of  
Patented Steel Roller Bearings, Sawmill Carriages;  
Steel Band Mills, Portable and Stationary,  
for 16 to 19 Gauge Saws; Automatic  
Filing Machines (Swages)

## BREEZE, DENISON & COMPANY

## Newburgh, Ontario





## Lumber Horses

We are specializing this season in an extra fine line of Lumber Horses, guaranteed to be young and sound in every particular, and of extra weight and quality.

Consignments of heavy horses received regularly from the best shippers of heavy horses in Ontario.

Clean and sanitary barns under Government Inspection.

Loading chutes at Barn Doors via all railways.

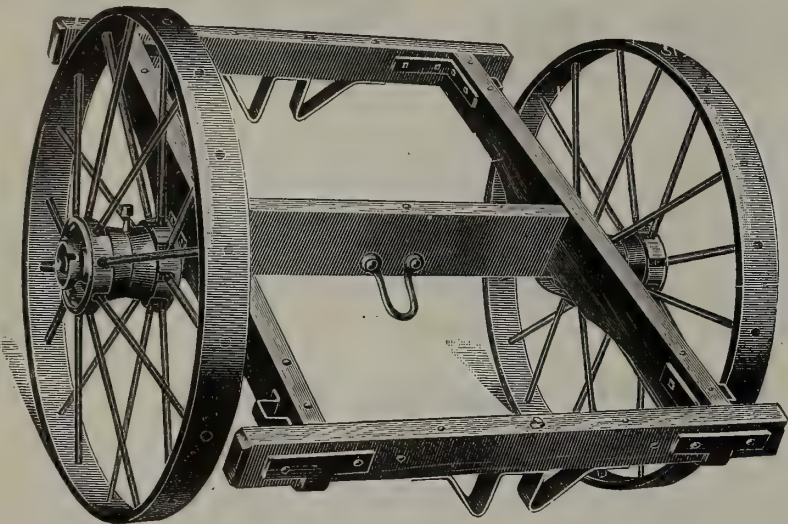
We can supply your wants on the very shortest notice.

WRITE US YOUR REQUIREMENT

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**

HORSE DEPARTMENT

"The Place to Buy them Worth the Money"



## The Truck That Saves It's Cost Several Times Over in The Year

This truck is designed for lumber yards and planing mills and will be found invaluable for loading and unloading cars.

The front gearing is detachable and may be used with eight or twelve hind gearings. It is a double-header, nuts on axles being kept tight with Steel Cotter Keys.

Oil cups on the wheels and the fact that there is no resetting of tires saves any amount of trouble.

The old wooden-wheeled truck is a back number in comparison with this. It will pay you to write for our general catalogue which describes these trucks in detail, and pick out the style you want now.

**Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited**  
ORILLIA, ONT.



CLOCK

## Watch Your Watchman

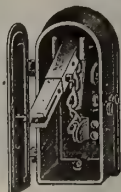
Not to keep track of him, but for the safety of your building. With

## The Hardinge Watchman's Clock

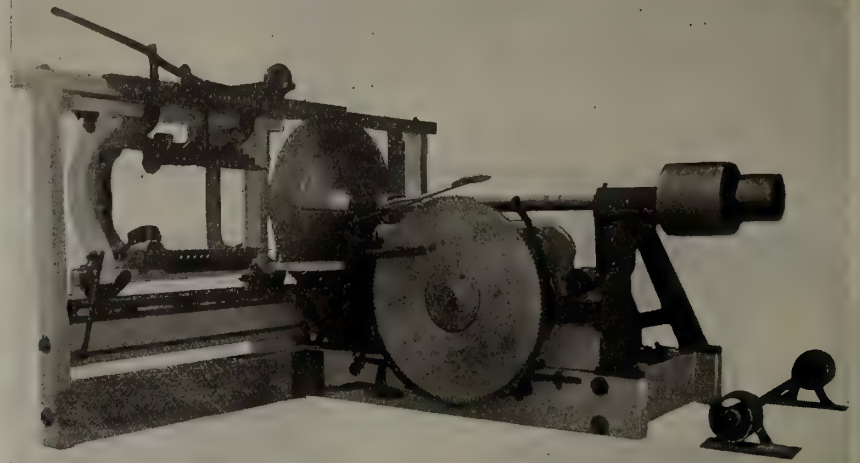
you can see at a glance if your building is being properly patrolled at night.

The Hardinge System is guaranteed accurate—reliable—fool proof. New catalog sent on request.

**Hardinge Bros. (Inc.)**  
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STATION



## "Dunbar" Shingle Mill

THIS mill is acknowledged the most complete and satisfactory shingle mill on the market. It has a capacity of from 15000 to 45000 per day according to the quality of the lumber.

*Our literature contains full particulars.*

## Maritime Foundry & Machine Wks.

Limited

Chatham,

-

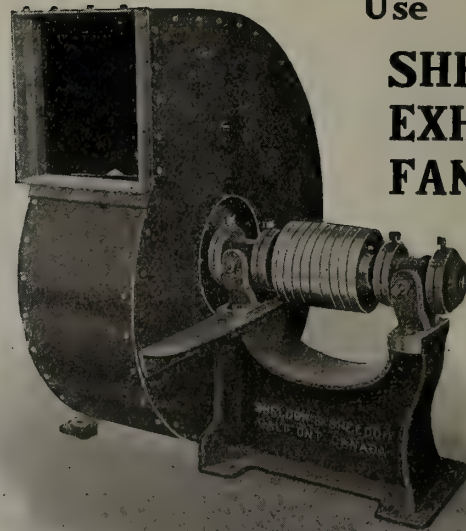
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New Brunswick

## Modern Planing Mills

Use

**SHELDONS  
EXHAUST  
FANS**



See for yourself what our **Exhausters** will do for you in your particular plant. We guarantee our workmanship and reasonable prices.

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OF ALL TYPES AND SIZES

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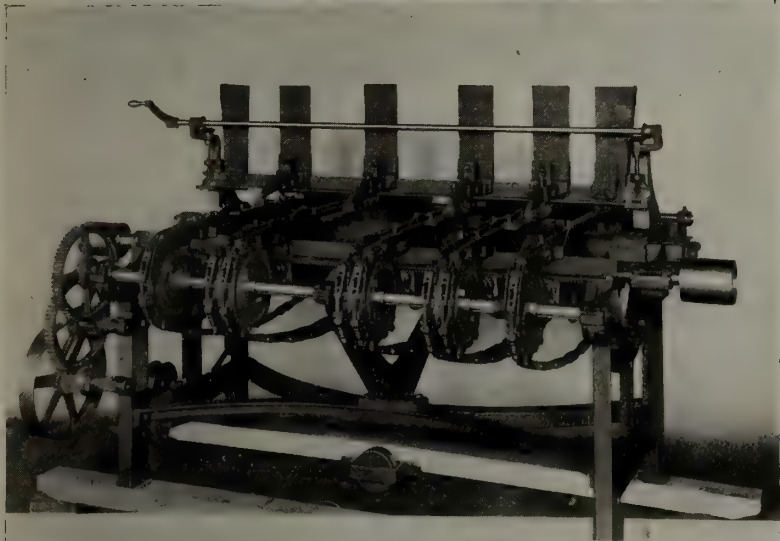
Locomotive Boiler on Skids

## B. G. Luther Co., Inc.

91 Foster Street

Worcester,

Mass.



### AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF SAW

ESTIMATED capacity: 30,000 feet, 2" stock in 10 hours. Cuts with perfect accuracy. Will carry from two to six 13" saws. A great labor saver.

Write for particulars.

## —SHIMER— Labor and Time-Saving Tools

### POPULAR MATCHING HEADS

Figs. 202 and 203 are leading tools for matching Flooring, Ceiling, etc., for feeds up to 130 lineal feet per minute. They are made with four, six or eight Bits to each Head according to the machine to be used upon, material to be worked, and the rate of feed desired.

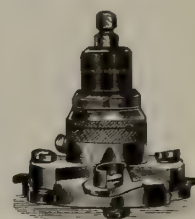
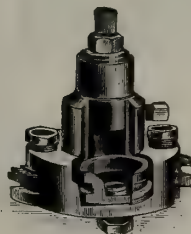


Fig. 202

|                                           |         |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|
| Price, per set, with 4 Bits to each Head, | \$40.95 |
| " " " 6 " " "                             | 49.27   |
| " " " 8 " " "                             | 57.60   |



### DOUBLE CEILING HEADS

The Shimer Cutter Heads for matching Ceiling in double thickness to be re-sawed into two marketable strips, will double the capacity of any matcher or moulder.

These tools are very complete and are giving satisfaction in a large number of mills.

Price, per set, complete, only \$40.94.

These tools are turned out of Solid Steel Forgings—have the Shimer "make-ready" which saves you all the fitting and trying—keep your work up to the standard.

For further particulars, address

**SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Galt, Canada**

Slow Speed, Low Power

# Shaving Exhaust Systems

Consult our Blow-Pipe Engineering Department

## THE A. B. ORMSBY COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO

WINNIPEG



## CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Moulding 5/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 6/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 2 Moulding 8/4 .....     | 47 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 .....      | 48 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 34 00 |
| No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 36 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 32 00 |
| No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 34 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 ..... | 26 00 |
| No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 .....      | 27 00 |
| Box 1 x 6 and up .....       | 23 00 |
| Box 1 x 10 .....             | 25 00 |
| Box 1 x 12 .....             | 26 00 |
| Box 1 x 13 and up .....      | 30 00 |

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

| MAPLE        |            |            |         |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1s & 2s      | No. 1 Com. | No. 2 Com. |         |
| 4/4          | 33 - 37    | 23 - 27    | 17 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 36 - 40    | 25 - 30    | 17 - 20 |
| 10/4 to 12/4 | 45 - 48    | 35 - 38    | 22 - 25 |
| 16/4         | 49 - 52    | 39 - 42    |         |

| BIRCH      |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 38 - 40 | 28 - 30 | 18 - 20 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 39 - 42 | 29 - 32 | 19 - 23 |

| SOFT ELM     |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4          | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4   | 42 - 44 | 32 - 34 |         |
| 10/4 to 16/4 | 44 - 46 | 34 - 36 |         |

| BASSWOOD   |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 40 - 42 | 30 - 32 | 20 - 22 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 43 - 45 | 32 - 35 | 23 - 25 |

| OAK        |         |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4        | 58 - 62 | 36 - 40 | 22 - 28 |
| 5/4 to 8/4 | 60 - 64 | 38 - 42 | 24 - 30 |

| ASH, WHITE AND BROWN |         |         |         |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 4/4                  | 48 - 52 | 32 - 34 | 22 - 26 |
| 5/4 to 8/4           | 60 - 65 | 38 - 40 |         |
| 10/4 and up          | 77 - 80 | 55 - 60 |         |

## BOSTON, MASS.

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| White pine uppers, 1 to 2 in. | 100 00 |
| Selects, 1 to 2 in.           | 90 00  |
| Fine common, 1 in.            | 72 00  |
| Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.   | 74 00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 in.              | 57 00  |
| No. 1 Cuts 1 1/4 to 2 in.     | 64 00  |

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.          | 40 00 |
| No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. | 48 00 |
| Barn Boards, No. 1 1 x 12  | 54 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 10              | 41 00 |
| No. 1, 1 x 8               | 39 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 12              | 42 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 10              | 35 00 |
| No. 2, 1 x 8               | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 12              | 34 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 10              | 29 00 |
| No. 3, 1 x 8               | 29 00 |

|                                                                            |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Canadian spruce boards                                                     | 27 00 |
| Spruce, 10 & 12 in. dimension.                                             | 29 00 |
| Spruce, 9 in. and under dimension.                                         | 28 00 |
| 10 and 12 in. random lengths,                                              |       |
| 10 ft. and up                                                              | 26 00 |
| 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 feet and up | 22 50 |
| All other random lengths, 7" and under, 10 ft. and up                      | 22 00 |
| 5-in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s                       | 24 50 |
| 1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring, p 1s clipped and bundled                          | 22    |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| 1 1/2-in. spruce laths | 4 50 |
| 1 1/4-in. spruce laths | 4 00 |

## New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

|                                                    |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Extras                                             | \$4 15 | \$4 25 |
| Clears                                             | 3 90   | 4 00   |
| Second clears                                      |        | 2 75   |
| Clear whites                                       |        | 2 50   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites out)                        |        | 1 50   |
| Extra 1s (Clear whites in)                         |        | 1 60   |
| Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.          | 3 80   | 4 20   |
| Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch 5 butts to 2-in.         |        | 4 35   |
| Red Cedar Perfection, 5 butts to 2 1/4             |        | 4 90   |
| Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. extra red cedar | 3 80   | 4 10   |

The Pearl City Veneer Company, Jamestown, N.Y., report prices of veneers as follows: 1/30-in. maple, \$3.50 per M. feet; 1/24-in. maple, \$3.75 per M. feet; 1/20-in. maple, \$4.00 per M. feet; 3/16-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 3 1/4c per ft.; 1/4-in. 3-ply maple, sanded one side, 4c per ft. All F.O.B. Jamestown, New York.

## This Belt Formerly Ran Tight and Kept the Engineer Busy All the Time. See How It Acts After Cling-Surface Treatment!

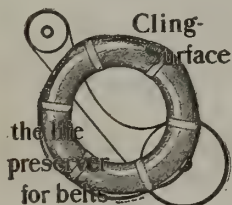
This 8 in. single ply leather belt, in the power plant of the Chicago Laundry Co., runs 22 in. driving to 30 in. driven pulley on 10 ft. centers and at a speed of 1350 ft. per min., carries irregular load up to 20 h.p. and is, of course, subjected to dampness.

Before using Cling-Surface, many belt preparations had been tried without success. The belt remained hard and had to be shortened often. To get even fair transmission the belt had to be run so tight that several fillings of the oil cups on the engine were required daily.

Now, since Cling-Surface is being used, the belt is pliable and clean, proof against dampness, carries full load without slip, runs with a sag of two feet, and the engine bearings remain cool with one filling of the oil cups per day.

As Mr. J. C. Cantup, Chief Engineer of this plant says, "Engineers fail to realize the amount of labor and worry that belts cause them. Cling-Surface will prevent all of it and give good results to the plant at the same time."

You have all to gain and nothing to lose in trying Cling-Surface on one or two belts. Every pound is guaranteed on a money back basis. Want our literature? We quote f.o.b. Toronto.



## Cling Surface Co

1021 Niagara St Buffalo, N Y

New York Boston Chicago Denver  
Atlanta Memphis Toronto Etc

## Potato Scale Boiler Cleanser

"A Deadly Enemy of Scale"



We absolutely guarantee this Boiler Cleanser to remove all old scale, and if a small quantity is used continually, it will prevent any new scale from forming.

The composition of this Cleanser is of such ingredients that it is harmless to metal.

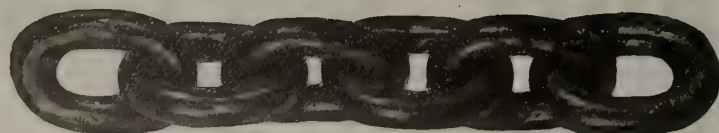
Send us a gallon of feed water and we will mix a quantity for free trial to suit your water conditions.

WRITE TO-DAY

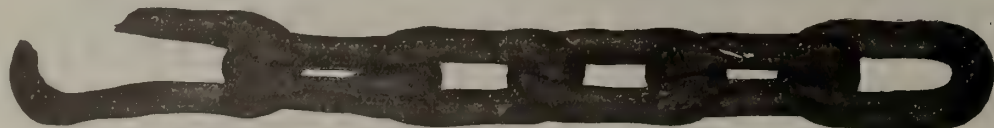
C. C. Snowdon, Wholesale

P. O. Box 1384 - CALGARY, ALTA.

## What a Test Proved



Above Cut shows a piece of 9-32 inch Chain proof tested to 3,000 lbs.



Showing the same pulled to destruction, breaking at 7,800 lbs. (See how this Chain stretched before breaking.)

"Ajax" Loading Chain is made from special steel of highest tensile strength and toughest wearing qualities. Every link of "Ajax" Chain inspected before shipment, and every weld guaranteed perfect.

Get our prices and particulars.

Standard Chain Company  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The World's Largest Chain Producers.



# MAHOGANY

We Carry Full Stocks of

## FIGURED CUBAN VENEER

Making a Specialty of 1-20" and 1-8"

We import the highest grades of Fancy Hardwoods and on short notice can furnish logs or seasoned lumber suitable for cabinet work, interior finish or

## Fancy Sawed Veneers

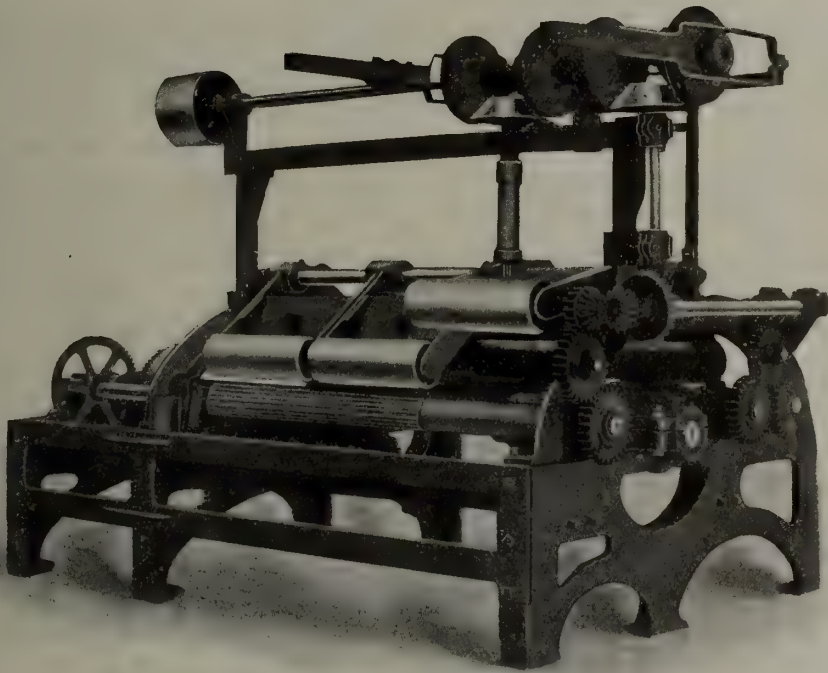
Other Stocks are:

English Brown Oak Butts—Sawed to order    Circassian and Turkish Walnut Logs  
High Grade Native Cabinet Woods and Veneers

*Memorandum of Stocks on Hand and Prices on Application*

**The Martin-Barriss Co., Importers,                      Cleveland, Ohio**

# The Popular JUMBO Edger



Our latest model is an improvement on the one illustrated here

**T**HE Jumbo combined gang and edger is one of the most popular pieces of saw mill machinery that we manufacture and we have some very flattering recommends for it.

12 saws are used on the machine, 8 on the gang side and 4 on the edger part. "Jumbo" will rip up cants to 8 inches thick and it is impossible for a cant to fly back. Reverse friction is supplied in case cant binds and this prevents saw from being curved.

Let us quote you on saw mill equipment or repairs.

Our literature will interest you

"Everything for the saw mill, from the motive power to the trimmer"

**MOWRY & SONS, Gravenhurst, Ontario**



### "Dolphin"

is the belting to use in wet places. It is impervious to moisture and gives entire satisfaction. You can run it in water and the cement will hold fast. No rivets or sewing necessary. A water-proof belt in the full sense of the word. The cement is one of the most adhesive water-proofs known.

**ARE YOU HAVING  
BELTING TROUBLES  
?**

## Providence Belting Co.

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Office and Factory: 25-39 Charles St.

**We Solicit a Trial  
Order**

### "Black Diamond"

will do more work and easier than any other belt made. Give it a trial. Unequaled for Dynamos, Fans or any high speed machinery with small Pulleys. Does not require to be kept as tight as the regular Oak Belt.





# Dominion Timber Regulations

---

Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia, and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government in the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia, lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the districts in which the berths are situated.

Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles, and each of such berths shall then be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of, and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars shall be paid, one-half in cash at the time of sale, and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price, payable in three months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price, payable in three and six months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at time of sale, and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable within three, six and nine months, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Notes shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the city of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, or by a draft issued by a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

The purchaser must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rent shall be five cents per acre.

The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berth :—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet, board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

Railway ties, nine feet long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord.

And 5 per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth.

## Timber Permits

Yearly permits are granted to settlers, mine operators and others on application to the Dominion Timber Agents, from whom further information can be obtained.

**W. W. Cory,**

Deputy Minister.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa,

December 20th, 1912.





## We Sell "Service"— Not Simply Belting

For more than thirty years we have been selling Leviathan Belting on a make-good basis. We never cut prices or talk prices. Our guarantee is as fair and square as you can ask for. It protects the buyer.

We have ready to send you enough definite information concerning Leviathan Belting in your line of business, to convince you thoroughly that Leviathan Service gives you what you should get for your investment.

## Main Belting Company

MONTREAL of Canada, Limited TORONTO

# Merely Instances

Many years ago the great public domain of the lake states was offered by the federal government at \$1.25 an acre. Vast tracts of pine lands in the north have been sold since that time at \$150 to \$300 an acre.

Southern Pine Lands have increased in value from \$1.25 to \$100 an acre.

In ten years the hardwood lands of the north have increased in value from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre to \$20 to \$90 an acre.

Like gains will be disclosed by an examination of the history of timber values of any section.

We shall be pleased today to give you the history of timber land values in the section in which you may be interested.

1914 will usher in new influences. Make your investments this year and profit by the work of the new influences—make them work for you.

## James D. Lacey & Co.

Timber Land Factors

Chicago, Ill., 1750 McCormick Bldg. Portland, Ore., 1104 Spaulding Bldg.  
Seattle, Wash., 1009 White Building

## Morgan Machine Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

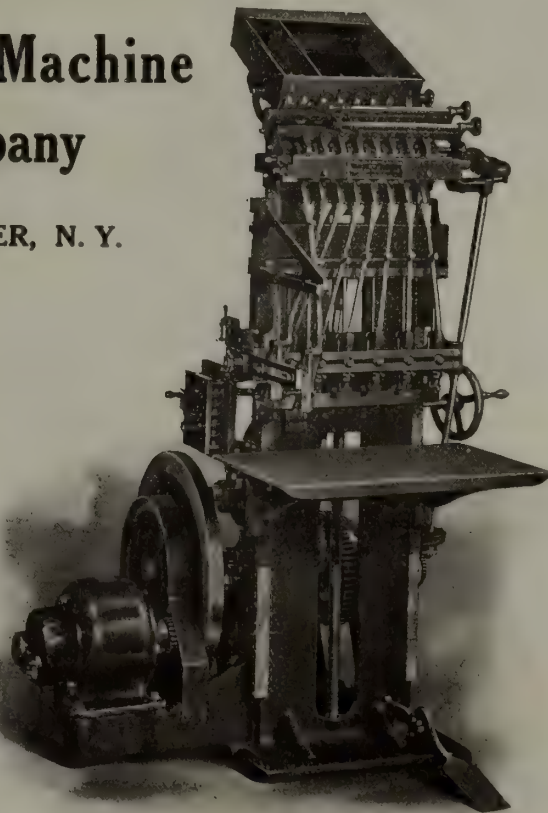
Manufacturers  
of—

Nailing  
Machines,

Lock Cor-  
ner Box  
Machinery,

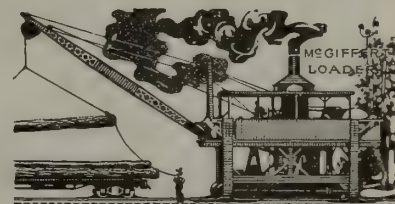
Box Board  
Matchers,

Box Board  
Printing  
Machines.

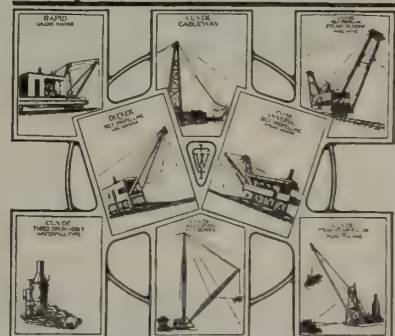


Every manufacturer of boxes; every manufacturer who has nails to drive in any article, or packages of any kind to manufacture, should write the Morgan Machine Company for latest developments in machinery for the Box Industry.

**Morgan Machine Company**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



A Machine for  
every logging  
operation



**CLYDE IRON WORKS**  
Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.

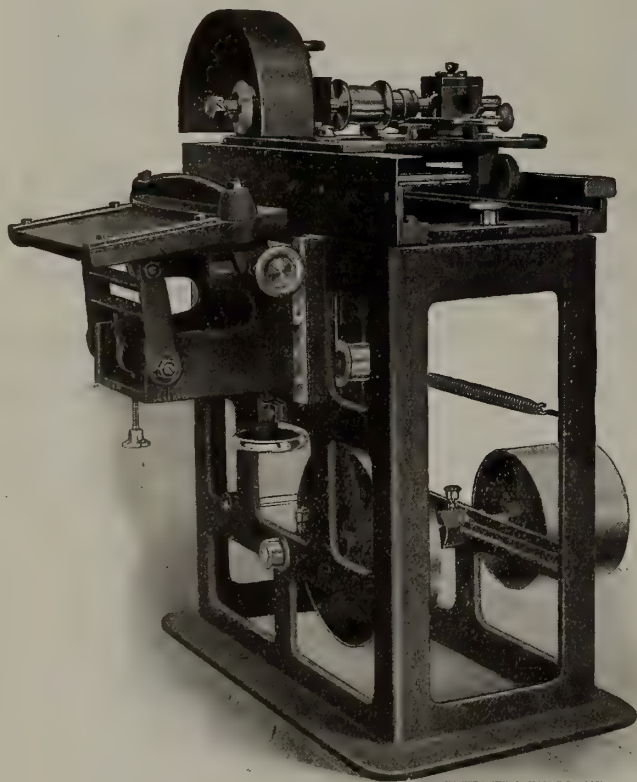


# Hanchett Filing Room Machinery

Has Proven Its Superiority in ;  
 Your Requirements were never better met  
 Let us demonstrate our machinery to you

- 1 Strength
- 2 Durability
- 3 Simplicity
- 4 Efficiency

## HANCHETT New Hand Lap Grinders



**Hanchett Hand Lap Grinder**

**BUILT IN ALL SIZES**

The First Machine Designed Primarily as Hand Lap Grinder. All other lap grinders were designed as Automatic Lap Grinders and transformed to Hand Grinders by leaving off the automatic attachments. In this new lap grinder improvements are secured which greatly shorten the time required to grind a lap besides being more convenient and easier to operate.

We provide an adjustment for raising and lowering the emery-wheel, which is placed at the top of the machine and is controlled by a hand wheel which is under the hand of the operator while he is operating the carriage moving the emery-wheel back and forth across the saw. So that without changing his position or even moving his hand from one adjustment to another, the operator can change the adjustment so as to keep the emery-wheel in contact with the saw as the lap is ground down. In this way there is no time wasted in stopping to change adjustments, and the emery-wheel is kept in constant contact with the saw at any pressure desired. By the same adjustment the emery-wheel is quickly lowered to square the ends of the saw before grinding the lap.

This lap grinder is equipped with our improved saw table adjustment for moving the table out to square the ends of the saw before grinding the lap, or to inspect the lap in course of grinding. This adjustment is positive and will not wear loose. The table is always firmly held in position and perfectly rigid, and yet is easily released to move away from the emery-wheel by less than one-eighth turn of the hand wheel, and clamped at any point for inspecting or squaring the lap, and as easily returned. The pitch and height of the table are easily adjusted to grind a lap of any desired bevel or width.

The emery-wheel carriage runs on rollers so that the emery-wheel is moved back and forth across the saw with very little effort, and is much easier to operate than the ordinary hand lap grinders.

We also provide a hand wheel adjustment for tilting the track or ways on which the emery-wheel carriage runs, to insure that the emery-wheel shall always operate exactly parallel to the saw. This is a new adjustment which most filers who have had experience in grinding laps will appreciate. It insures equal grinding of the lap from end to end.

The improvements embodied in this construction put these machines in a class by themselves, and make the grinding of a lap by hand a very different operation from what it has always been heretofore. When a filer has familiarized himself with this machine we believe that within the time usually required to attach the saw to the older style automatic lap grinders and get the adjustments set ready to start the machine to grinding, he could have the lap practically completed on the new Hanchett Hand Lap Grinder.

**LET US SEND YOU OUR CATALOG No. 4-E—A POST CARD WILL BRING IT**

*Manufactured by*

# HANCHETT SWAGE WORKS

**Big Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.**



# "Results"

with the

## BERLIN

### Automatic Feed Matcher



*The Berlin Automatic-Feed Matcher. Equipment Round Cutter Heads, with Pyts steel thin knives, stationary Grinding and Jointing devices, Automatic Take-up bearings, Automatic Belt tighteners, true Pattern bits for Side and Profile heads. The Matcher with the Chain driven feed works.*

Output of 250 feet  
and upwards per  
minute, made easy  
with the Automatic-Feed.

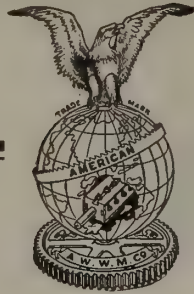
No mismanufacture.  
Natural grades saved.  
No bearing troubles.  
Belt expense cut 50%.  
Upkeep cost reduced 75%.  
Cost of production cut 40% to 60%.

*Ask us to mail the ten page Berlin Matcher Circular*

**The BERLIN MACHINE WORKS, Limited**  
**HAMILTON, ONT.**

United States Plant, - BELOIT, WIS.



*First in**Quality*

# You Can Shape Your Material

Easily and Quickly and to Your Entire Satisfaction

on our

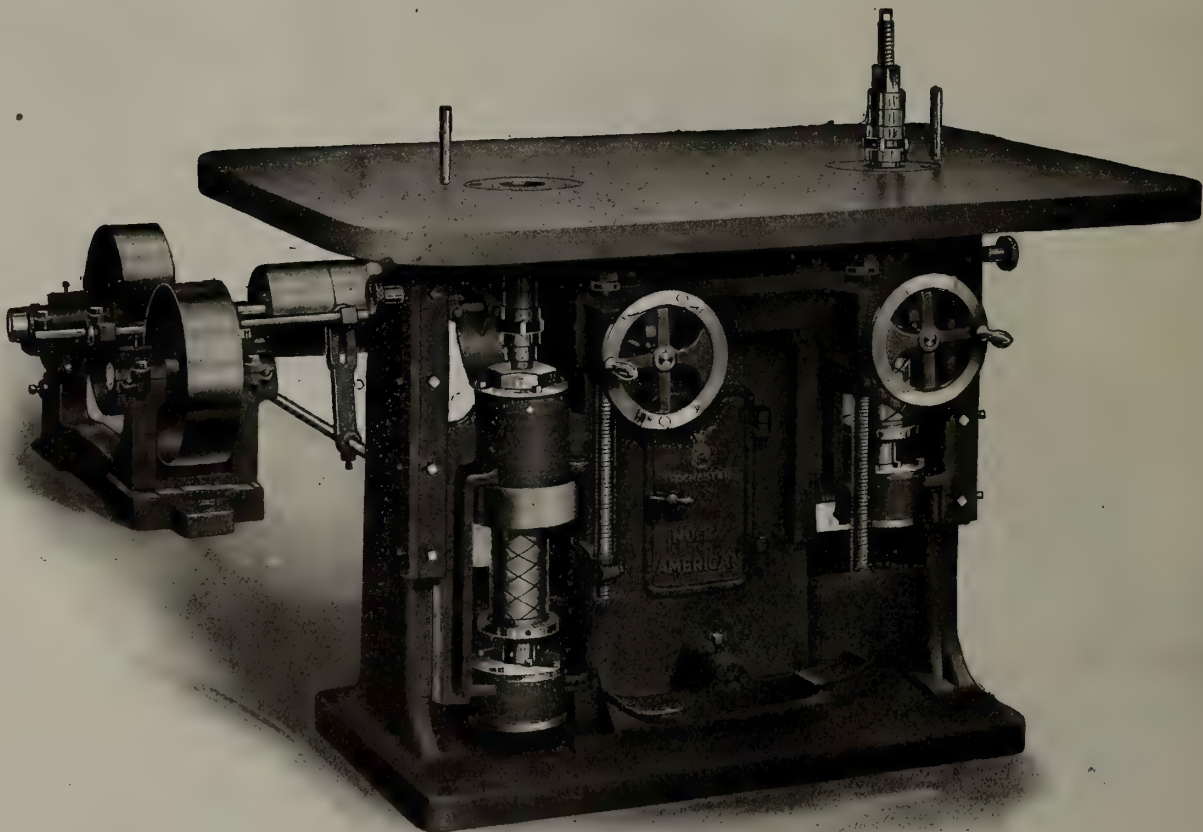
## New High Speed Ball Bearing Shaper

A machine so constructed that it will run at the rate of 7200 REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE WITH ABSOLUTELY NO VIBRATION—producing the finest work obtainable on a Shaper.

High Speed combined with Rigid Construction is absolutely essential to fine and accurate cutting—you have this in an American Ball Bearing Machine.

We venture the assertion that our New Ball Bearing Shaper has no equal—we leave it to your judgment after you have seen the machine in operation and noted its excellent work.

**You Want the Best—It's the Cheapest in the Long Run—And It's An American**  
Let us tell you all about it.



No. 2 1/2 High Speed Ball Bearing Shaper.

*Sales Offices :*

NEW YORK  
90 West Street  
CHICAGO  
Sharples Bldg.  
NEW ORLEANS  
Canal-La. Bank Bldg.

## American Wood Working Machinery Co.

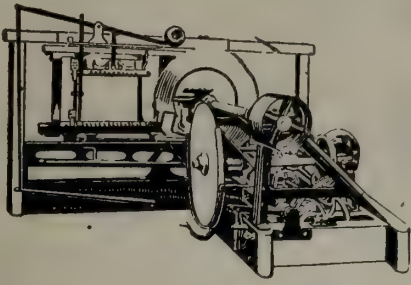
*Executive, General Sales and Export Office :*

**Rochester, N. Y.**

*Sales Offices :*

PORTLAND, ORE.  
No. 19th & Wilson Sts.  
SPOKANE, WASH.  
314 W. Pacific Ave.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
46 Fremont Street





## The GENUINE DUNBAR SHINGLE MACHINE

Naturally gives **better results**, more **reliable service** and altogether **higher value** than any of the many copies and imitations of this famous machine.

If you are buying a Shingle Machine be sure and see the **Genuine Dunbar**.

The **Real** Dunbar Shingle Machine, the **original** and the **only genuine** one is manufactured **solely** by us.

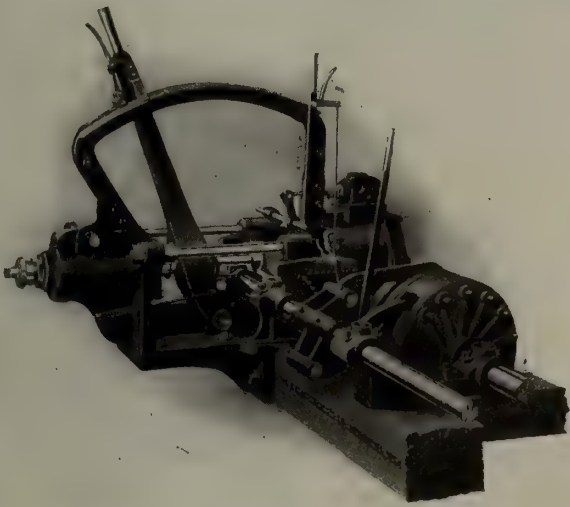
We are the Pioneer Shingle Machine Manufacturers—We supply the equipment that ensures **permanently** the best results.

Write us, we are ready to serve you.

## The Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.

Engineers, Founders, Machinists, Mill-Outfitters, Etc.

Fredericton, N. B.



## Four Inch Steam Set Works

Will increase the capacity of your mill

**Because** it lightens the work of your setter, making it possible for him to put through more logs every day.

**Because** quicker work is possible with it than with a hand operated machine.

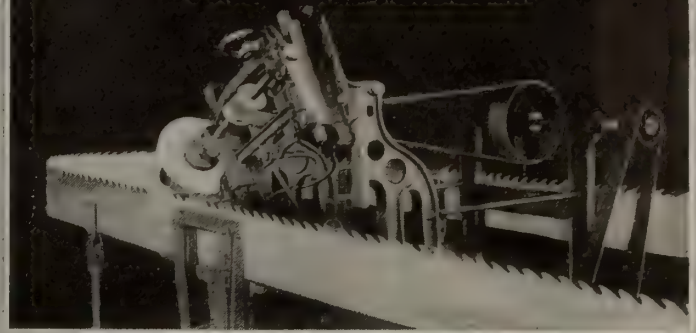
**Because** it will set up to 4 inches with each throw of the lever instead of only 2 inches which is the limit of most hand operated set works.

These are some of the reasons why several operators have increased their cut over 2,000 feet per day. You can do as well.

Send for catalogue L-6.

**William Hamilton Company**  
Peterborough, Ontario

## All that a Saw-Gumming Wheel Should Be



Fast cutting, without drawing the temper or case hardening the saw.

Clean, free cutting, without rasping or screeching.

Long lived, without losing its shape and requiring but little dressing.

These are just the qualities that make the

## ALOXITE SAW-GUMMING WHEELS

*The wheels you need in your mill.*

*A trial wheel will prove.*

## THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY

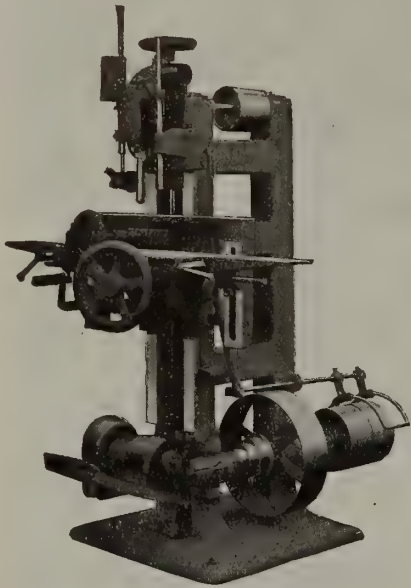
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON  
PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CINCINNATI  
PITTSBURGH GRAND RAPIDS MILWAUKEE  
LONDON, ENG.

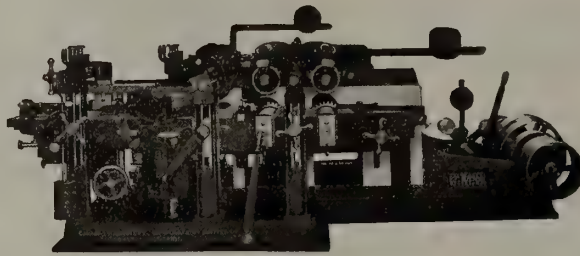




# Woodworking Machinery



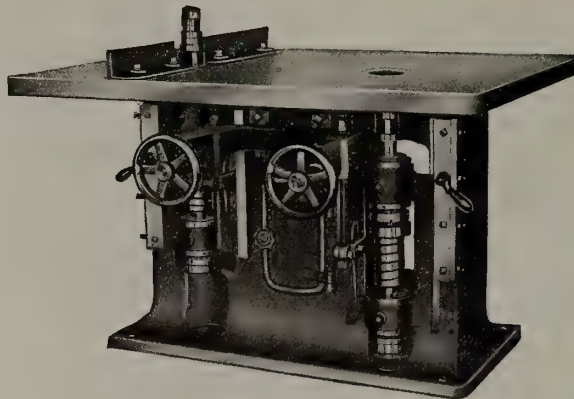
Chain Saw Mortiser



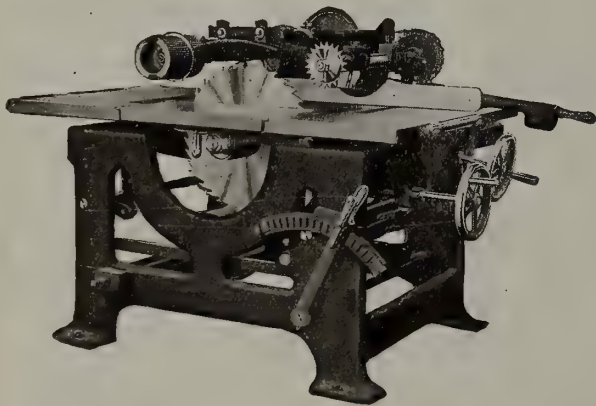
Heavy Duty Moulder



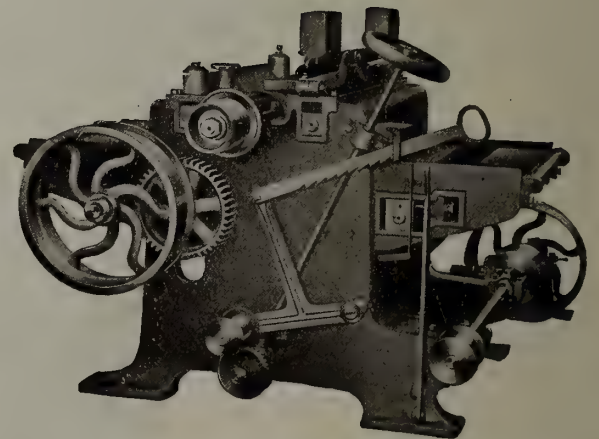
Band Re-saw



2 Spindle Heavy Shaper



Self Feed Rip Saw



Revolving Bed Surfacer

We make the most complete line of Wood Working Machinery in Canada  
Our complete Wood Tool Catalogue sent on request

**Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited**  
Galt, Ontario





DO YOU WANT  
**Belting Dependability**  
 IN YOUR MILL?

Do you want to insure your plant against transmission troubles—against stoppage—shut downs for repairs—continual power loss and inconvenience due to belts slipping?

**SPARTAN  
 LEATHER BELTING**

will solve for you these power transmission difficulties—will give you efficient service under abnormal conditions—will stand excessive strain, and at the same time absolutely insure you against expensive shutdowns and loss of time.

Spartan Belting is the result of sixty-two years' experience, and a steadfast determination to make the highest grade leather belting possible to produce.

Spartan is a special belt made from leather tanned particularly to withstand the effects of heat generated by excessive pulley friction, steam, water, oil, acid or gas fumes. It is especially adapted for hard service—adapted to the exacting demands of planers, matchers and other woodworking machinery—those demands which quickly ruin ordinary belts.

**The Only Belt of Its Kind on the Market**

There is no other belt like the Spartan, nor will there be while there is any premium on expert knowledge, on unlimited facilities and manufacturing experience.

In short, Spartan Belting means great pliability, instantaneous grip, less tension, and wonderful durability. It has the unqualified endorsement of thousands of users who did not know real belting efficiency until Spartan was put on the job.

Let us quote you for your next belting requirements—let us study the conditions under which your belts are to be used, and then recommend and furnish belts suited for the purpose.

Send for copy of our latest catalog, prices and samples of the Spartan Brand.

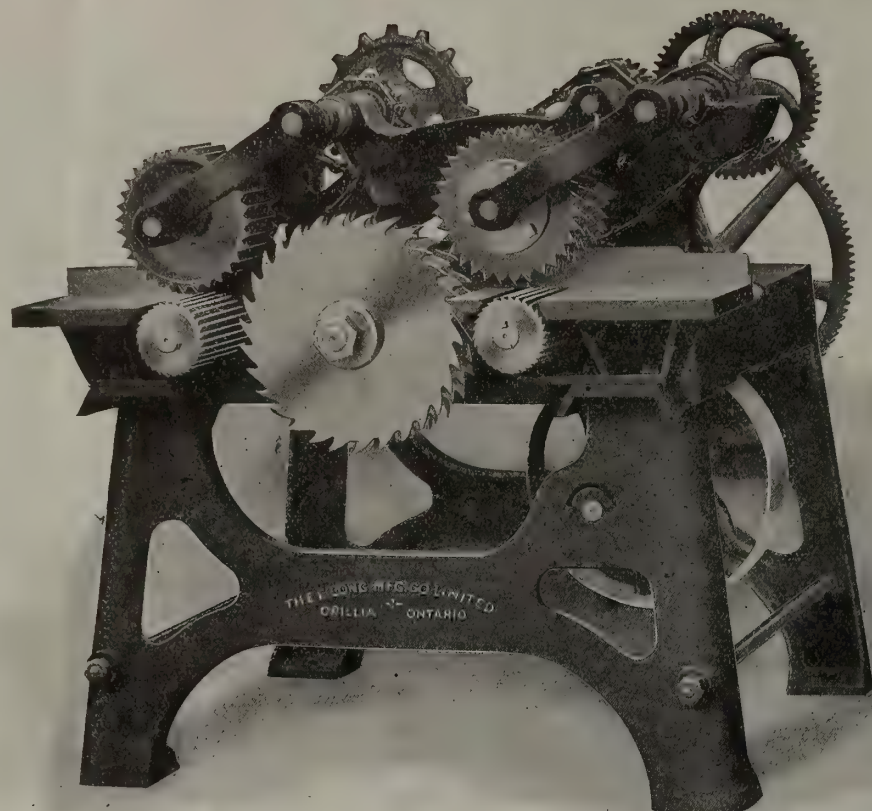
**The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.**

*Oak Leather Tanners, Belt Makers, Lace Leather Manufacturers*

**Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.**





The  
Markof  
Quality

### 3 Saw Improved Lath Bolter

#### Points Worthy of Notice

Main frame made in one piece.  
2 lower feed rollers 5" diameter  
and **power driven**.

2 upper pressure rollers both  
**power driven**.

Front pressure roller raises to-  
wards the saws, and being power  
driven prevents bolts from flying  
back out of the machine.

Bolts cannot stick.

At the price we sell this mach-  
ine it has no competitor.

## Long's Quality Lath Bolters

### 4 Saw Lath Bolter

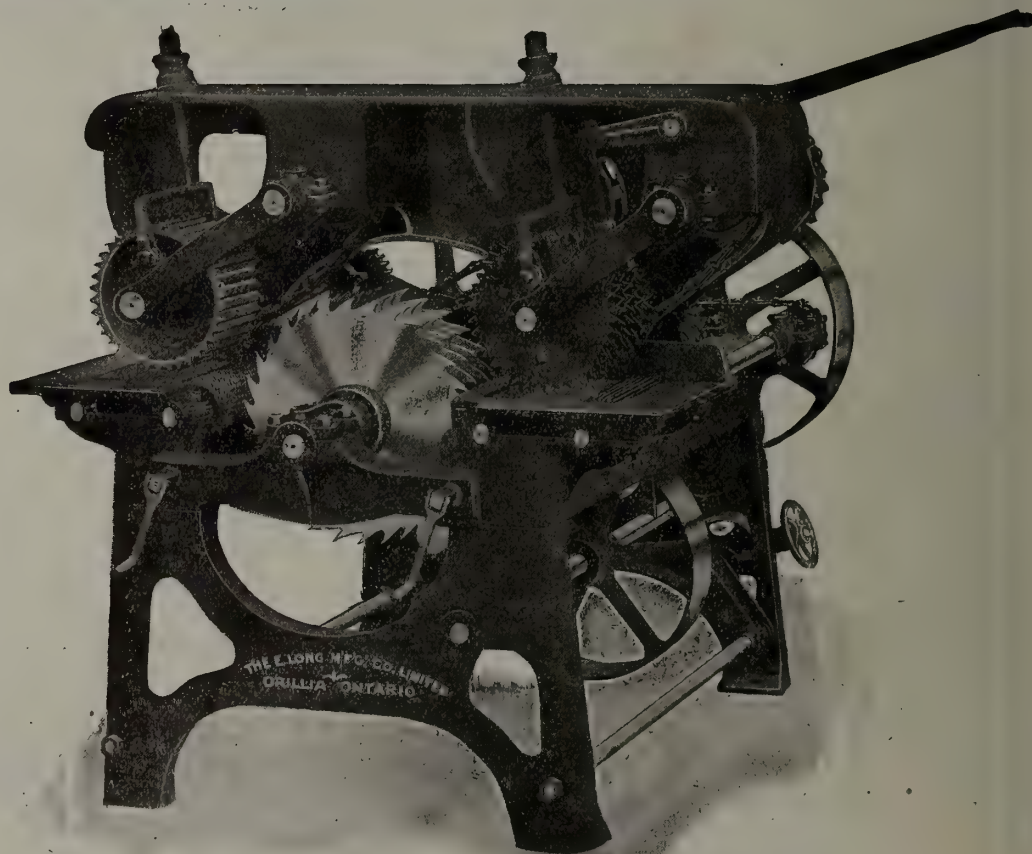
A machine for mills of  
large cutting capacity

Please notice

this machine has—Three Mandrel bear-  
ings, the outer one being easily removed  
for taking off saws for filing.

Four lower feed rollers, all **power driven**.  
Two top pressure rollers, **power driven**.  
Bolts cannot stick or fly back.

*Full particulars on Application*



## The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia, Canada

Agencies : MONTREAL—Williams & Wilson, Ltd.  
WINNIPEG—Stuart Machinery Co., Ltd.

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd.  
VANCOUVER—Robert Hamilton & Co.



# Have You Our Latest Catalogues ?

THE prestige attained by Waterous Sawmill Machinery is due to the fact that we have not been content to rest on our oars.

On the theory that the standard of to-day is not good enough for to-morrow—that to-day's "*best*" is to-morrow's "*good-enough*"—we have kept everlastingly plugging away.

As sawmill conditions have changed, our machines have been changed and redesigned to keep pace with them. For this

reason we have not published a general catalogue, but have issued small sized bulletins of each machine as we built it.

Assembled in a special binder these individual bulletins illustrate our complete line. **One of these binders is at your service.**

Tear out this page, write your name on the margin and send it to us—we will mail you our complete set of "Sawmill Machinery up-to-date." *You will find it the handiest reference volume on your shelf.*

## Binder Contents

Bullwheels  
Chains and Accessories  
Log Deck Machinery  
Medium Carriages  
Heavy Carriages  
Circular Saw Frames  
Band Mills  
Edgers  
Circular Resaws  
Lathmills and Bolters  
Planers and Matchers  
Portable Sawmills  
Light Centre Crank Engines  
Heavy Sawmill Engines  
McEwen Engines  
Steel Plate Work

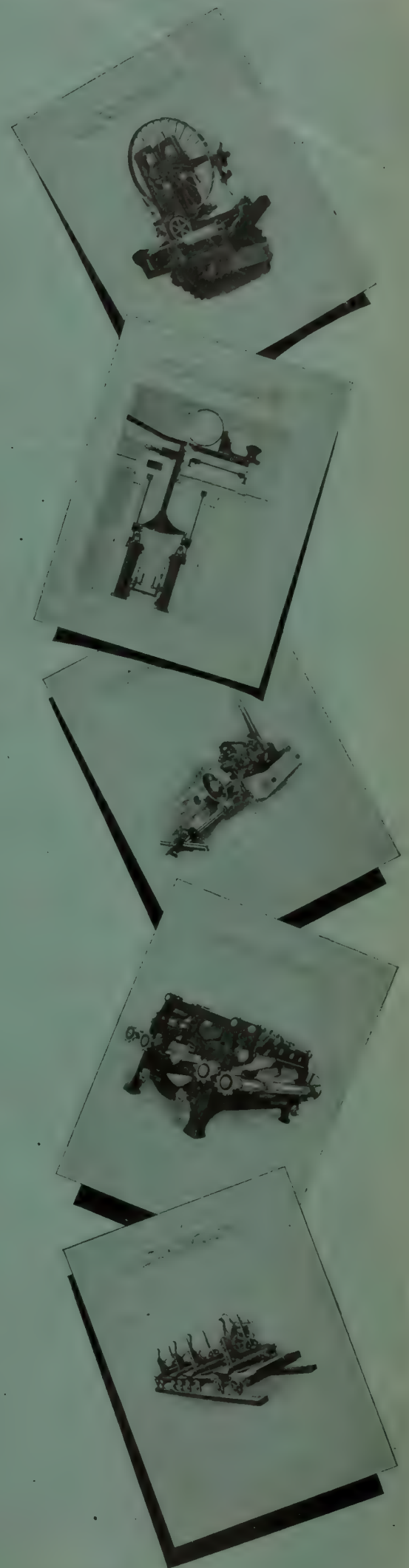
*Every Page is Worth Reading*

The  
**Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.**

Brantford, Canada

Agencies

Vancouver, B.C.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Valparaiso, Chile.  
Brisbane, Australia.







**\$5,000,000.00**

worth of mixed metals is what we market every year



**PEERLESS** metal is compounded specially for sawmills and is the best on the market for that purpose.

**FAULTLESS** metal is a high grade copper hardened alloy made for heavy duty work, sawmills and engines.  
Our policy is large tonnage, perfect alloys, and absolutely fair and honest treatment of the trade.

*We solicit your patronage*

**HOYT METAL CO., Toronto, Canada**

New York, N. Y.

London, England

St. Louis, Mo.

## BATTS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staved Columns  
Veneered Doors  
Newel Posts  
Sashes - Flooring  
Trim  
Pine Doors and  
Frames  
Turned Newel Posts and  
Balusters  
Cypress Greenhouse  
Material

## BATTS LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

WEST TORONTO, ONT.

THE  
LEATHER  
BELT  
THAT'S  
KNOWN  
OUR  
"EXTRA"



MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO  
VANCOUVER

**The J.C. McLaren Belting Co.**

Limited

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

## H. Walters & Sons

Limited

Head Office and Factory HULL, CANADA



THE LARGEST FACTORY  
FOR LUMBERING TOOLS  
IN CANADA. :: :: ::

"Send for New Illustrated Catalogue"  
Manufacturers of all kinds of



VANCOUVER, B.C.

1142 Homer Street

Branches:

WINNIPEG, MAN.

214 Princess Street

**Saws, Axes, Axe Handles, Lumbering and Logging Tools, Machine Knives**























